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NEW-YORK, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1875.—WITH SUPPLEMENT.

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FRENCH POLITICS.

A LOOK AT THEIR INNER WORKINGS.

THE DANGER OF TOO ENTHUSIASTIC PRAISE OF PUBLIC ACTS—HOW ADMIRAL LE NOURY WAS LET DOWN EASY—RESIGNATION OF THE AMERICAN CONSUL GENERAL AT CONSTANTINOPLE.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Monday, Sept 13, 1875.

I have very often thought that men occupying high official positions must have a vast amount of quiet enjoyment at times, in which other mortals can have no share, and have wished that it were possible to get at their secret appreciations of many current events. I fear that we journalists, notwithstanding the complacency with which we criticise their public acts, often furnish them with good reasons for hilarity at our expense. And I have been of opinion that they play the public some clever tricks, innocent enough in themselves, but which would give rise to a great deal of clamor if the facts were known. Hence, I have always been extremely chary of my praises for the so called "acts of Ministerial vigor" so generally lauded by the press. By waiting a few days, those living on the outskirts of official life are very apt to get at a few hints or facts which tend to modify one's first impressions. Permit me to draw an illustration from the case of Admiral La Roncière le Noury, and for this purpose it is necessary to go back to the middle of the last session of the Legislature. The Radicals began at that time to accuse M. Buffet, the Prime Minister, of Bonapartist tendencies, and efforts were made to catch him in some act which would justify his overthrow. Of all things they dreaded leaving the important Department of the Interior in his hands during the vacations, and wanted to get his portfolio in the hands of M. Dufaure. That gentleman was known to favor a system of constitutional monarchy, but was supposed to have rallied to the Republic because the form of government that he preferred had been rendered impossible. He was counted a Republican because he formed a part of the cabinet of M. Thiers. But M. Dufaure stood strongly by his colleague of the Interior, saying publicly that they were in perfect accord regarding all public measures, and loudly proclaiming the homogeneity of the present Cabinet. It was not easy, therefore, to overthrow M. Buffet without causing the resignation of all the Ministers, and this would have certainly let in the Duc de Broglie. The Premier gave no reason for any attacks upon him personally, and before any excuse could be found for trying to procure an adverse vote against him, the labors of the session came to an end. True, M. Gambetta made an imprudent attempt to implicate M. Buffet in the Savary affair, and the Bonapartist Central Committee scandal, but that was so manifestly malapropos that it helped to strengthen the Minister's position. After the adjournment the Commission de Permanence kept on trying to get at M. Buffet, and a very strong attack was made upon him for upholding M. Ducros, Prefect of Lyons, after the revelations in the Bouvier affair. M. Buffet maintained that the Prefect had been deceived by the false document put in by Bouvier, as any one else might be deceived by a subordinate; and taking the active part in the matter, he dared the committee to call the Assembly together upon this question. It was not deemed expedient, in fact, and the minister came out of this affair unharmed, if not with flying colors. But after having defended M. Ducros, and declared that he would stand by him, M. Buffet gave his prefect a hint to resign before the Assembly again met, and this has just now been done. With M. Ducros out of the way for a time, the Bouvier affair can hardly be brought up with propriety, and when it is finally disposed of, M. Ducros can be quietly promoted.

THE INSIDE HISTORY OF THE ADMIRAL'S DISMISSAL.

The Radicals were keenly watching out for something else when the letter of Admiral La Roncière Le Noury burst upon them, and the incident was hailed with wild shouts of joy. The journals were filled with outbursts of indignation. The Radical members of the commission called a private meeting to arrange their campaign, resolving to call an extra session of the Commission at once, and then demand the immediate reassembling of the Chamber. Upon this question there was no manner of doubt. M. Buffet could be overthrown. But all that occurred at this meeting was repeated to the Minister of the Interior, charged with the Navy Department *ad interim*, and he sent a despatch in cipher to the Admiral to inform him of the fact and to warn him that in order to save his portfolio, and preserve the interest of the Conservative Party, it would be necessary to relieve him of his command, but it would be done without any comments, and without a word of blame. The Admiral had only to wait in silence for a short time until the thing blew over. Above all he must not notice any rumors regarding what occurred in the Cabinet meeting, for some strong hints might be thrown out in order to throw sand in the eyes of the Radicals. Having armed the Admiral, M. Buffet gave himself up to his indignation. He sent for the Marshal, who was shooting at Le Forêt, and had the Minister of the Marine recalled from his château in Brittany. That evening the reporters for the semi-official journals were informed secretly, (but charged to say nothing about it,) that the Marshal and M. Buffet had been greatly moved by this act of indiscipline, and both had demanded the punishment of the Admiral. In strict secrecy they were informed that the Admiral would be degraded in the *Journal Officiel* of the next morning. Of course, all this appeared in the evening papers, with many additions and embellishments, and the next morning the official journal announced the decree placing Admiral Roze in command of the Mediterranean squadron. Thus the Radical journals were disarmed, and the trick was played. All were loud in their praises of the energy shown by the Government, and lauded M. Buffet to the skies. I can fancy the latter winking at the Admiral while the two read these eulogistic comments. It was only this morning that these journals began to think that perhaps they had been a little too hasty in praising the Minister's conduct. After all, no great harm has been done, since the Admiral has several times asked to be relieved of his command, and the decree of the Government did not contain one word of blame, as in the case of Gen. Carré De Bellemarre. But their favorable opinions have been put upon record, and it is not now easy to go back upon them. The Admiral remains an Admiral as before, and will now go to the Eure to present himself as a candidate for the Senate, and with the prestige of Government persecution to help him into his seat. That never fails in France, and both M. Buffet and the Marshal want Admiral La Roncière elected. How the three must laugh, in view of the complete success of their plans, at the naiveté shown by the journals in this affair! But now let me say that this is nothing but a fancy sketch—purely imaginary—for I would not take the responsibility of saying that anything of the kind occurred. I have merely fancied what might have taken place, and hence there is no necessity for asking me from whom I obtained my information. This might be a pretty accurate view of the case, but I do not pretend to say that it is.

A CASE THAT IS NOT A PARALLEL.

Many of the journals assimilate this case with that of Gen. Carré De Bellemarre, but there is really no comparison between them, either from a Republican or a Conservative point of view. When in command of a division under a provisional form of government, Gen. De Bellemarre wrote to the Minister of War to say that he would not serve under the white flag of Henri V., or under a hypothetical monarchy. Under a republic that is assumed to be legal, the Admiral says he will continue to serve it so long as it does not go beyond its present conservative limits, thus intimating that he would not serve it if it went any further toward the Left. Besides, and looking at the matter from the other point of view, the Admiral is a Deputy, as well as an officer in command, and Gen. De Bellemarre was not. Hence, the latter was not only removed from his command but blamed in two orders of the day to the whole Army, one by the Minister of War, and one by Marshal De MacMahon. A great deal of noise was made about this affair, and those who remember it will be surprised to hear that, as soon as the scandal ceased, Gen. Carré De Bellemarre was quietly sent to the Department of Gers, where he still has a more important command than that from which he was deposed for "indiscipline." The fact is that neither the General nor the Admiral said any more than the Marshal, M. Buffet, all the Ministers, and all the public men of the Conservative Party are saying every day, that is, that the new Constitution is subject to revision. The Republicans deny that it is, and hence want everyone punished who says the contrary. The Government, however, does not want to punish any one for saying what they themselves must think, and if they make a show of doing so in such cases as these, it is merely for the purpose of throwing a tub to the Radical whale. Meanwhile, since nothing more can be said against M. Buffet respecting this incident, the extreme journals are indulging in wholesale denunciations, and demand the removal of every officer and public functionary who is suspected of fondness for the Empire. All the officers mentioned as having visited the ex-Empress are bitterly attacked. Upon this point the *Liberté* says:

> "Several journals remark on a journey lately made by the Governor of the Crédit Foncier to Arenenberg, and call for his dismissal. We believe we can state that M. Frémy had obtained the permission from the Government before paying that visit. The same organs demand, with extreme virulence, the placing on half-pay of Gen. Pajol, who commanded at Sedan the Fourth Division of Infantry of the Second Corps d'Armée, culpable also of making the 'pilgrimage' to Arenenberg. We shall simply remark to those journals that, when denunciations are in question, a writer cannot be permitted to take the Piræus for a man, or to confound Gen. Pajol, commander of the above-mentioned corps-d'armée, an avowed Orleanist and a friend of the Princes, with his brother, Gen. Pajol, formerly Aide de Camp to the Emperor, and who has not been on active service since the war."

For some days past we have had no special news from the insurrection in Herzegovina, but it is reported that the Ottoman troops are advancing rapidly into the interior, and driving the insurgents before them. Several bands have recently crossed the Austrian frontier. It is now certain that neither Bosnia nor Servia will take any part in the war, and without their aid the Herzegovinians will be speedily crushed. The following is the text of the article in the *Journal de St. Petersburg*, the outlines of which were sent you by telegraph:

> "We are in a position to state that the initiative of diplomatic action relative to the affairs of the Herzegovina came from St. Petersburg. Austro-Hungary being most interested in the events which occurred on the frontier, the Russian Cabinet offered its diplomatic aid, persuaded that the Court of Vienna, like that of the Czar, had no other object in view than a pacification and the *statu quo*, with some reform in the latter. The Cabinet of Berlin acted in the same way. An agreement being settled on this basis, proposals were made to the other Governments to join in it; with the conviction that the double object would meet their unanimous view, and that diplomatic action would be all the more efficacious if it should proceed from a general accord. On this ground, it appears to us very improbable that there has even been a wish for intervention. The concert between the Cabinets could only be brought about by resting on the ground of moderation and respect for treaties. The Porte assumes the same position in accepting the semi-official mediation of the Consuls."

I learn from Constantinople advices that Mr. John H. Goodenow, Consul General and Secretary of the United States Legation, has just resigned his office, but for what reasons, I am unable to say. Mr. Goodenow has been many years a resident of the East, and was an efficient and highly-esteemed officer. He was appointed Consul General by President Lincoln in 1865, and the offices of Consul General and Secretary of Legation were united by an act of Congress in 1873. I hardly know how American travelers will get on in Turkey without the long experience of Mr. Goodenow to guide them.

A CATHOLIC PROCESSION ATTACKED IN TORONTO.

TORONTO, Sept. 26.—This morning the Provincial Council was commenced at St. Michael's Cathedral, Bishop Walsh preaching the inauguration sermon. This afternoon the jubilee pilgrimage took place from church to church. During its progress several serious disturbances occurred. At the corner of Queen and Brock streets a general fight took place, but, with the aid of the Police, the Catholics succeeded in reaching the church they were aiming for. On coming out of the church they were again attacked, volley after volley of stones and other missiles being fired from both sides. Pistol-shots were fired from all directions. The wounded number some forty or fifty, and it is reported that one man was killed, but it is not known for certain. About 2,000 people took part in the procession. The city is quiet now. The closing of the pilgrimage is to be held on Sunday next.

FUNERAL OF A PROMINENT ODD-FELLOW.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Sept. 26.—There was an immense attendance to-day at the obsequies of Past Grand Master and Past Grand Representative Thomas B. McCarty, of the Order of Odd-fellows. The eulogy was pronounced by Rev. B. F. Foster, Grand Secretary. A large number of prominent members of the order were present, including many of the delegates to the National Convention of Odd-fellows held here last week.

PROSPECTIVE BOAT RACE.

HALIFAX, N. S., Sept. 26.—Another boat race has been arranged between St. John and Halifax. The boats will be double sculls, rowed by Brayley and Ross, of St. Johns, and Smith and Nickerson, who are fishermen, of Halifax. The distance is to be five miles, and the stakes $1,000. Neither place nor day is yet named.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

FRANCE.

ATONEMENT TO BE EXACTED FOR THE MURDER OF A FRENCH CITIZEN BY CUBANS.

PARIS, Sept. 26.—The Duc Decazes has instructed M. Chandourdy to make energetic representations to the Spanish Government urging that the guerrillas who assassinated M. Rigandau, a French resident of Cuba, shall be brought to justice.

THE BONAPARTISTS—THE EX-EMPRESS EUGENIE TO ABDICATE THE REGENCY.

LONDON, Sept. 27.—A special dispatch to the *Daily News* from Paris states that the Bonapartist conference at Arenenberg concluded with the following result: The Prince Imperial undertakes the exclusive direction of the Imperialist policy, under the guidance of M. Rouher, and the Empress Eugenie will abdicate the regency.

THE TURKISH REBELLION.

SERVIAN OFFICERS SHOT BY TURKS—A RUPTURE BETWEEN SERVIA AND TURKEY IMMINENT.

BELGRADE, Sept. 26.—The Turkish soldiers shot two Servian officers on Saturday night near Nisch. The officers were making a round of inspection at the time on Servian territory. The Cabinet meets to-morrow to consider what measures are necessary. Great excitement prevails. News has been received here that, if the insurrection in Bosnia is fomented by Servian bands, Turkey intends to send an ultimatum threatening to occupy Servia with her troops. It is stated, however, that the European powers will not permit this step.

THE ENTIRE SERVIAN ARMY MOBILIZED.

LONDON, Sept. 27—6 A. M.—The *National Zeitung* of Berlin states that the mobilization of the whole Servian Army has been ordered.

A special dispatch to the *Times* from Berlin confirms the report.

ROUMANIA REFUSES TO ASSIST SERVIA IN THE EVENT OF A WAR WITH TURKEY.

BERLIN, Sept. 26.—The Roumanian Government refused Servia's request to co-operate with her in case she went to war with Turkey, and merely promised to place an army of observation on the frontier.

GREAT BRITAIN AND CHINA.

PROBABLE STRENGTHENING OF THE BRITISH FLEET IN CHINESE WATERS.

LONDON, Sept. 26.—The *Observer* says it believes that the British Government intends strengthening its fleet in Chinese waters, but, so far, there is no reason to apprehend that our difficulties with China will require settlement by other than pacific measures.

SPAIN.

THE ALFONSISTS CLOSING AROUND THE CARLISTS.

MADRID, Sept. 26.—The Alfonsist Army in Navarre is closing around the Carlist positions. Don Carlos and Gen. Dorregaray are still at Estella.

Gen. Loma has defeated the Carlists on the Valmaseda line, cutting off their communications with the Valley of Caranza.

GREAT BRITAIN.

ARRIVAL OUT OF STEAMERS FROM THE UNITED STATES.

SOUTHAMPTON, Sept. 26.—The North German Lloyd steam-ship Hermann, Capt. Reichmann, from New-York Aug. 25, for Bremen, touched at this port to-day and proceeded.

QUEENSTOWN, Sept. 26.—The American line steamship Pennsylvania, Capt. Harris, from Philadelphia Sept. 17, arrived at this port today *en route* to Liverpool.

PLYMOUTH, Sept. 17.—The Eagle Line steamship Wieland, Capt. Hebich, from New-York Sept. 16, for Hamburg, arrived here to-day.

THE SERAPIS SAILS FOR INDIA.

LONDON, Sept. 27.—Her Majesty's steamer Serapis, which is to take the Prince of Wales to India, sailed on Sunday morning for the Mediterranean, her final trial having proved successful.

AUSTRIA.

SAILING OF THE MINISTER TO WASHINGTON.

LONDON, Sept. 27—5:30 A. M.—The Cunard steam-ship Russia, which sailed from Queenstown Sunday, took as a passenger the new Austrian Minister to Washington.

STORM ON THE BRITISH COAST.

WRECK OF THE MARY REYNOLDS, AND SIX PERSONS DROWNED—INTERRUPTION TO TELEGRAPHING.

LONDON, Sept. 27—5 A. M.—The weather has been tempestuous, and some damage to shipping is reported. The steamer Germanic, which was signaled off Fastnet this afternoon, proceeded to Liverpool without calling at Queenstown, on account of the heavy sea. The Mary Reynolds has been wrecked at Carnarvon. Her crew, numbering six, were drowned.

The storm has deranged the telegraph wires in the north, and the communication of the Direct Cable Company's lines with the Ballinskelligs is interrupted.

COLLISION AT SEA.

SINKING OF A SWEDISH STEAMER—FOURTEEN LIVES LOST.

LONDON, Sept. 27.—The steamer Adler came in collision yesterday with the Swedish steamer Kong Oscar II., near Grimsby. The latter sunk, and fourteen persons on board were drowned.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27—1 A. M.—Light rains, followed by cooler weather, westerly winds, and higher barometer, have prevailed in New-England and the Middle States. Heavy rains have prevailed on the South Atlantic and East Gulf coasts, with northerly to easterly winds, and increased pressure. The barometer has risen, with clear and cooler weather, in the south-west, Tennessee, and the Ohio Valley. It has fallen, with clear and warmer weather, in the lake region and the North-west. It is decidedly low in New-Brunswick. The Cumberland River has fallen thirty inches at Nashville. The Ohio has fallen six inches at Pittsburg, and risen ten inches at Cincinnati.

PROBABILITIES.

For New-England and the Middle States, generally clear weather and slowly rising temperature, with westerly to southerly winds, and a slight rise in the barometer.

TWO PERSONS KILLED BY A RAILROAD COLLISION.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 26.—About 9 o'clock to-night an excursion train returning from New-York ran into a dummy car on the Fifth and Sixth Streets Railway, at the corner of Harrowgate lane and Kensington avenue. The dummy, which was filled with men, women, and children, was cut in two by the train and demolished. Mrs. O. Donnels, of Frankford, and Thomas Adams, who was connected with the railway, were instantly killed. Seven persons were dangerously, and about ten slightly injured. The train was stopped, the engine being thrown off the track. It is expected that three or four of the injured will die.

THE CANVASS IN OHIO.

SAM CARY WANTS TO DISCUSS ISSUES WITH SOME REPUBLICAN, BUT WON'T ACCEPT GEN. WOODFORD—TOM EWING TO ENGAGE WOODFORD.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Sept. 26.—A correspondence is in progress between the Democratic and Republican State Committees in relation to a joint discussion of political issues. Sam Cary has been demanding somebody to be placed on the stand with him by the Republicans. He has publicly and continuously challenged everybody. Last Wednesday Mr. Wikoff, Chairman of the Republican Committee, accepted Cary's challenge in behalf of Gen. Stewart L. Woodford. The Democratic Committee man, Thompson, after conferring with Cary, declined to accept a discussion with Woodford because he was not an Ohio man, but renewed the challenge to all Ohioans. Mr. Wikoff replied, expressing regret that Cary had declined the discussion he himself had invited. The same day a list of appointments was made out for Woodford by which he is to follow upon Cary's footsteps to the end of the canvass. Wherever Cary speaks one day Woodford will speak the next. This arrangement annoyed the Democratic managers, and they wrote a complaining letter and challenged Woodford to meet Tom Ewing in joint discussion, hoping, doubtless, thus to withdraw the former from the track of Cary. This letter was received by the Republicans last evening. To-morrow they will reply, accepting the offer of Tom Ewing, providing the joint discussion shall be at the times and places already announced for meetings by Gen. Woodford. If the Democrats are in earnest this gives them ample opportunity for debate. Gen. Woodford is having large and enthusiastic meetings everywhere, and is doing the cause of honest money great service. He goes to Meadville, Penn., to open the canvass Monday night, and returns to Ohio Wednesday.

THE PENNSYLVANIA CAMPAIGN.

DAMAGING EFFECT OF JUDGE PERSHING'S LETTER ON THE DEMOCRATIC CAUSE—GREAT DISSATISFACTION AMONG THE LEADERS OF THAT PARTY.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PHILADELPHIA Sunday, Sept. 26, 1875.

There is considerable dissatisfaction felt by the prominent members of the Democratic Party relative to Judge Pershing's letter of the acceptance of the nomination for Governor. A large number think he should have consented to resign and taken the stump in advocacy of the platform on which he stands. The reason he assigns is that the people know the principles involved in the campaign; but the true and most likely reason is that he fears to give up his judgeship because a Republican would be appointed in his place. When he was elected to his present position, there was a fight between two factions of the Democracy in Schuylkill County, one headed by Hon. F. W. Hughes, and the other by Hon. James Ryan. Pershing was nominated as a peace-maker, in just the same manner as he was placed before the people by the Erie Convention. The reason for his not issuing his letter of acceptance before was that the party managers were undetermined whether it would be advisable for him to resign and give the Republicans a Judge in the county for the next fifteen months, or whether he should hold on himself and run the risk of the fire of the batteries of the Republican managers and orators in the State, which are just now giving him a shaking up regarding his unenviable record in the past. As his letter states, the latter course has been chosen. Your correspondent called upon Col. McClure, of the Philadelphia *Times*, to-day, and learned that his paper would not stand by Mr. Pershing, nor accord him the full support which would have been tendered had he resigned. In expressing his personal views, Col. McClure thought that the action of the Judge had weakened his cause considerably, and his only hope now was in the Democracy carrying Ohio. If they succeed there he thought Pennsylvania would go Democratic, and Pershing would go along with the tide like driftwood. "In fact, he is virtually dead," remarked the Colonel. Mr. Philip Collins, a prominent, out-and-out Democrat, and a firm friend of Judge Pershing, thought it would have been a blessing if the Democratic candidate had never learned to write. By his course he has opened himself to the attacks of the Republican newspapers, and the Democracy will have to carry his dead-weight.

Hon. Hendrick B. Wright, Chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee, was next interviewed, and he said he was satisfied with what Mr. Pershing had done. There was a tone of disappointment in Mr. Wright's remarks, and this was calculated to lead one to believe that he had accepted the situation, but did not do so with the best grace.

Hon. F. W. Hughes, who engineered Judge Pershing's nomination, was also interviewed by your correspondent, and as it is believed that he was instrumental in having the Judge take the course which he has determined upon, of course Mr. Hughes was satisfied. He expressed himself as highly dissatisfied with the opposition which had sprung up mushroom like to-day, and did not think it would extend further than Philadelphia.

Hon. A. Wilson Herzog and other prominent members of the Republican Party, are highly delighted with Judge Pershing's letter, and regard it as the best thing he could have done for the advancement of the interests of the Republican Party.

THE MASSACHUSETTS CONTEST.

ADAMS DELEGATES CHOSEN IN THE WESTERN PART OF THE STATE.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Sept. 26.—The Republicans of the shire and representative towns in three of the western counties held caucuses last night. Those of Northampton unanimously adopted a resolution indorsing Charles Francis Adams, and chose delegates who will vote for him. In Greenfield a large caucus chose avowed Adams delegates by a vote of two to one for all others. At the Pittsfield caucus speeches were made in favor of Mr. Adams' nomination, and a third of the delegation, certainly, and perhaps more, are his avowed adherents. A number of the smaller towns in this region, which chose delegates yesterday, also support Adams. The Republican returns for the five western counties, to date, are as follows; Committed to Rice, 22; Loring, 26; Adams, and Independent, 148, of whom a large majority are for Adams. The Republican figures for the whole State are: Rice, 266; Loring, 167; Adams and uncommitted, 354.

HURRICANE IN THE WEST INDIES.

THE DANGER TO SHIPPING.

HAVANA, Sept. 26.—Advices from St. Thomas to the 17th inst. are at hand.

The recent hurricane did great damage in all the Windward Islands.

The American bark Minnie Miller and brig George E. Dale and the British brig M. H. Morris were driven ashore on the Barbados.

The British ship Codfish went ashore on St. Vincent, and twelve of her crew were drowned.

The British ship Carribean arrived at St. Thomas on the 9th inst. badly damaged. Her bridge, boats, and steering gear were carried away, and she lost part of her crew.

The American schooner Wellington and British brig Devonshire were ashore on the Jamaica coast.

The American brig Falcon was towed into Santiago de Cuba on the 17th dismasted.

WASHINGTON.

SECRETARY DELANO RESIGNS.

HIS RESIGNATION, TENDERED JULY 5, IS ACCEPTED BY THE PRESIDENT—REASONS FOR THE STEP—THE PRESIDENT GIVES HIM A CLEAN BILL OF HEALTH.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26.—The following is the letter of Hon. C. Delano, resigning the office of Secretary of the Interior, with the President's letter of acceptance. It may be stated that on the 22d inst. (the date of the President's letter) Mr. Delano, in company with a friend, called on President Grant, at Elizabeth, N. J., to urge the President's acceptance of his resignation:

WASHINGTON, July 5, 1875.

MR. PRESIDENT: I have the honor to transmit with this note my resignation of the office of Secretary of the Interior. You have been aware for some time of my earnest desire to retire from public life, and you have understood the reasons connected with my private business and domestic afflictions which have produced and intensified this desire. Last Fall, in November, I requested you to accept my resignation. You asked me not to insist upon it, and expressed a desire that I should remain in your Cabinet until the end of your Administration, or as long as I found it agreeable to do so. At your request and solicitation I declined then to insist upon your acceptance of my resignation, assuring you, however, that I must resign during the early part of the ensuing Spring. When that period arrived, and during the months of April and May, you advised me again not to resign, which advice agreed with my own judgment.

The reasons for this conclusion need not be stated here. Since you were called by your fellow-citizens to perform the duties of Chief Magistrate you have invited me, without the solicitation of myself or friends, so far as I know and believe, to take charge of two important and responsible public trusts—the Internal Revenue Bureau and the Interior Department. I was Commissioner of Internal Revenue from March, 1869, to November, 1870, a period of one year and eight months. The results of my administration you know, and they are not, I trust, entirely unknown to my fellow-citizens. The difficulties of this position, and the diligence, care, and labor required of me in discharging its duties you also understand, and of these I trust the public has some correct appreciation.

I assumed the duties of the Interior Department in November, 1870, and have discharged them to the best of my ability for a period of four years and eight months. They have been laborious, difficult, and delicate. They have embraced the supervision of the General Land Office, the Indian Bureau, the Pension and Patent Offices, the Bureau of Education, and a mass of miscellaneous business unknown to any except those connected with the public service. The business of the Land Office is very extensive, and involves the adjudication and settlement of legal questions growing out of railroad grants liberally and profusely made a few years since, and Mexican and Spanish grants made before we acquired California and New-Mexico, and also, those growing out of our mineral laws and large mining interests, to say nothing of those that arose under our homestead and pre-emption systems. These cause the head of the department a vast amount of judicial labor and responsibility which is not generally understood. The Indian Bureau, as you know, is full of intricate, delicate, and vexatious questions, growing out of numerous Indian treaties and the imperfectly-defined relations existing between the Government and the Indian races. The execution of this service is already greatly embarrassed by the remoteness of the localities where much of it has to be performed, thus preventing contact and personal supervision over the persons employed, as well as by the want of salaries large enough to command talent, character, and capacity equal to the duties and responsibilities of the positions.

Many of the important duties of the head of the department are connected with the material and pecuniary interests of individuals. These interests are often large in amount. The Secretary, in deciding, must necessarily reject the claim of one of the parties, and thereby not unfrequently finds himself assailed by the misrepresentations and falsehoods of the defeated claimants. I feel confident that a thorough and impartial examination into the present condition of the public service connected with each and all of the bureaus attached to the Interior Department will show to all candid and fair-minded men that it has never been in a more prosperous or better condition than it now is; and I feel sure that the most scrutinizing examination will sustain the opinion here expressed, and that it will also lead to the conviction that great improvements have been made under your policy in the service connected with the Indian Bureau.

I allude to these matters briefly, to remind you of the exhausting labor which fidelity to my duties during the last six years and four months has demanded of me, and to show you in part that one of my age requires rest and recuperation.

During all these years of toil I have had your support, your sympathy, and, as I believe, your entire confidence. Had it been otherwise I should have long since retired. As I have said, your political favors have come unsolicited, and, therefore, have been highly appreciated. You have always lightened my burdens by cheerful, prompt, and cordial co-operation. When our official relations are severed, I shall always continue to cherish for you the highest regard, founded, as it is, upon my unqualified confidence in your unselfish patriotism, in the accuracy and solidity of your judgment, and in the high sense of justice which has always characterized you, and from which, in my judgment, nothing can tempt you intentionally to deviate.

I have the honor to be, with great sincerity, your friend and obedient servant.

C. DELANO.

The following is the President's reply:

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Sept. 22, 1875.

DEAR SIR: Your letter of the 5th of July, tendering your resignation of the office of Secretary of the Interior, was duly received, and has been held by me until this time without action because of the continued persecution which I believed, and believe, was being unjustly heaped on you through the public press. I only now take action because the time is rapidly approaching when the Secretary of the Interior will have to commence his labors preparatory to rendering his annual report to accompany the Executive Message to Congress.

I therefore accept your resignation, to take effect on the 1st day of October, leaving a little more than two months from the induction of your successor until the assembling of Congress.

In accepting your resignation I am not unmindful of the fact that about the time of the meeting of Congress, one year ago, you stated to me that you felt the necessity of retiring from the Cabinet, and asked me whether I would prefer your resignation so as to have your successor confirmed by the Senate during the last session, or whether I would prefer it in vacation. My answer was, that I would prefer not having it at all. That was my feeling at the time, and I now believe that you have filled every public trust confided to you with ability and integrity.

I sincerely trust that the future will place you right in the estimation of the public, and that you will continue to enjoy its confidence as you have done through so many years of public and official life. With continued respect and friendship I subscribe myself, very truly, your obedient servant, U. S. GRANT.

Hon. C. DELANO, Secretary of Interior.

It is probable, from present indications, that the appointment of a successor will be made from Pennsylvania, and that his name will be announced to-morrow. Other rumors state that Commissioner Pratt, Judge Taft, and Commissioner Dennison are most prominently named for the succession. A very credible authority states that Delano's successor has been agreed upon and has accepted the tender of the place; that he is an Ohio man, and has previously served in important public positions. Taft and Dennison are both from Ohio.

THE COUNCIL WITH THE INDIANS.

PROBABLE FAILURE TO RATIFY THE TREATY—HOSTILE DEMONSTRATIONS BY THE THRONG OF INDIANS—TRIBAL JEALOUSIES.

RED CLOUD AGENCY, Neb., Via LARAMIE, Sept. 26.—Some of the Sioux are breaking camp this morning, preparatory to a sun dance. In the opinion of many the danger of an outbreak in the Council today was very great. After the Commissioners reached the big cottonwood tree on the river bottom the Indians began coming in, as on Tuesday, in line of battle and singing, all being armed with breach-loading guns. The Brules came first, Spotted Tail on horseback; all attired in their best, painted and with feathers in the hair, presented a splendid sight. They rode their best ponies. Their dress was varied and rich in colors, and their arms glistened brilliantly in the sun. Soon after the Indians from Standing Rock Agency appeared. A part tied their horses in the bushes and advanced on foot, squatting in a circle before the Commissioners. Others remained mounted and armed. The Minneconjons and Uncpapas advanced in ranks, and asked permission of the Commissioners to remain on their ponies, the first public intimation that some of the Indians feared trouble. Little Big Man, the dreaded chief of the North, master of a band of wild Indians, arrived in a state of perfect nudity, mounted on a noble gray charger, and followed by his evil-looking warriors, all armed with rifles. Last night Little Big Man had a council with Spotted Tail and quarreled with him. Ever since his coming here with his 200 lodges he has endeavored to create a feeling hostile to the treaty. He was thickly painted, and his long, black hair straggled into his face. He is very muscular, but his stature small.

UNEASINESS AMONG THE INDIANS.

After his arrival there was uneasiness among all the Indians. Sitting Bull's guard of fifty men of Ogallallas, which has been stationed at the council-ground by orders of Young-Man-Afraid-of-His-Horses, was on the alert. The Ogallalla chiefs and warriors advancing in long, black lines of horsemen, rising one after another over the brow of Western Hill, presented an imposing array and seemed innumerable. Red Cloud was among them. They joined the circle, a majority sitting on their horses, but Young-Man-Afraid-of-His-Horses and his father, with several other chiefs, sat on the ground. The Cheyennes and Arapahoes arrived last.

The scene was impressive. The Indians formed a dense mass. Every one, except a few Yancktons, is being armed. Their guns in right hand, the butt resting on the thigh ready for action. White Robe and Little Eagle were entirely naked. The two companies cavalry were formed in rear of the Tepee, both facing and flanking the Indians. The Commissioners sat under a shelter too small to hide all the Indians. No less than 2,000 were in the circle.

The Cheyennes and some young men of the resident bands have formed a scheme for breaking up the council and making trouble. Two hundred of them were massed outside the circle.

The gathering of bands consumed an hour. When all were assembled Spotted Tail advanced and shook hands with one Commissioner. He was dressed in war costume, with red and green blankets, a richly-colored jacket, with bead embroidery, and leggings striped with red and gold. A crier loudly announced the opening of the council. After about one hundred chiefs had shaken hands with the Commission, Red Cloud and Spotted Tail advanced from the two sides of the circle, meeting and shaking hands. Red Cloud paused before he reached the centre and Spotted Tail went to him. Then they sat down to council, Two Strike and Little Wound with them. Sword, Old-man-afraid-of-his-horses, and a majority of the principal chiefs soon joined them, and a private pow-wow followed, lasting for a half hour, the multitude looking on, a quiet movement going on all the time.

Some young men of the Cheyennes and Ogallallas had crossed the ford of the river and silently slipped in the bushes at the rear of the council. Some remained mounted and others lay on the ground. Young Man Afraid of His Horses watched this military movement and saw the trap. The troops were ordered to stand to horse. All the white men were completely surrounded. Little Big Man, with about fifty of his warriors, was all this time circling around the crowd, their guns in the right hand. The officers consulted with the Commissioners, and meanwhile Young Man Afraid of His Horses gave orders to the head warrior, who quietly took a hundred Ogallallas and marshaled them in the rear of the troops, driving off the young bucks who were hidden there. The Indian soldiers then formed in line and stood on guard until the dispersion was accomplished. The cavalry had in the interim moved back to gain room for manœuvring. An outbreak was momentarily expected.

Red Dog harangued the assembly, accused the commission of being in a hurry to make the treaty, and asked for time. He said it did not look good for both whites and Indians to come into council armed. White Bull made a long and pointed speech in favor of completing the treaty immediately. He said his people would start for home after two suns. The council dispersed for the day, with the understanding that it should meet again on Saturday.

As an evidence of the danger of an outbreak the Indians have warned the half-breeds to look out for their safety, and they all left the council to-day. The feeling, however, is not so much against the whites as between the bands on account of jealousies. The commission is somewhat apprehensive. Senator Allison says there will probably be no treaty. The Missouri River Indians favor leasing the Black Hills; but they will soon start for home. They will move camp to-morrow for fear of being detained by the other Indians.

Three runners from the Indian camps have come in to-night, and bring news that the hearts of the Indians are very bad.

FATAL RAILROAD COLLISION.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Sept. 26.—Early this morning an extra east-bound empty passenger train collided with a freight train standing at Ellrod's Station, on the Pittsburg, Baltimore and Washington Road. The fireman of the passenger train, William Graff, was instantly killed by being thrown against the tank, and the engineer, John Yoke, of the same train, had his leg fractured. The flagman, whose negligence caused the mishap, disappeared immediately after the accident, and has not been seen since.

CENTENNIAL BUILDINGS.

THE MAIN EXHIBITION HALL.

MUCH LIKE THE MACHINERY HALL—ITS PROMINENT CHARACTERISTICS—THE CLASSIFICATION—CHIEF FEATURES OF AMERICAN EXHIBITION.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Sept. 23, 1875.

The first thought of the visitor to the main building of the Centennial Exhibition is that it is exceedingly like the Machinery Hall. Observation shows clearly that this is not erroneous, and that with the exception of decorative details presented by the main building, and not visible in the other, the plans of construction of the two do not materially differ. The principal ideas of the one will be found faithfully reproduced in the other, in an enlarged form it is true, with greater amplitude of detail and more scope of decoration. One finds the same simplicity, the same predominance of engineering ideas over architectural, the same symmetry of roof, the same dextrous application of wood and iron. In both is exhibited a clear understanding of what is necessitated by our burning suns, the light being in every case received vertically, never horizontally. And in both full reliance has been placed upon the effect of small details repeated in an unbroken series for almost the full stretch of human vision to captivate the fancy and impress the understanding. No part, taken by itself, can be called grand, or colossal, nor is there any effort to make it appear so. It is the almost endless repetition of details, insignificant and commonplace in themselves, which gives to both structures their power of pleasing. This will at once strike the foreign critics who will visit us next year, and there will undoubtedly be some fine philosophical writing upon the subject, showing how the endless stretches of our prairies, the never-ceasing masses of our forests have impressed upon our American natures the secret of the sublime. But the fact is that the Main Building is as it is from necessity and not from deliberate choice.

When Congress had in consideration the subject of aid to a measure which in many points must be allowed to be truly national, a far different plan for the main building had been accepted by the Centennial Commission. The design of Calvert Vaux, well known from his labors in the Central Park, was one of special originality and of captivating symmetry. It may be comprehensively described as a series of concentric domes of enormous size entirely of glass and iron, covering the space of twenty acres, the same as the one now in process of completion. It will be to every progressive mind a source of never-ending regret that Congress refused any national aid, because from the moment that the Philadelphians were left to their own resources they were compelled to abandon a plan which would have marked an epoch in architecture. He who has examined the Grand Central Depot at Forty-second street, and the great market at Thirty-fourth street, will see in both of them hints and foreshadowings of the coming style of architecture, that in which iron will not be used to imitate stone, but will be applied in methods for which no other material could be used. The great bridge at St. Louis is full of the same prophetic declarations of a coming iron age, and the plan of Mr. Vaux was the boldest realization of those capabilities of iron of which all these other buildings furnish hints and suggestions. The arched truss is the principle of that magnificent plan of Calvert Vaux which the lack of patriotism of a national Congress rendered impossible. For to have built such a structure would have required $5,000,000, the sum which it was supposed would be granted at the very least calculation. Without it the Philadelphians were compelled to one of two courses, either to abandon the enterprise or to conduct it in the cheapest possible manner. Being full of grit, and somewhat nettled at the comments made in sundry quarters upon their capacity to carry out so great an enterprise, they determined upon the latter. They were, moreover, full of wrath at the measureless misrepresentations by which their defeat in Congress had been achieved. And so when Mr. Pettit, one of the engineers of the Pennsylvania Railroad, presented the cheapest possible construction known to the profession, they eagerly accepted it. His calculation at the time was that it would cost $100,000 per acre, but, in consequence of the fall in the price of iron, its actual cost has only been $70,000 per acre, a convincing proof that heaven does help those who help themselves.

PLAN OF THE STRUCTURE.

The plan of the Main Building is of a central nave, with two main avenues, subdivided by aisles, which are placed in the following order: aisle, avenue, aisle, nave, aisle, avenue, aisle. The total length is 1,880 feet, and the width 460 feet. In the centre is a huge transept, where the roof rises to a height of 100 feet, and, this being the culminating point of the whole, is further decorated by four towers. These are so arranged as not to mar the *coup d'œil* upon which the architect relies for his effects. With the scanty means at his command, he was compelled to rely upon his distances for the impressions which he desired to make upon the public. Hence, extreme care has been taken to allow nothing to break the long stretch of the central nave. In the avenues and the aisles there will be obstructions of one kind and another, but in the nave the eye will wander from one end of the building to the other, glancing from section to section, over fountains casting on high their glittering spray, over serried lines of gorgeous counters rich with gems and jewelry, over gleaming statuary and cool patches of shrubberies, until it rests upon the far-distant portals of the other extremity. Nineteen hundred feet of unbroken space is a colossal thing, and when this is forced upon the mind, demonstrated to the understanding, hammered upon the retina by the constant repetition of diminishing tie rods, and struts and trusses in the roof overhead, the public appreciation of the dimensions of the place is a certainty. They must see facts which are so forced upon their observation. This, in a word, is the secret of the main building of the Centennial Exhibition. This is the heart of its mystery, the secret of its certain success. Other exhibitions have been more architectural, have been bolder in construction, more forcible in outline, more finished in detail, but not one has ever succeeded in making its visitors gasp and stare as this will, because it contains an idea, and is the result of thought. Brains will show in everything, even in glass and iron.

THE ALLOTMENTS OF SPACE.

The exhibition may be said to be concentrated around the central towers, each one of which marks the main divisions of allotment. The south-eastern tower, with all the territory going eastward, is allotted to England, the opposite tower on the other side of the transept, with all the territory going westward, is allotted to France, the north-eastern tower, with the eastern territory, is allotted to Germany, Austria having no tower, but having that part of the territory which commences at the nave. The other northern tower, with the territory westward, is for America and dependencies. Other countries of less importance will occupy territories contiguous to their cognate chief. Thus, exhibitions of the Latin races, Spain and Portugal, will be westward of France; exhibitions of Canada and Australia will be eastward of England; exhibitions of countries allied to Germany will be eastward of Austria and Prussia. America will keep one-quarter of the building for her own exhibit. This contains 166,000 square feet, and as 300,000 have already been applied for, it is to be supposed that we shall occupy all the territory we have claimed. This classification is, of course, subject to many criticisms—Switzerland, Belgium, and Holland, who should naturally exhibit with France, being informed with French ideas, pregnant with French spirit, and aided by French workmen. But, if the classification is persisted in, they must go eastward of Austrian and Prussian territory. The Latin races include the South American Republics and those of Central America, who will naturally desire to exhibit with America. Egypt cannot exhibit correctly under this system anywhere, and the fine Oriental display to be made by Japan is under the same disadvantage.

But, although Mr. Pettit gave me this classification, I am satisfied that he will modify it materially; and also the system of arrangement of the things exhibited will have to be greatly altered, seeing that if it is persisted in it will compel many of the countries to exhibit nothing in the central nave. For instance, Egypt, Japan, and the South American States have nothing to show under the head of education and science, which comprises the following things: Educational systems, methods, and libraries; records of institutions and organizations for scientific purposes, scientific and philosophical instruments and methods, engineering, architecture, charts, maps, and profile models; physical, social, and moral condition of man from the nursery up to industrial exhibitions. These things, whose interest and utility no one can doubt, offer nothing of splendor to the eye; and if they are to have the front rank along the nave, not only will all those States indicated display nothing, but the magnificence of the *coup d'œil* will be greatly impaired. That in manufactured goods a gradation should be attempted from precious stones and jewelry, things of a high intrinsic value, up to glass and pottery and porcelain, things whose value is entirely in their artistic handling, is a noble thought, commending itself to every reasoning mind. But the endeavor to keep those things in the background which have all the beauty of color and loveliness of form, and to hide them behind the formulas of educational and scientific education and research, seems to me highly objectionable. It looks too much as if we, conscious of our weakness in artistic industries and our strength in educational systems, were desirous of concealing the strength of foreign countries and blazoning our own. If any pleasing display could be made in educational and scientific matters there would be some excuse for such a classification, but as these matters are not capable of being exhibited so as to produce any effect to the eye, putting them in the foreground looks like a piece of envious pedantry, and I trust will not be persisted in. If it is, we cannot hope to bind foreigners to any such arrangement, and the consequence will be that their sections along the nave will blaze like morning stars with brilliance and color, and our own will present nothing but school models and school marms. I strongly doubt whether Mr. Pettit, whose merits as an engineer and architect are of the highest order, is the right man to allot space and to arrange the classifications. His notions are mere fancies not rising to the rank of ideas, and will be met with almost insuperable difficulties when he attempts to work them out.

THE PROPOSED AMERICAN DISPLAY.

With regard to the display that will be made by our country nothing can be definitely known. I have gleaned the amount of space demanded in the different parts of the Department of Manufactures, which will give some notion of the projected display. The chemical exhibit will be remarkably fine, especially in flavoring extracts, essences, perfumery, pomades, and the like. There is a belief that most of these articles in American use come from France, but the fact is that New-York City is developing immensely in these matters. The main thing is a good supply of fruits and flowers, for both of which New-York is the centre, especially of the latter. Flowers for essences are grown in immense fields in Long Island and New-Jersey, and the time is rapidly approaching when, instead of importing, we shall export. In this specialty alone 3,000 square feet have been applied for out of 18,000 the sum total of the applications for chemical manufactures. It might have been expected that we should make a great display in explosive and fulminating compounds; but, although America ranks next to France in these matters, no applications for space have been made so far. The Government, however, has an interesting exhibit in an annex in which these preparations have an important place. In oils, soaps, candles, illuminating gases, and gases used in metallurgy and as remedial agents we shall have a magnificent display. A very large amount of space has been demanded, and will probably be accorded, as this is one of our commercial strongholds. In paints and mineral pigments and in different kinds of inks there will be a tolerable showing, but this class is rather behindhand. In ceramics—pottery, porcelain, &c., 13,000 square feet have been applied for, but principally for terra-cotta ware and for fire clay goods, and for hardware porcelain. Of course, in these matters we must expect to be beaten by the English and the French, who will both make tremendous displays. The former are the undisputed masters of majolicaware, tiling, and what is known as queensware, that is, c. c. ware and white granite. The latter are without rivals in porcelain and biscuit goods. Still, in cheap goods for the table, c. c. and white granite, there will be a fine display from Trenton and from New-York, and from the latter City will be the only display of porcelain for table purposes in the country. The display of glassware is most terribly behindhand. It is an important feature, and yet only 2,000 square feet have been applied for up to date.

The great class of American exhibits will be in furniture and objects of general use in a house. The display here will be something so enormous, so comprehensive, and so beautiful, that it will go far to make up for deficiencies in other things. The exhibitors are from every part of the country, with the exception of the poor struggling South, whose absence will be ascribed by foreigners to her misfortunes, whereas, in truth, the South never did manufacture anything to speak of. The furniture will be of every class, from that made by machinery—and warranted not to bear the weight of heavy people—up to the magnificent goods of the New-York houses. New-York is so far ahead in articles of furniture that no comparison can be made between her and other cities. For some years, owing in a great measure to the art schools of the Cooper Institute, a class of artistic workmen have been created in furniture. In various ateliers, some well known to the public, others known only to the profession, like Oppenheimer's, there are workmen who can both design and manipulate too; who can inlay wood and ivory most admirably; who can carve wood as exquisitely as their brethren in France, and who are yet true Americans, born in this country, and often of American parents. I have seen cabinets of ebony inlaid with ivory of most superb workmanship, and *marqueterie* that would do honor to Parisian ateliers. But besides the gorgeous and the beautiful this class takes in all the little ingenuities of Yankee land; all the appliances of subtle brains for the lightening of labor and the glorifying of housewifery. The various washing-machines, the drying-machines, the improved mangles, the clothes-wringers, the ironing tables, the egg-whiskers, the patent toasting-forks, the new ranges, the wonderful stoves, the ingenious nursery chairs and baby swings, and hundreds of other things saving worry and labor to the housewife, will win smiles of delight from foreign ladies, who, accustomed to the details of house-keeping, will appreciate the merits of these things far more highly than our own fair, who leave such matters to servants.

In textile fabrics we shall make considerable display, but not to much advantage, our strong point being in cheap, coarse goods. All the silk manufacturers are going to show specimens of their looms, however; but that will not be much of a thing, as 1,500 square feet is all they desire. In jewelry, clothing, and traveling equipments 10,000 square feet have been applied for, and the exhibition will be an exceedingly interesting one. The specialty of furs included in this class will be particularly admirable, and the varieties of leather work scarcely less so. The hardware department will be a source of national triumph. No less than 14,000 square feet have been applied for, and this gives no idea of the intended display, because the majority of the exhibits will be in huge upright cases or wall screens. It is the rule of the building that no case or screen shall be more than fifteen feet high, except by special permission. This has been asked and allowed in this department, so that the public may expect a magnificent sight. It is hard to say which will be the more admirable, the display of edge tools and cutlery or of hardware used in construction, such as spikes, screws, and nails, &c. The superiority of America in these matters is certain. Wherever wood or iron is the material the people seem to naturally go to the front, and perhaps the day may come when they will exhibit the same superiority in plastic articles. This class does not include edge tools as applied to warfare; these things are shown in a separate class, and are mingled with other warlike matters—guns, pistols, and ordnance. In spite of our Remingtons and Colts and Sharps this display does not seem to promise as well as others, for only 2,000 feet have been applied for. It is fair to remark that the great interest here will be in the Government Building.

The display in carriages and vehicles is almost as universal as that of furniture, though it does not include farm vehicles or railway carriages, which will be found in other buildings. This class includes, moreover, harness and saddlery generally, and will be both magnificent and deeply interesting. Whether American or English is the better is a matter of opinion, some preferring one, some the other. At the present moment there is a current in New-York of popular approval of English, while at the same time American carriages are the fashion in London and Paris. And the same thing may be written with regard to harness, the facts being that English is immensely strong, and at the same time rich, while American is lighter, more ornamental, but perhaps not quite so durable. But England is the only country that can compete with us in this particular, all other nationalities being completely out of consideration. The display of the vehicles will include stages, horse cars, hearses, mountain stages, velocipedes, even baby carriages, and will be singularly attractive. In the department of galvanized iron work, which is connected with saddlery and harness, there will be a very good display, but here both England and Prussia are formidable rivals. In papier mache there will be a general competition, but America bids fair to have an exceedingly poor exhibit, and the same thing may be written of rubber goods, in which we ought to do splendidly. Only five or six entries have been made so far, which is a real disgrace to the country, for the whole industry sprang from the brain of Goodyear, an American, who first vulcanized the rubber. In medicine and surgery, 4,000 square feet have been asked for, and as the display is necessarily very concentrated, this foreshadows a magnificent exhibition. It not only includes surgical instruments and appliances, but also the whole scope of the pharmacopœia, and dietetic preparations, such as extract of beef, &c. This is largely used in our American hospitals, and is found far more nourishing than any beef tea or other product of the kitchen. GAR.

THE CENTENNIAL EXPOSITION.

IMPORTANT INFORMATION FOR EXHIBITORS—RULES TO BE OBSERVED IN TRANSPORTATION.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Sept. 25, 1875.

The Bureau of Transportation of the Centennial Commission to-day issued a circular relative to the rules to be observed in the carrying of goods to the Exposition. The circular says that the general reception of articles at the Exhibition buildings will commence on Jan. 5, and close on April 19, 1876. Machinery and other heavy articles will be admitted as soon as the special foundations for them are prepared, and it is desirable that they should be in place prior to the reception of other articles.

In boxing goods for the Exposition, screws should be used instead of nails. Each package must be marked: "To the Director General International Exhibition of 1876, at Philadelphia," and should be marked on two adjoining sides, giving the following information: Name of the exhibitor; siding at which the articles are to be unloaded; specific location allotted to the exhibitor; weight of the package; total weight of packages sent by the exhibitor, and the serial number of the particular package. Unless this information is on the package, it will be withheld from delivery, at the expense of the exhibitor. To facilitate the delivery of the packages, there has been constructed within the grounds several lines of railway, as shown by a map which accompanies the circular. The rates for transporting goods for the Exhibition will be obtained from the agents of the transportation companies at the place of shipment, and not at Philadelphia. Through bills of lading should be obtained, so that goods will, without any attention from the shipper, be sent direct to the Exhibition.

All charges for freights, transfers, &c., and terminal expenses, must be prepaid at the time of shipment, or be assumed by the transportation company delivering the goods. The United States Centennial Commission will not be responsible for any such charges, nor will exhibits be received unless this regulation is complied with. The terminal charges will be as follows: On articles or packages weighing 250 pounds, or less, $1 each; on articles or packages weighing from 250 to 5,000 pounds, forty cents per 100 pounds; on articles or packages weighing over 5,000 pounds, fifty cents per 100 pounds; articles weighing over 10,000 pounds, fragile articles, plate glass, &c., and works of art, may be subject to an additional charge after arrival at the Exposition, to cover the extra cost of handling. If no authorized person is at hand to open and arrange the goods in the Exhibition building, they will be removed and stored at the cost and risk of whomsoever it may concern.

AMERICAN STEEL GOODS IN ENGLAND.

The Wolverhampton correspondent of the London *Times* writes as follows: "English edge-tool makers are fully aware of the success with which certain of their business rivals in America have supplanted them in many of our home and foreign markets. So large, however, is the demand at present for good edge-tools of almost every description, that there are few edge-tool firms in the United Kingdom who have not plenty of orders upon their books. The English article is not, therefore, out of use, but there is a perceptible increase in the favor in which handy and thoroughly excellent tools are held, both at home and abroad; and this is being encouraged by the growing facilities for manipulating steel, both shear and cast. Sensible of this, certain American firms are pushing their opportunity, and American forks, shovels, and axes are to be had wherever edge-tools are offered in this country. It would seem that the Americans believe they can compete with us much more successfully by having branch establishments to manufacture their specialties in this country rather than by shipping their produce from the other side. A firm of cast-steel shovel makers at Pittsburg, (Messrs. Hussey, Binns & Co.,) who have recently brought out a shovel in which the straps, though of iron, are connected with the steel during the process of casting, and who are making, at a very low figure, and with very little manual labor, shovels that are getting very rapidly into use throughout the States, are now, through a representative who has recently come over from Pittsburg to England, making inquiries which will regulate their action and determine them whether they will themselves begin to make in this country or whether they will offer their process to English firms or to an English company. If American edge-tool makers should begin to produce here goods that are already running English makers hard, then it is to be inferred that their example will be followed by other Transatlantic hardware manufacturers. Whether in such an event the English firms would remain as well employed as they now are remains to be seen."

THE YOUNG LOUIS NAPOLEON'S ABILITIES.

Our French correspondent mentioned the other day that the late Gen. Frossard was once the instructor of Louis, the son of the Emperor Napoleon. This is the tutor's estimate of his pupil, taken from his private diary, which the *Figaro* in some way got hold of: "He is a very nice boy—(*il est charmant.*) There is nothing extraordinary about him. He has good average aptitudes and intelligence. The son of a *bourgeois*, sent to a school, in a class of thirty boys, he would have ranked between the fifteenth and twentieth. His peculiar bent is as yet not very well defined. He does not relish much Greek or Latin, and his turn for mathematics is not remarkable; but he has a marked taste for drawing. That would be strange, an artist and a Bonaparte! There are not many artists in the family. Well, if he were allowed to have his own way, the Prince would be always drawing. On the other hand, he is full of courage and hardihood."

AN ANXIOUS BRIDEGROOM.

The Cincinnati *Times* of Friday says: "A bride of one day wandered from the side of her lord at the Exposition, yesterday, and was not found until two hours had been used in diligent search. The groom had the entire Exposition Police force on the trail, and piteously begged every one to hunt his dear young wife. He won't be that anxious when he loses her again."

PULPIT THOUGHTS.

WAITING FOR MOODY AND SANKEY.

SERMON BY REV. T. DE WITT TALMAGE, IN THE BROOKLYN TABERNACLE.

Rev. T. De Witt Talmage preached in the Tabernacle yesterday forenoon, on Moody and Sankey, taking for his text the first, second, and third verses of the second chapter of Acts. The reverend gentleman opened his discourse with a reference to the great crowd of strangers in Jerusalem on the day mentioned in his text. Just as in our Autumn, after the crops are all in, strangers come to the city to see the sights, so at Jerusalem they entered within the walls to gaze upon the city's beauties. Many of them entered the church, and while engaged in service their worship was interrupted with a great sound. They began to ask themselves what it meant. Was it an earthquake, or the sweeping on of a hurricane? There was no chance for flight, while to add to the excitement a flame of fire, in shape like a human tongue, alighted on the spectators. What was that fire? It was the Holy Ghost. Listen to the sequel. That day 3,000 souls were emancipated. We are to-day, said he, looking for another Pentecost. The great need of this country is an awakening. There needs to be the rocking of a great Christian revolution. Congregations must be kindled into holy conflagrations. But what are we all doing to-day? Waiting. Ministers are waiting; churches are waiting. I hear news from Philadelphia, and what are they doing? Waiting. I hear from Chicago, and what are they doing? Waiting. So it is everywhere. Sixty thousand ministers of the Gospel and 40,000 churches are waiting. For whom are we waiting? Why, for Moody and Sankey. Upon these two men God has put a higher honor than on any man since the days of the Apostles. Their progress through England was a march of triumph, and we hail them home with acclaims of joyous greetings. They preach the gospel which drives away all tears. Our sympathies are with them; the press of the land is with them. I wish the first city they strike might be our own. I wish the first church in which Sankey offers up his songs of praise, and Moody his powerful appeals, may be this very building in which we are assembled. I wish all the evangelists, Hammond, Cole, and all the other workers in the vineyard, might come and surround our city and take possession of it for God and His holy cause.

But if you, my beloved hearers, have an idea that Moody and Sankey are willing to take a contract to convert the people of this city you are greatly mistaken. They only profess to be human instruments in the hands of God. The American Church is lying helpless to-day, crying out not for God, but for Moody and Sankey. But these men do not profess to be omnipotent. Suppose they go to Philadelphia or to Chicago, what will Brooklyn do? Some say, why they went through England in a very short time. That was true, but they must not forget that England, as compared in area to this, is a very small country. To make the circuit of this country would take years of time, during which time the present generation would depart this life. My counsel is therefore to wait for no one but the Lord God Almighty. He is willing to save at all times.

The speaker said he believed there was to be a great awakening during the coming Winter. If an individual church be dead when Moody and Sankey came to the city, that church would remain so; but if Moody and Sankey find the church red-hot in Christian zeal, then will their efforts amount to much. He asked his hearers why they did not call upon the Lord God at once. Last Sabbath, in that very room, 100 souls arose and asked for the prayers of the church. Come, then, Moody and Sankey; but come, mightier than all, thou best of all, God the Father, God the Son, and God the Holy Ghost. What was wanted was 100 Pentecosts. Then the telegraph wires will be loaded down with the news to all parts of the world that all New-York and Brooklyn is down on its knees crying to God for mercy. But here in this very church is taught the same doctrine that Moody teaches, and here are sung Sankey's sweetest songs. Then, why wait for them? Why not have here a Pentecost like to that mentioned in the text? One day in seven men lock the store doors and shut the safes and come to listen, and they say, if I'm a sinner, say so; and if there is a vast eternity, thunder it in my ears until I can no longer deny it. The day was of all the week the best emblem of eternal rest. For all the speaker knew the Pentecost might be dropping even then upon some souls present. Men are sometimes discouraged and ministers may falter, but presently the spirit of the Holy Ghost is felt and a new interest is awakened. John Livingston went into his pulpit discouraged, but one day he was visited by the Holy Spirit, and before the sermon was finished 300 souls had received the Pentecost. Here they were to-day, a mass-meeting of immortal men and women, assembled to decide the question whether Christ should reign over them. Perhaps they remembered the excitement on board the steamship Cambria when it went down off the coast of Ireland. They too would soon be foundered on the rocks of eternity, and Jesus Christ was their only life-boat.

Could those present not hear the rushing of the mighty wind? The whole country is waiting for this blessing, but were they all of one accord? If there was a man present who had a grudge against another, he asked that person to go at the close of the service and shake hands with him. Then the reverend gentleman pointed out another analogy between the scene of the day and the one mentioned in his text. There are, said he, many strangers here this morning. O, what a day for the Holy Ghost. You may have come merely out of curiosity; you may have traveled hundreds of miles, but your troubles have kept up with the railway trains, and are now with you. I may never see you again, but I pray with all my soul that God may have mercy on you and save you. Oh, how many persons have lived as though God is a myth, heaven a dream, and eternity nothing. When will this horrid nightmare sin be gone? Haven't you some of the zeal of John Knox, who, when praying in the night-time, was asked by his wife to come back to bed. "Peace, woman," he said, "how can I sleep while my country is in danger." And then he cried aloud, "Oh, God, give Scotland freedom, or I die." The speaker declared that the spirit which came on the day of Pentecost was an omnipotent one. A few years ago, in Oxbridge, Mass., a gambler dropped his cards and ran home to ask his wife to pray for him. The Holy Ghost had descended and struck him as he sinned. There were persons present who had had thousands of opportunities to do good, but had done none. How would such Christians meet their accounts at the last day? If the spirit of God should come that day with Pentecostal power how many of them would be saved? In conclusion Mr. Talmage said: I have stood here, year after year, importuning you to be saved, and some of you will not be saved. Is life so long, Heaven so tame, and Christ so dull that you will not? Fly to the cross. Drop everything but that. You can't afford to lose your soul. Lose Heaven and you lose all.

OFFERINGS TO CHRIST.

SERMON BY REV. DR. DEEMS AT THE CHURCH OF THE STRANGERS.

The Church of the Strangers was reopened for public worship yesterday, and was attended by a large congregation. The sermon was preached by the Pastor, Rev. Dr. Deems, who took his text from the Ninety-sixth Psalm: "Give unto the Lord the glory due unto His name; bring an offering and come into His courts. Oh, worship the Lord in the beauty of holiness; fear before Him all the earth. Say among the heathen that the Lord reigneth; the world also shall be established that it shall not be moved; He shall judge the people righteously." The text, he said, was an invitation coming from the Lord. We were invited to come into His presence and into His house, which was at the same time a palace and a temple. The God of Christian people was a King, and the King of Christian people was God, and wherever there was a throne of public worship there was Jehovah. Every one should remember this Kingship of the Lord, and should enthrone Him in his heart, where He might sit crowned and sceptred. It should be remembered, too, that He was a Sovereign who ruled over men's hearts by incontestable right. He was not over us as a conqueror or usurper, but a monarch who was entitled to our most abounding loyalty. When the whole population had elected Him as King, the desire of every heart was gratified when He sat throned and crowned, and, therefore, loyalty to Him should know no alloy. The cry of each heart should be, "What shall I do for my King?" Men who loved their country and were earnest in her service, were accustomed to say, "What shall I do for my country?" not "What does my country demand?" So it should be with every true Christian. Every man who desired to come to God would readily find out what the Lord required at his hands. If a man desired to be useful, the opportunities would come, and if he desired to know what the will of God was, it would be speedily made manifest to him. He alone was the true subject who loyally strove to do God's will. When we came to the House of God it was with the intent and purpose of learning what God required of us, for the house of God was the place where men came together to learn His will. Therefore it was that they, after a separation of seven weeks, were come together to learn the wishes of the Lord. He was not, they might perceive, in the temper of preaching a sermon, but would much prefer to speak with them colloquially, as with his family after a separation. The question came to his mind that morning if he could say with David, "I was glad when they said 'Come, let us go into the house of the Lord.'" Now they might ask themselves that question, and if they could answer it affirmatively they might then test their spiritual character by asking the further question, "Why am I glad?" For seven long weeks they had been separated, excluded as it were, from their own home, and were they now glad when they returned within its walls? But to answer the question the more satisfactorily, they should consider what the grounds of gladness were. He would class them as three—social, æsthetic, and spiritual. It was an excitement to see a great crowd, to mix with each other, to interchange courtesies and greetings. The social element was, no doubt, very important, but it was an element which required to be carefully watched and subordinated. If we came into the church for mere social reasons, we were no better than a clan, and such a condition of things should be jealously guarded against. As to the æsthetic grounds, it was very well known that, in every church of worship, there was something to please the taste. Perhaps it was the solemnity of the prayer, or the jubilation of the music; perhaps the rhetoric essential to convey the word of God, or the logic of the arguments. In all these things there was something to please and gratify the taste. It was proper that it should be so. He had no sympathy with that policy which would make the House of God the meanest place in the town or village. He had no sympathy with the feeling for which Judas had furnished the text in the words "Why all this waste?" He did not believe that any church could be too great or too rich or too splendid, unless the riches and splendor were lavished in such a way as to take men's hearts away from the service of God, and certainly in a City where they had a Post Office and a depot and other buildings which had cost so much more than any temple of the Lord Jesus Christ, it behooved men to be very careful in their criticisms. But if we went to church to hear the music or listen to the oratory of the preacher, or for any such reasons, then we robbed ourselves of spiritual comforts, and the churches should be turned into lyceums or opera-houses. But if we came into the House of God for spiritual profit, then we should provide ourselves with the three requisites mentioned in the text. We should bring an offering, worship God, and engage in missionary efforts. In this, his opening discourse, he only proposed to consider the first of these. "Bring presents and come into the courts of the Lord," was a translation of this passage in the Scriptures. The allusion was to a custom of the Oriental Kings to receive presents from their subjects, not for the purpose of being enriched thereby, but in token of affection. What presents, the preacher asked, should they give unto God? What did He desire at their hands? If they followed the teaching of the sacred Scriptures they would have no difficulty in determining. The presents which He required were our bodies as a living sacrifice. He desired that they might take up their faculties one by one and give them unto God. Let them give their faculty of speech to God, and then their tongues would not utter things that were not seasoned by grace. Let them also offer their ears to the Lord. Men were in the habit of saying, "I am not responsible if persons speak obscenity or slander in my hearing." They were nevertheless responsible in spite of this ready quittance at their own judgment seat—the hearer as much as the speaker. If a man heard evil speech and did not resent it he was as responsible as the speaker. It was not talking gossip and slander which did the harm, it was the listening to it in which the great evil lay. Therefore, let them offer their ears unto God, but above all let their chief offering be a contrite and humble heart, which the Lord would never despise.

GOD THE SUPREME RULER.

SERMON BY REV. DR. BELLOWS AT THE CHURCH OF ALL SOULS'.

Rev. Dr. Bellows, Pastor of All Souls' Church, corner Fourth avenue and Twentieth street, preached yesterday morning from the text, "Look unto me and be ye saved, all the ends of the earth; for I am God and there is none else"—Isaiah xlv., 22. He said it was not more true that the sun gave light to the earth than that all the nations of the universe looked up to one God and acknowledged Him as the supreme ruler of all things. Religious beliefs were as numerous as nationalities, and they were of varied excellence in proportion to the standard of civilization that prevailed among men, but whether their faith was expressed in the worship of idols or the true God, the underlying consciousness of a Supreme Being was the same in all breasts. The same rule applicable to religious beliefs could be applied in our relations to moral and social order. In all nations of the earth the conceptions of liberty and the methods of its attainment were widely different, but the idea was the same in all, and civilized man the world over grasped at the knowledge of the truth. All forms of religious faith were only tentative, or crude approximations to it, or dim predictions of the final and consummate form of the eternal religion, of which the spiritual, holy, and beneficent God was the object, and the moral creature made in his image the subject. The whole doctrine of Christianity was embodied in the simple precepts of love to God and to thy neighbor. These were the pillars of the old law which are preserved and honored in the Gospel of Christ. When the soul questioned itself as to the existence of God, it denied its own lineage; for after all the true conception of the Deity was not the result of education, but was inherent in the soul itself. This belief in a God was shown in all lands, and His worshipers were everywhere, in spite of superstition and blaspheming creeds. True piety was not confined to the professors of religion, but was shown in self-respect and reverence for God's law. The world had need of creeds, and doubtless, also, the rivalries of sects, and denominational jealousies, and despair of humanity was the worst kind of blasphemy, and the only infidelity which was not pardonable. He believed in Christianity as the highest form of civilized faith, the gift of the Redeemer, and he commended the practice of Christian morals as in accord with the lessons of the Deity and the highest form of manhood.

THE PRODIGAL SON.

SERMON BY REV. R. HEBER NEWTON AT THE ANTHON MEMORIAL CHURCH.

Rev. R. Heber Newton, rector of the Anthon Memorial Church, in West Forty-eighth street, delivered a short discourse on the parable of the Prodigal Son yesterday afternoon, at the conclusion of the evening service of the church. He spoke of the exquisite thoughts and beautiful sentiments contained in the parable, and said that no one could read the story thoughtfully without being stirred to the very depths of his nature. No one could follow the story to the end without a fuller and better conception of the word of God, and if the lesson it inculcated were only truly written in his heart, the effect would be to give a clue to this life and the life to come. "As I read the parable this morning," said Dr. Newton, "it seemed to have a new meaning, as all Scripture conveys new meanings continually when properly read." The thought which was impressed in reading the parable was the one which is contained in the other parables in the same chapter. The man who lost one of his flock went searching for that one, apparently careless of the ninety and nine remaining. His whole heart was given to that which was lost. Again, the woman who lost a piece of silver is represented as thinking not of what she had, but devoting her whole care to finding what she had lost. The same thought is beautifully carried out in the story of the returning prodigal, although the same words are not used. The action of the father in going forth from his home to meet his son a long way off shows the same spirit which compels a search for that which was lost, until it should be found. It should not be considered an accident or a chance that these words were repeated again and again in the chapter. They should be considered as representing the searching of God for His lost children, a search that will not be denied, and that is continued until it is successful. This thought is carried through the different parables, and the meaning is that if man will not give over his search until he finds what he has lost, how much more will the Heavenly Father continue His search for the lost ones of His flock until He finds them. This thought is carried all through the Word of God, and the search is continued until the soul returns, crying "Father, I have sinned!" The real kernel of knowledge of the Divine revelation is the conviction of God's search after men. Let a man lose himself in whatever labyrinth of sin he will, God will surely find some way of reaching him. It is the very pith and kernel of Divine truth. This search is evidenced by every rising desire of the human soul, every impulse toward good, and every inspiration to a holier life. The thought is that God will not give over His search.

But it will be said that the theologians tell another story than this. They teach that this search of God for His lost children ceases at their death; that after the little threescore years and ten of our life he seeks us no more; that God does give over, and that if man does not repent during his life, God's search is done for all eternity. The theologians say that then all is over and God searches no more. It is true that there are many solemn passages in relation to this that run through the whole of the Scriptures, and yet right over against this current of thought there is another and a brighter one of hope in the Almighty. This thought is found everywhere, from the passages in the Psalms of David which teach it down to the Epistles of Paul. All the way this current of hope in Divine love runs parallel with the other. It is true that if a man sin, judgment will surely overtake him. It may come upon him in this life, and often does, and it will surely in the life to come. No man can pass by this truth. If he sins he must suffer, and suffer to the extent of his sin. But notwithstanding this truth, and not in any sense controverting it, there is the other thought, of hope in the love of God. Judgment shall surely purify and cleanse us as by fire, until finally purified we rise out of judgment—out of the fire. God is searching all the time for His lost one, and the child of God will rise at last. This is not said dogmatically, but it is the province of the preacher to point to this strain of hope. That expression is to be thought of, "the patience of hope." It is certain that there can be no true patience without hope. No man can bear this life with real patience if he has not hope. If this be so, is there any other meaning to the patience of God? And in this light is not the patience of God shown as He waits year by year, generation by generation, age by age, while the world goes on bettering itself so slowly? If it be true that after this life there is no hope, how can it be true that He does not pour out some great and irresistible influence that will awaken men to their peril and turn them to repentance? He would do so, doubtless, if there were no hope for us beyond our short seventy years of life. It is because men believe that there is no hope beyond this life that they conduct the revivals so common now. It is a cause of many of the great mischiefs of these revivals that men believe that there is no hope hereafter—that men must be saved now or never. If I believed this I would join with them in their work. I would favor the use of all means to turn the thoughts of men to religion. I would use the terrors of the law and frighten them to it. But these are means to be employed only by those who have no patience, because they have no hope. It is far better to imitate the patience of God. To live quiet, faithful lives, exerting good influences wherever we can, pointing out to men the way to better their lives and work for the reformation of the world as God works for it, slowly and patiently.

There is one other thought to be mentioned here. I would speak to those who are here who have not yet been found—to those who have eluded His search. My friends, God is searching for you now, and He will never give over that search. You may strive in every way to forget Him. You may turn your backs on Him, and on every influence that may be brought to bear on you for good. You may bury yourselves in frivolous and selfish pleasures that may turn the whole current of your natures away from Him, but you cannot baffle that search which will finally be successful. You cannot drown the remembrance that God is searching for you. You may bury it for years, and think that it will never come back, but there will rise, even if it be at the last moment of life—in some way, at some time will come back the thought of the outstretched arms and the loving heart of God. Then the knowledge will come home to you that in all these years while you have been wasting life and neglecting all its opportunities, God has been patiently searching for you, and that at last He has found you. All the providences of God will follow you until at the last He finds you. There is an answer to this which is common but is unworthy of a Christian. Men who say that this doctrine, that finally God will find and save all His children, that they cannot escape from his love, breaks down all the barriers to sin and makes the way clear to all indulgence, do not understand the love of God or the spirit of His word. It is certain that you cannot get away from the love of God through all eternity. How much better is it then to come to Him now and repent, as repentance will at last find you. How much better to return like the prodigal, saying, "Father, I have sinned, and am no longer worthy to be called thy son." How much better to turn now.

MR. GEORGE S. WEEKS.

HIS SERVICES OF SONG AND HIS WORK AS AN EVANGELIST—A SUCCESSFUL CAREER.

Mr. George S. Weeks, the gentleman who achieved so much success during his recent visit to Europe in the work of organizing and conducting services of song among the Sunday-school children in England, Scotland, Ireland, and Wales, and who was engaged in evangelistic work during the few last months of his stay in England, is now in this City, and is preparing to continue his labors here in any and every way in which he may find work to perform. Mr. Weeks is well known in musical circles in New-York, where he was engaged prominently in various musical capacities for a number of years. In 1868 he was musical director of the Anthon Memorial Church, during the pastorate of Rev. T. J. Jagger, now Bishop of the Southern Diocese of Ohio, by whom he was invited to prepare the children for the singing of the Easter hymns. This was his first experience in the work of teaching children to sing, and to that he attributed his conversion. The following year he became connected with Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr.'s church, in the capacity of musical director, and was confirmed in that church by Bishop Potter in the same year, and still continues his membership therein. During his musical directorship of Dr. Tyng's church he was successful in bringing together large numbers of children and teaching them to sing, his classes sometimes numbering as many as 3,000. In June, 1870, he gave a concert at the American Institute building, Third avenue and Sixty-third street, in which nearly 7,000 children participated. In the Fall of 1871 Mr. Weeks went to England, and remained there four years, during which time he conducted similar services of song among the Sunday-school children in all the large cities of the United Kingdom, and also in many of the smaller towns. These gatherings ranged in numbers from 2,000 to 11,000, and on Sundays alone, in the last four years, he has sung to over 300,000 children. These services of song have been simply a labor of love to Mr. Weeks, as no collections were permitted to be taken up.

Thus far Mr. Weeks has confined himself entirely to this kind of Sunday-school work among the children, and his success has been appreciated, as evinced by the presentation of handsome testimonials of affection and esteem by many among whom he labored.

The first evangelistic work engaged in by Mr. Weeks was in May last, at the cathedral city of Carlisle, where he accepted an invitation to devote one week to the work. Messrs. Moody and Sankey had been in Carlisle about a year previous. Mr. Weeks had associated with him three evangelists, who alternately addressed the people or engaged in prayer, while he led the singing. So successful were his efforts that he remained in Carlisle seven weeks instead of one, and the result was that over 400 persons were converted. Bible-classes have been formed, meetings are now being held, and a vast amount of good has been and is being done through the instrumentality of his visit. From Carlisle he went to White Haven, Ardrossan, Barrow-in-Furness, Manchester, and Glasgow, from whence he sailed for this port on the 21st of August last, and arrived on the 3d inst.

Since Mr. Weeks' return to New-York he has been engaged occasionally in conducting praise services on week-day evenings, in connection with prayer-meetings such as are usually held in the various churches, and he will continue to do so whenever opportunity is offered. He will have charge of a service of song every Sunday afternoon, commencing on the second Sunday in October, in the Anthon Memorial Church, on Forty-eighth street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, where he will have some 700 children. He is also engaged in making arrangements for a concert, to be given some time in November, at the Hippodrome, where he expects 10,000 children from the different Sunday-schools of the City. On Monday last, at the preachers' meeting, held at the Methodist Book Concern, Mr. Weeks made nineteen engagements to conduct praise services in different churches in New-York, Brooklyn, and Jersey City. Sunday evening next he is to sing at St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church in Jersey City. He also proposes to engage in the evangelistic work as soon as those who have charge of that work are ready to commence.

At 12 o'clock M. to-day a new up-town noonday prayer-meeting is to be opened at Lyric Hall, on Sixth avenue, with the countenance and support of Rev. Dr. John Hall, Bishop Cummins, Rev. Dr. Taylor, of the Broadway Tabernacle, and others. Prof. William F. Sherwin has been engaged to lead the singing, and Mr. Weeks will supply his place on Wednesday and Thursday next.

Mr. Weeks was born in Clayton, Jefferson County, N. Y., in 1832, and is now forty-three, and weighs about 190 pounds. He possesses a very powerful tenor voice, over which he has perfect control. His voice, though strong and possessing a wide range of compass, is nevertheless rich and mellow, and, his pronunciation and musical accent being faultless, his singing is very entertaining.

WHAT CAME OF UPSETTING THE HIVES.

The Elmira *Gazette* has the following account of a painful occurrence a few days ago in Ulster Township, Bradford County, Penn.: "A farmer, Peter Craun, driving a team hitched to a lumber wagon, had occasion to stop at a neighbor's house. He drove to the rear of the house, and, leaving the horses untied, went some distance away. He left his two young daughters alone in the wagon. The horses becoming restive, began to back the wagon in the direction of a number of bee-hives. One of the hives was overturned, and the bees attacked the horses and the girls. The horses, smarting with pain and plunging about in terror, overturned twelve hives in all. The bees filled the air like a cloud, and descending covered the maddened beasts and the hapless girls. The latter, screaming with pain and fright, succeeded in alarming a woman, the only occupant of the house at the time, who ran to their assistance. Their screams also reached their father, who hastened toward them. The father, with the woman's help, succeeded, after great effort, both being severely stung, in rescuing the girls. They were very badly stung about their faces, necks, and hands, but are getting better. The horses, which were valuable, both died before morning."

THE SOLENT COLLISION.

The following letter from Balmoral to the Marquis of Exeter, Commodore of the Royal Victoria Yacht Club, which is printed in the *Pall Mall Gazette* of the 16th inst., shows that her Majesty, the Queen, wishes to avoid any possible repetitions of the Mistletoe disaster, and takes her own way to prevent them:

DEAR LORD EXETER: It has appeared in the course of the recent inquiry at Gosport that it is a common practice for private yachts to approach the royal yacht when her Majesty is on board from motives of loyalty or curiosity. It is evident that such a proceeding must at all times be attended with considerable risk, and in Summer, when the Solent is crowded with vessels, such manœuvres are extremely dangerous. The Queen has therefore commanded me to request that you will kindly assist her Majesty in making it known to all owners of yachts how earnestly the Queen hopes that this practice, which may lead to lamentable results, should be discontinued.

Believe me, dear Lord Exeter, yours faithfully,
(Signed) HENRY F. PONSONBY.

Lord Exeter has given instructions to have the letter printed and circulated among the members of the club.

OVERCROWDED SCHOOLS.

THE FACTS OF A SERIOUS EVIL.

HOW CHILDREN HAVE TO BE REFUSED ADMITTANCE TO SCHOOLS—A CASE IN POINT—THE DEFENSE OF A SCHOOL PRINCIPAL—STATEMENT OF LAWRENCE D. KIERNAN.

A week ago a communication from an east-side working man appeared in THE TIMES setting forth the fact that he had been unable to procure the admission of his children to Public School No. 25, because of the overcrowded state of the school building, and suggesting the inquiry whether the capacity of public school accommodation was equal to the public necessity in that respect. The writer, a mechanic, went somewhat further by intimating that there was abundant accommodation in the Roman Catholic parochial schools, and that probably the teachers in the public schools were desirous of forcing children into these parochial schools to "excuse themselves on insufficiency of space at the public schools." The facts set forth by Mr. Wild are that he is a widower, having four motherless children; that he is engaged in his labor from 6 o'clock A. M. until 6 P. M.; that the three eldest of his children were aged nine, seven, and five years; that since the death of their mother, in May last, he had been unable to procure a suitable housekeeper, and during his absence from home was compelled to leave them in the voluntary care of a neighbor who has really enough to do to mind her own children, and he thought "the school the only and the best-fitted place for children." Two of his children—the two eldest—attended School No. 25 all of last season up to May 21, when, after the death of their mother, they were sent to the country; but upon their return recently, when he sent them with the one five years old to the school, only one of them—the girl, aged seven years—was admitted, the two boys being told that there was no room for them. Within the past two days a TIMES reporter has made close inquiry into the case in point, as well as the general question of public school accommodation, and the results of that investigation will prove of interest probably to the educational authorities and to parents at large.

Mr. Wild is a worker in metals, and a Bohemian by birth, and resides in rear apartments on the first floor of the tenement-house No. 432 Fifth street, near First avenue. The school in question is situated in Fifth street also, near First avenue. The reporter called at Mr. Wild's home and found he was absent, but his children were all at home. The eldest, a flaxen-haired, intelligent, but delicate-looking boy, was playing on the floor of one of the apartments, all of which appeared to be cleanly kept by a woman who was present, but who could speak no English. The lad was aware of the facts embodied in his father's letter to THE TIMES, and procured a copy of the paper containing it from a shelf. In regard to the woman who was present he said his father had, since writing the letter, employed her to take care of his home and his children, and that she had been there now for several days. In reply to questions the boy said that he and his sister were now regularly attending School No. 25, he having been admitted since the date of his father's letter, and that the third child—his brother, five years of age—was to be admitted during the present week. He knew of the effort his father had made lately to have all three of them admitted, and said that when he went to the school he was told that there was no room for him, and that his brother was too small, but that his sister could have a place, and she was at once admitted. When asked whether many children attended the school, the boy replied, "It's full; it's always full." He said further that the Principal and teachers were always kind to him. The reporter then took a book and asked the boy to read from it, and found that he could read slowly sentences containing words of not more than five or six letters. He could write the alphabet also, but could not form words. His sister is still learning her alphabet, and the third child, his brother, knows nothing. He also informed the reporter that "the man that goes after children when they play truant" (Truancy Agent) had called on his father, and that it was after that visit that he was admitted to a seat in the school last week. The proficiency of this eldest boy entitles him to admission to what is known as the "third grade" in the primary department; the other two children could only be admitted to the lowest, or original primary grade.

AN INDIGNANT SCHOOL-MISTRESS.

The lady who is principal of the primary department of School No. 25 was next visited, and as soon as she satisfied herself that the reporter was not going to kidnap her, and would not "put her name in the paper," she consented to talk on the subject. Was she cognizant of the case of Mr. Wild's children? My! yes; but then, if she allowed herself to be bothered by such things as that, there would be no end to her trouble. Things of that sort couldn't frighten her. Some kind friend had taken the trouble to send her a copy of the paper. The people who brought children to school were generally the most unreasonable in the world. She knew of this Wild case, and those children had been refused admission as hundreds of others had been, simply because there was no room for them and they could not be admitted. The unreasonable thing about it was that people get a notion that their children must go to a particular school and to no other one. She had had parents bring children to the school and ask their admission, and when she told them that there actually was no room, they said their children must be taken any way. Then she turned to the classes, and told the parents to look and see if there was a single vacant seat anywhere, and that if there was their children or child could have it. But there were none; and so the parents went away angry, and threatening all sorts of political "influence" to be brought to bear in the course of a week or so. Now, that sort of treatment was exceedingly annoying. The fact was that there were other schools in the ward that were not nearly full. Only lately the Board of Education had finished a new building for Primary School No. 9, corner of First street and Second avenue, only a few blocks distant, which had accommodations for 1,500 pupils, and there were not more than 500 in attendance. Why didn't Mr. Wild take his children there? She had no objection at all to taking his children if she had room for them. Indeed, that oldest boy of his was a good child, a real good child, and smart also. He wore the silver badge of his class last Spring and only gave it up when he was taken from school, at the time of his mother's death. This was the most densely populated ward in the City—the most densely populated piece of territory on the globe—and it was all of the tenement-house class, with its profusion of children. If one parent could force a child into school No. 25, there was no reason why all the parents in the ward, or in the City for that matter, could not do the same thing, and leave all the other schools empty. Only lately a woman wanted her child taken in, and because there was no room, said she would see about it, for her husband was acquainted with an Assemblyman, and would see what he could do. Another one came still more recently all the way from Ninth street, in which there is a school located, and, because her child could not be taken, said her husband was a delegate to the Syracuse convention, and he would make trouble about it if the child was not admitted to this Fifth street school. In a third case a woman strutted in the other day only, and with the declaration "I am the wife of a tax-payer!" produced Mr. Wild's letter to THE TIMES and demanded, "What does this thing mean?" She was asked if she had any interest in Mr. Wild's family, and said no, that she knew nothing about them, but wanted to know what it meant. She was told that it meant just what she could see before her; that every seat was full. But she went away with airs, and was quite dissatisfied, although it did not appear that her children had been refused admission, and perhaps if the question had been asked it might have been found that this "taxpayer's wife" had no children to send to school. In conclusion this harrassed and indignant lady principal said that these were only some of the instances of unreasonableness on the part of parents, and that there was at present, as she well knew, abundant school accommodation in the Seventeenth Ward for all the children in the Ward. She thought, however, that there was something behind all this, from the allusion to sectarianism in Mr. Wild's letter, which was altogether unfounded, but she did not desire to discuss that question.

STATEMENT OF MR. KIERNAN.

Mr. Lawrence D. Kiernan, Clerk of the Board of Education, when called upon by the reporter, conversed freely on the subject, and furnished some interesting statistics, from which the tables below in regard to the seating capacity of the schools in 1874 are collected. Mr. Kiernan said he was inclined to the belief that such cases as that of Mr. Wild were rather isolated, and grew out of the fact that parents desired in some cases to send their children to a particular instructor. Of course this idea could not be carried out all the way through, and when a school is overcrowded, those who cannot find admission must place their children in other schools. It was to meet precisely such cases as this that the law was framed to enable parents to send their children to schools in any part of the City, instead of circumscribing them in school districts and compelling them to send their children to those schools only which were within the district wherein they resided. In this particular case at school No. 25 there did not seem to be any real ground for complaint as, notwithstanding the large population of the Seventeenth Ward—over one hundred thousand—the school accommodation in that neighborhood was ample. The only locality which he thought had reason to complain was the Nineteenth and some others of the growing up town wards, where the population increased very rapidly. In the lower wards he was aware there were many vacant seats, due to the fact that the resident population was moving northward. The board had quite recently leased a building at First avenue and Fifty-second street for primary grade accommodations up town, and was contemplating the erection of a large school-house in East Seventy-fifth street within the coming year. There was something very unreasonable in the action of people who endeavored to insist on having their children in a particular school when it was already overcrowded, while other schools in their vicinity had seats to spare. Sometimes it was due to the matter of a few blocks further distance for the child to travel, but country children often go two or three miles to school. At the present time the seating capacity of all the schools in the City was, he thought 20,000 over the average attendance. At the opening of the present term, Sept. 6, there were 91,913 pupils in attendance, as shown by Superintendent Kiddle's report, against 90,829 at the opening of the Fall term of 1874. In the Eleventh, Seventeenth, Nineteenth, and Twenty-second Wards over one thousand pupils were refused admission for want of room. The following tables are prepared from statistics of 1874, furnished by Mr. Kiernan, showing the seating capacity of the schools. It must be remembered, however, that these figures do not include the capacity of the large "assembly-rooms" in the various schools, which are only partially occupied for class purposes, and which contain from 100 to 350 seats each:

GRAMMAR SCHOOL CAPACITY.

No. of School.	Seating Capacity.	No of School.	Seating Capacity.
1	1,279	35	1,129
2	1,378	36	1,790
3	1,740	37	1,130
4	1,446	38	1,741
5	887	39	1,282
6	738	40	1,466
7	1,316	41	1,402
8	1,014	42	2,499
9	390	43	464
10	1,014	44	1,221
11	1,339	45	1,276
12	1,804	46	324
13	1,616	47	1,173
14	2,803	48	1,742
15	2,015	49	2,419
16	950	50	1,148
17	2,418	51	1,083
18	1,442	52	200
19	1,545	53	1,575
20	1,978	54	677
21	1,097	55	1,414
22	1,951	56	1,480
23	766	57	1,44[illegible]
24	867	58	1,692
25	1,856	59	2,206
26	1,668	60	1,052
27	1,3[illegible]7	61	484
28	2,006	62	787
29	996	63	491
30	647	64	362
31	1,128	65	836
32	1,896	66	114
33	1,626	67	168
34	1,744		
Total Grammar School capacity			88,806

PRIMARY SCHOOL CAPACITY.

No. of School.	Seating Capacity.	No. of School.	Seating Capacity.
1	1,927	24	859
2	315	25	435
3	386	26	1,187
4	677	27	912
5	671	28	723
6	418	29	614
7	370	30	252
8	447	31	808
9	585	32	141
10	540	33	414
11	927	34	226
12	1,005	36	973
13	764	38	351
14	369	39	488
15	232	40	494
16	1,232	41	431
17	290	42	452
18	236	43	66
19	483	44	281
20	620	45	330
21	481	46	80
22	793	47	88
23	244	48	214
Total			24,882

COLORED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

No. of School.	Seating Capacity.	No. of School.	Seating Capacity.
1	320	4	298
2	588	6	129
3	425		
Total			1,760

AGGREGATE CAPACITY.

Grammar Schools	88,806
Primary Schools	24,882
Colored Grammar Schools	1,760
Total seats	115,448

In 1874 the actual average attendance for the year was 77,106, and the whole number taught 157,187. To illustrate the case of School No. 25: the capacity of its male grammar department is 480; at the opening of the session there were 410 pupils present. Its female department has a capacity for 482 pupils, and there were 469 at the opening. The primary department has a capacity of 884 seats, and there were 891 scholars in attendance.

Superintendent Kiddle was next called on, and gave his opinions on the question under consideration very readily. He said that there were always some complaints of this kind being made, and it was impossible to avoid them so long as people got the idea that some tutors were more successful than others in fitting children for college; that in certain schools there was more or less perfect discipline than in others. Some parents desired a strict discipline to be exercised over their children, and others objected to it. In the case of Mr. Wild, he thought there was no real cause for complaint, as school No. 15 was located in Fifth street, not far distant from his residence, while Primary School No. 22 was at Ninth street and First avenue, and Primary School No. 9 at Second avenue and First street, a new building not half full of pupils. These should suit Mr. Wild, as it was to a primary department he wanted his children admitted. The portion of the City which had real cause of complaint of lack of accommodation was the district above Fifty-ninth street, west of the Central Park.

SOME OF THE CROWDED SCHOOLS.

An excellent editorial on this matter had recently appeared, he said, in THE TIMES, and the position taken in that article was correct. Primary School No. 41, in West Fifty-second street, near Tenth avenue, was shockingly crowded, and in the whole territory from Fifty-second street to One Hundred and Fourth street, and from Central Park to the Hudson River there was only one small public school-house—Grammar School No. 9. There were several schools belonging to the Children's Aid Society, but these were overflowing with pupils. A new building was about to be erected in Fifty-fourth street, near Sixth avenue. Schools Nos. 17 and 58, one for girls and the other for boys, were very much crowded. No. 17 was the largest girls' school in the City, there being 1,500 pupils last week in the primary department, and between 900 and 1,000 in the female (grammar) department. The board opened two new primary schools last year in the Seventeenth Ward, Nos. 6 and 23, to relieve that ward, owing to the crowded condition of the schools there, and had finished a new building this year entirely for primary purposes. East of Central Park, up-town, in the Nineteenth Ward, school No 59, in east Fifty-seventh street, was densely crowded. Last year, to accommodate that ward, the board established a school on Fifty-second street, near First avenue, and that was now almost entirely filled up, having between 500 and 600 pupils in attendance. Steps had been taken recently, also, to obtain a site for a school on the old Hamilton square grounds. This property was under control of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, and when applied to for a site by the board they replied that they did not feel authorized to grant it. An act was passed by the last Legislature enabling them to grant a site, but thus far they had not acted under it, the great fault of the act being probably that it provides that "the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund *may*," instead of *shall*, set apart a site. Certainly they could not grant it to any better purpose. Mr. Kiddle furnished the reporter with the following interesting table, prepared in 1873 by him, exhibiting the average attendance of pupils and the accommodation afforded in each ward, as compared with the population and whole number of children attending any schools according to the census of 1870.

ATTENDANCE AT THE SCHOOLS.

Wards.	Average attendance.	Number of pupils that can be accommodated	Population according to census of 1870	Number of Children attending school according to census of 1870
First	1,465	1,928	14,463	2,833
Second	177	300	1,312	123
Third			3,715	521
Fourth	1,707	2,508	23,748	4,216
Fifth	1,789	2,672	17,150	2,527
Sixth	2,193	3,007	21,153	4,093
Seventh	3,741	4,930	44,818	7,820
Eighth	2,561	3,505	34,913	5,204
Ninth	5,172	6,498	47,609	7,451
Tenth	6,208	7,769	41,431	6,364
Eleventh	6,728	8,066	64,230	13,129
Twelfth	5,916	7,508	47,497	11,578
Thirteenth	4,262	5,295	33,364	5,579
Fourteenth	1,911	3,241	26,436	4,964
Fifteenth	3,769	3,885	27,587	3,104
Sixteenth	4,488	5,640	48,350	6,911
Seventeenth	6,624	8,115	95,365	16,664
Eighteenth	3,720	5,406	59,593	7,188
Nineteenth	6,407	7,374	86,090	12,650
Twentieth	6,045	8,483	75,407	12,168
Twenty-first	5,045	6,580	56,703	7,879
Twenty-second	8,054	9,745	71,349	12,353
Total	88,002	112,455	942,292	155,603

At the time of preparing this table for the board Mr. Kiddle in his report said:

"Probably the most serious evil connected with our system is the overcrowding of the schools. To this fact the attention of the board has been frequently called, and measures have been adopted from time to time to abate the evil; it, however, still exists to an alarming extent, and calls for the earnest consideration of the board. As, by law, resident parents and guardians are permitted to send their children to schools in any part of the City, some schools, deemed more efficient, or consisting mainly of pupils who belong to more affluent families are overcrowded, while other schools, often in the same ward, are left with a large number of vacant seats or class-rooms. Principals often find it exceedingly difficult, sometimes almost impossible, to resist the importunities of parents, who desire that their children should be admitted, even when they are told the school is already crowded. The consequence of this is that many of the rooms, especially in the primary departments, are filled almost to the suffocation of both pupils and teachers.

Some more definite rule is required to regulate this matter effectually. I would suggest that the board fix the capacity of every building, every main room, and every class-room in the City, and prohibit the placing, at any time, of more children in any room than the number thus established by law, and that every Principal be required to refuse admission to all pupils when the number assigned for his or her department or school has been reached. If this were carefully and accurately accomplished, keeping in view not merely the number of seats that could be placed in a room, but allowing a sufficient number of cubic feet of air for each child, the accommodations above reported would be greatly reduced."

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—SEPT. 25.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

$2,000	Mo.6s,F.'94-5	102¼	100	Western Union	75⅞
200	North-western	39⅛	100	do.	76
700	do......s3.	39⅛	200	do.	76⅛
200	do......b3.	39¼	10	do.	76¼
100	do......s3.	39⅛	300	do.	76
100	North-west.Pf.b3.	53⅞	1300	do.	75⅞
2000	Lake Shore	53⅛	700	do......s3.	75⅞
1200	do.	53¼	10	do.	76⅛
1000	do......c.	53¼	400	Pacific Mail	34
10	do.	53⅜	1000	do.	34⅛
2300	do.	53¼	300	do......s3.	34
900	do......b3.	53⅜	300	do.	34⅛
400	do......s3.	53¼	600	do.	34¼
100	do......c.	53¼	10	do.	34
100	do......s4.	53¼	1400	do.	34⅜
200	do......b3.	53¼	4100	do.	34½
100	do......s3.	53⅛	1000	do.	34⅝
100	do......b3.	53¼	1300	do.	34½
100	do......c.	53⅜	100	do......c.	34½
600	do.	53¼	300	do.	34⅝
200	N. Y. C. & Hud.	103	100	do......c.	34⅝
400	Erie Railway	17¼	100	do.	34¾
1000	do.	17⅛	100	do.	34⅝
100	Ohio & Miss.	15½	300	St. Paul	34¼
100	do.	15⅜	200	A. & P. Telegraph	19½
100	do.	15¼	100	Pacific R. of Mo.	46¼

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$5,000	U. S. 6s,'81, R.	121⅛	$3,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '67, new...b.c.	121
10,000	U. S. 6s, '81 C.	123¾	10,000	do.	121⅛
10,000	do......12.	123¾	10,000	do......12.	121
1,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new	119	300	U.S. 5s,10-40 C., bcc.	118½
700	do......s.	118⅞	1,500	do.	117¾
1,500	do.	119⅛			
20,000	U. S. 6s, Cur.	123½			

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

$1,000	Tenn. 6s, N. S.	49⅞	100	Erie Railway.b3.	17⅜
1,000	Clev.&Tol.S.F.	106½	200	do.	17⅜
2,500	Pac.of Mo. 1st.	90	1300	do.	17¼
200	N. Y. C. & Hud.	102⅝	300	do.	17⅛
1000	West. Union.s3.	76⅜	500	do.	17¼
100	do.	76⅜	100	Mich. Central.s3.	55¾
1900	do......b3.	76½	600	Lake Shore	53⅝
100	do......s5.	76⅜	100	do......s5.	53⅝
100	Rock Island	107⅝	800	do......b3.	53¾
200	do......b3.	107¾	100	do.	53¾
2500	Pacific Mail.b3.	35	3000	do.	53⅞
1300	do.	35	200	do......s3.	53⅞
200	do......b3.	35⅛	300	do......b3.	54
500	do.	35⅛	200	do......s3.	53⅞
300	do......b3.	35¼	400	do.	53¾
900	do.	35¼	100	do......s3.	53¾
1500	do.	35⅜	40	North-west. Pref.	53⅜
300	do......b3.	35¼	100	do.	53⅝
2200	do.	35¼	100	do.	54
1800	do.	35⅛	100	do.	54¼
1000	do.	35¼	500	North-west...b3.	39¼
290	Tol. & Wab.	6	100	St. Paul	34⅛
100	do.	6⅛	300	Ohio & Miss.	15⅝
200	do.	6¼	100	Han. & St. Jo.	18½

MONDAY, Sept. 27—A. M.

The statement of the associated banks issued from the Clearing-house on Saturday last shows a loss of $623,250 in the reserve, which reduces the excess of reserve above legal requirements to $14,731,250. The circulation shows an increase of $179,500, but in every other item there is a decrease, the loans being down $455,600, specie $117,300, legal tenders $616,100, and deposits $441,100. The decrease in specie is smaller than generally anticipated. The falling off in legal tenders is probably due to continued shipments to the interior to move the crops. The loss in deposits does not correspond with the changes in the other items, but as the statement is made up on the system of averages, it cannot be expected that the items will always balance, especially as no separate account is given of the movement of the national banks.

The following shows the condition of the banks this week, compared with the previous statement and with the statement for the corresponding week last year:

	Sept. 18.	Sept. 25.	Sept. 26, '74.
Loans	$282,071,800	$281,616,200	$279,539,400
Specie	7,386,500	7,269,200	18,918,900
Legal tenders	67,938,000	67,321,900	65,700,400
Deposits	239,880,400	239,439,400	236,460,800
Circulation	17,754,800	17,934,300	25,625,800

And the following the relation between the total reserve and the total liabilities of the banks:

	Sept. 18.	Sept. 25.	Sept. 26, '74.
Specie	$7,386,500	$7,269,200	Dec.$117,300
Legal tenders	67,938,000	67,321,900	Dec. 616,100
Total reserve	$75,324,500	$74,591,100	Dec.$733,400
Reserve required against deposits	59,970,100	58,859,850	
Excess of reserve above legal requirements	15,534,400	14,731,250	Dec.$623,250

The money market, after a flurry on Monday, during which a few transactions in call loans were made as high as 4@6 ⅌ cent., speedily settled down to its old condition of ease, the supply of capital increasing steadily, with very little inquiry on the part of Stock Exchange borrowers. The closing rates were 1½@2 ⅌ cent., with excessive offerings at these quotations. With the stock market in its present quiet state, the only hope held out by lenders for better rates for money is that the requirements of the South and West to move the crops will increase in the early future. The business in mercantile paper has been very moderate, the best approved names selling at 5 to 7 ⅌ cent., but principally at 6@7.

The foreign advices reported some weakness in Consols and United States Bonds at London, but the market closed comparatively steady. Discounts have had a tendency to firmer rates in the open market, but the minimum rate at the Bank of England remains at 2 ⅌ cent. The bank lost £537,719 sterling during the week ending Wednesday, but since then £396,009 has been reported gone into the bank on balance. The rates for sterling exchange were reduced from $4 81½ to $4 79 for bankers' 60 days' bills, and from $4 85½ to $4 83 for demand, and later moved up to $4 81 and $4 85. The lowest rates at which business was done were $4 78 and $4 82, the market closing tame at $4 79@$4 79½ and at $4 83@$4 83½. The course of the market was chiefly influenced by the frequent changes in the borrowing rates for cash gold. The demand for exchange continues very light, and cotton bills are expected to appear in important amounts shortly. Gold ranged between 116¾ and 117¼ until Wednesday, when rumors were circulated that the Secretary would probably sell more than $500,000 gold on Thursday, which depressed the price to 116¼. After the award of half a million gold at the regular weekly Government sale, (at 116.51½ to 116.63,) sales were made at 116⅜@116¾. There was a reaction to 116½ in the final sales on Saturday, owing to the small loss of specie by the banks for the week. Cash gold loaned as high as 1-16@3-32 per diem for use, and subsequently down to flat, the business on Saturday having been chiefly at 1-32@1-16 for use until Monday.

Government bonds have improved under an active demand and large private buying, and the market closed firm. During the week some leading corporations were large buyers of bonds to employ their surplus funds, which cannot now find employment on call at even low rates of interest. These purchases of bonds reduced greatly the floating supply on the market, and at the close the leading dealers found it impossible to execute orders left with them by banks, trust and insurance companies. In railroad mortgages there was a decline in some issues and an advance in others, but generally speaking the demand was active and prices well maintained. State bonds ruled quiet and without feature.

The speculation on the Stock Exchange continued to exhibit the same downward tendency which has characterized it for some time past. The causes for the prevailing depression are to be found in the want of confidence generated by the failures of more or less importance which are of almost daily occurrence, and partly to the fact that the sanguine expectation entertained as to the probability of a good Fall trade do not seem likely to be realized, at least not to the extent anticipated. Indeed, it becomes more apparent every day that no sudden revival in business is to be looked for, and that our return to active trade and its accompanying prosperity will necessarily be slow and gradual, even if not retarded by the actions and utterances of the inflationist demagogues and fanatics. That the outside public at present keep aloof from Wall street, and that the fluctuations in values are mainly controlled by local manipulation, is universally conceded by the brokers, and as a consequence of this state of affairs they say the market sags off of its own accord. The stocks principally dealt in during the week were Western Union, Lake Shore, Pacific Mail, Erie, North-western, and Ohio and Mississippi. Western Union fluctuated between 77 and 75¼, and closed at 76⅜@76½, the stock selling ex-dividend. Lake Shore, after advancing to 55, dropped off to 52⅜, and closed at 53¾@53⅞. Erie and Ohio and Mississippi were conspicuously weak, the former declining from 20 to 16⅛ and the latter from 17⅜ to 14¾, with a partial recovery at the close. Chicago and North-western sold down to 38⅜, but afterward recovered, and was firm in the late dealings at 39¼, the improvement being attributable to purchases based on the improving traffic of the line and the prospect of large earnings during the next few months from the carrying of grain. Union Pacific fluctuated between 70 and 71¾, and closed at 70½. The extreme prices for St. Paul were 35⅞ and 34, and the closing quotations 34@34⅛. The other changes were less important.

COURSE OF THE MARKET—THE WEEK.

	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing Sept. 26, 1874.
American Gold	117¼	116¼	109⅞
United States 5s, 1881, coup.	118⅜	118	111⅞
United States 5-20s, '62, coup.	118¾	118¾	112¾
United States 5-20s, '67, coup.	121⅛	120⅞	117
New-York Central	103¼	102⅝	101⅜
Rock Island	107⅞	107⅝	103½
Pacific Mail	36⅜	33⅞	50¼
St. Paul	35⅞	34	34
St. Paul Pref.	64¼	62¾	53
*Western Union	77	75¼	79½
Union Pacific	71¾	70	37½
Lake Shore	55	52⅜	79⅛
Wabash	6¼	5¾	33⅜
North-Western	39¾	38⅜	38¾
North-Western Pref.	54¾	53½	56¼
Del., Lack. & Western	121⅜	120⅛	110⅜
New-Jersey Central	111⅜	111	106
Panama	135	135	116
Erie	20	16⅛	37¾
Ohio & Mississippi	17⅜	14¾	27⅝
C., C. & I. C.	4	4	12¼
Harlem	132	132	128¼

* Ex dividend.

RANGE OF PRICES AND CLOSING QUOTATIONS—SEPT. 25.

	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing. Bid.	Asked.
New-York Central	103	102⅝	102½	102¾
Erie	17⅜	17⅛	17⅛	17¼
Lake Shore	54	53⅛	53¾	53⅞
Wabash	6¼	5⅞	6⅛	6¼
North-western	39¼	38¾	39⅛	39¼
North-western Pref.	54¼	53⅝	54	54½
Rock Island	107¾	107⅝	107½	107¾
Milwaukee & St. P.	34⅜	34	34	34⅛
Mil. & St. P. Pref.	63	62¾	63	63¼
Pittsburg	90¾	90¾	90½	90¾
Del., Lack. & West.	121⅜	121	121⅜	122
Michigan Central	56¼	55¾	55	56
Union Pacific	..	..	79⅜	70½
Hannibal & St. Jo.	18½	18½	18½	18¾
Han. & St. Jo. Pref.	23	22½	23	25
Ohio & Mississippi	15⅝	15¼	15½	15⅝
Missouri Pacific	46¼	46	45¾	46
Western Union	76½	75¾	76⅜	76½
Atlantic & Pac. Tel.	19½	19½	19½	20
Pacific Mail	35⅜	34	34⅞	35¼
United States Ex.	45	44⅞	44	44⅞

The entries at New-York of foreign dry goods and general merchandise since July 1, 1875, are as follows:

July 1, 2, and 3	$3,184,094	Aug. 21	$7,600,230
July 10	4,341,801	Aug. 28	7,572,013
July 17	6,641,929	Sept. 4	5,770,713
July 24	7,001,511	Sept. 11	4,379,993
July 31	5,803,769	Sept. 18	5,762,418
Aug. 7	4,786,292	Sept. 25	6,292,249
Aug. 14	8,843,940		
Total			$77,350,949
Total same period in 1874			90,912,915
Decrease in 1875			$13,561,566

The export clearances of domestic produce and miscellaneous goods (including foreign articles re-exported) since July 1, 1875, are as follows:

July 6	$6,190,158	Aug. 17	$4,740,000
July 13	5,013,248	Aug. 24	4,499,335
July 20	6,203,632	Aug. 31	4,146,312
July 27	5,793,286	Sept. 7	6,346,165
Aug. 3	4,325,682	Sept. 14	3,563,349
Aug. 10	5,214,657	Sept. 21	4,620,232
Total			$60,656,086
Total same period of 1874			67,788,637
Decrease in 1875			$7,132,551
Gold, Sept. 25, 1875			116⅝
Gold, Sept. 26, 1874			109¾

The exports of gold and silver from New-York since July 1, 1875, are as follows:

July 1, 2, and 3	$2,785,851	Aug. 21	$622,078
July 10	2,959,605	Aug. 28	444,853
July 17	1,962,221	Sept. 4	453,175
July 24	815,879	Sept. 11	118,900
July 31	230,595	Sept. 18	343,500
Aug. 7	1,123,918	Sept. 25	280,345
Aug. 14	1,572,520		
Total			$13,719,340
Total same period of 1874			13,096,542
Increase in 1875			$622,798

The Customs receipts in gold deposited in the New-York office of the United States Treasury and the gold interest paid out by the office since July 1, 1875, are as follows:

	Customs.	Gold Interest.
July 1, 2, and 3	$844,000	$2,125,000
July 10	1,885,000	2,307,000
July 17	2,168,724	1,532,067
July 24	2,157,935	786,981
July 31	2,543,000	553,000
Aug. 7	2,803,100	2,261,600
Aug. 14	2,556,700	395,700
Aug. 21	2,362,333	176,486
Aug. 28	3,035,600	2,020,000
Sept. 4	2,384,833	758,931
Sept. 11	2,712,100	482,400
Sept. 18	2,204,000	221,065
Sept. 25	2,563,853	173,600
Total	$30,221,178	$13,801,786
Total to same date in 1874	32,200,406	24,136,183

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Sept. 25, 1875.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Beans, bbls	92	Resin, bbls	238
Bees-wax, pks	1	Pea-nuts, bags	133
Copper, bbls	128	Skins, bales	21
Cotton, bales	4,933	Sugar, bbls	630
Dried Fruit, pks	29	Oil-cake, pks	2,617
Eggs, bbls	1,049	Pork, pks	53
Flour, bbls	12,067	Cut-meats, pks	301
Wheat, bushels	146,878	Lard, tcs	715
Corn, bushels	163,300	Butter, pks	2,540
Oats, bushels	27,800	Cheese, pks	10,276
Rye, bushels	9,500	Starch, pks	2,475
Barley, bushels	4,000	Spelter, pcs	1,883
Flax-seed, bags	185	Tea, pks	15,659
Grease, pks	89	Tallow, pks	50
Hops, bales	124	Tobacco, hhds	94
Hides, bales	339	Tobacco, pks	441
Lard-oil, bbls	250	Wool, bales	161
Oil, bbls	30	Whisky, bbls	340
Leather, sides	4,008		

ASHES—Pots very dull; quoted in a jobbing way at $5 75@$6, and wholly nominal by receivers. Pearls inactive at $7 75@$8 ⅌ 100 ℔.

BEES WAX—Yellow has been in light request within the range of from 32c.@34c. ⅌ ℔., with a fair inquiry noted.

CANDLES—Have been in limited demand, at former rates, with Adamantine quoted at 13c.@17c.; Paraffine, 20c.@21c.; Sperm, plain, 29c.@30c.; Sperm, patent, 38c.@39c.; Stearic, 27c.@28c. ⅌ ℔.

COFFEE—Firm, as last quoted, with sales of 3,000 bags Santos by the E. Dyer, 500 bags Rio, by the Biela, and 522 bags Santos by on private terms.

COTTON—Has been quoted about steady for early delivery, but has been very quiet....Sales were officially reported, for prompt delivery, of 952 bales, (of which 524 bales were on last evening,) including 700 bales to spinners, 190 bales to shippers, and 62 bales to speculators....New Cotton offering from wharf under the official figures, which represent Cotton from store. ....A restricted business has been reported for forward delivery at a shade easier rates, influenced, in part, by the very liberal arrivals at the shipping ports....Sales have been reported since our last of 14,600 bales, (of which were 2,800 bales on last evening, and 11,800 bales to-day,) with 300 bales more at the calls, on basis of Middling, with September options closing at 13 13-32c.@13 7-16c.; October, 13c.@13⅛c.; November, 12 13-16c.@12 27-32c.; December, 12 27-32c.@12⅞c.; January, 12 15-16c.; February, 13⅛c.@13 5-32c.; March, 13 11-32c.@13⅜c.; April, 13 9-16c.@13 19-32c.; May, 13 25-32c.@13 13-16c.; June, 13 31-32c.@14c.; July, 14⅛c.@14 5-32c.; August, 14¼c.@14 5-16c....The receipts at this port to-day were 4,933 bales, and at all the shipping ports were 10,063 bales, against 5,349 bales same time last week....The week's exports hence have been 2,781 bales, including 2,766 bales to Liverpool and 15 bales to Bremen....The exports from all the ports since Sept. 1, 1875, have been 15,712 bales (of which were 10,848 bales to British ports and 4,864 bales to the Continent,) against 15,156 bales same time the previous year. The following quotations are based on Cotton according to the new classification:

New-York Quotations, based on American Standard of Classification.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	11	11	11⅛	11
Strict Ordinary	11½	11½	11⅝	11½
Good Ordinary	12	12	12¼	12⅛
Strict Good Ordinary	12⅜	12⅜	12⅝	12⅝
Low Middling	13	13⅛	13⅜	13¼
Strict Low Middling	13 5-16	13 7-16	13 11-16	13 9-16
Middling	13½	13⅝	13⅞	13¾
Good Middling	13⅞	14	14¼	14⅛
Strict Good Middling	14⅛	14⅜	14⅝	14½
Middling Fair	14¾	14⅞	15⅛	15
Fair	15¾	15⅞	16⅛	16

Stained.

Good Ordinary	11	Low Middling	12¼
Strict Good Ordinary	11⅝	Middling	12⅝

FIRE-CRACKERS—Have been quite dull, with No. 1 quoted at from $2 20@$2 25, currency, short to full count.

FRUIT—Foreign dried has been fairly active, with considerable business in new, in job lots, at the opening prices. Sales, 5,000 bxs. new Layer Raisins, in lots, at $2 60; 4,500 bxs. new loose Muscatel Raisins at $3 15 @$3 50, the latter price for crown brand; 4,000 half-bxs. new Valencia Raisins at 11c.@11¼c.; 400 bbls. new Currants at 7c.; 1,200 bxs. old Layer Raisins at $2 15@$2 30, and 300 bbls. old Currants at 6⅜c.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been fairly active on a steady basis as to value, with good to choice shipping Extras, in lines, for the English markets, and City Mill Extras, mostly for the West Indies. Sales since our last have been 19,100 bbls. of all grades, including poor to very choice No. 2 Flour at $4 20@$4 60, mostly at $4 35@$4 50; very poor to very choice Superfine and Western at $4 90@$5 40, chiefly at $5 25@$5 40; inferior to choice Extra State at $5 50@$5 85, mainly at $5 75@$5 80. (at which latter price were sold 4,000 bbls. choice, one brand, to arrive soon;) choice to very fancy do., $5 85@$6 25; City Mills Extra, $5 50@$7 50, chiefly at $6 10@$6 40; poor to choice shipping Extra Western at $5 50@$5 80; choice to fancy do. at $5 80@$6 25; round-hoop Ohio at $5 50@$5 80 for odd lots and lines; poor to very choice Minnesota Extra, plain, $6 10@$7 75, and patent at $6 90@$9 50, the latter for fancy, and other trade and family Extras within the previous range. Included in the sales have been 10,950 bbls. shipping stock, mainly City Mills and choice State Extras, on the basis of our quotations....Southern Flour steady on sales of 975 bbls....Rye Flour dull and heavy; 270 bbls. sold, mostly Superfine, at $5 25@$5 50, with small job lots a shade higher....Corn-meal active at unchanged prices. Sales, 4,650 bbls., of which 2,400 bbls. Brandywine, at $4 20@$4 30, and 2,100 bbls. Western Yellow at $3 60@$3 85 ⅌ bbl.

GRAIN—A fair inquiry prevailed for prime old Spring Wheat, in good part for milling, though to a moderate extent for export on a very firm basis as to prices; offerings comparatively limited, particularly as of prime to choice No. 1, afloat. Some speculative demand noted for prime old No. 2, in store. Market otherwise dull and irregular. Sales have been reported since our last for early delivery of 96,000 bushels at $1 33 for good No. 1 Minnesota Spring, with strictly prime held higher; $1 24 for strictly prime old No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, in store; $1 20 for prime old No. 2 North-west Spring, in store and afloat; $1 18@$1 20 for very good old No. 2 Chicago Spring, in store and afloat; $1 10@$1 15 for No. 3 Spring; $1 05@$1 20 for ungraded Spring, car lots; $1 05 for unsound Spring, (16,000 bushels,) and small lots of Red, Amber, and White Western within the previous range....Corn has been offered freely at a further reduction of 1c. a bushel, leading to an extensive business, largely in prime sailing vessel new Mixed Western, in store and afloat, for export, closing steady. Sales have been reported of 213,000 bushels at 69c.@70c. for sailing vessel new Mixed Western, chiefly at 69c. for prime, afloat and in store; 66c.@68¾c. for inferior to strictly prime steamer do. do., afloat; 69½c.@71c. for new Yellow Mixed Western, mostly at 69½c.@70c., afloat; 62½c.@65c. for damaged and warm new Western, afloat, and 72c. for White Western....Rye unchanged; 2,500 bushels Western sold at 89c....Of Barley a resale of a boat load of four-rowed State reported at $1 20; market, dull...Malt and Peas, essentially unchanged...Oats have been quoted rather steadier, with good to prime in better request toward the close, for local trade purposes. Sales have been reported since our last of 81,500 bushels at 33c.@47c. for unsound to choice new Mixed Western, mostly at 44c.@46., afloat; 35c.@53½c. for unsound to choice new White Western, chiefly at 48c.@53c. for car lots; 50c.@53½c. for new White State. ....Hay, Straw, and Feed in demand at steady rates.

HOPS—Have been attracting more attention, but at easier and irregular prices. We quote crop of 1875, 12c.@15c.; crop of 1874, 10c.@14c.; Olds, all growths, 4c.@8c. The week's receipts of Domestic have been 1,337 bales, and since Sept. 1, as made up by Mr. Wells, 3,593 bales, against 2,028 bales same time last year. Exports this week, 53 bales, and since Sept. 1, 689 bales, against 700 bales same time last year....Mr. Wells remarks that "the new crop is now secured. It is believed we have about one-third more Hops than last year, or, say 120,000 to 130,000 bales. The quality, as is always the case with a large crop, is considerably mixed; that is to say, it is uneven. More than usual trouble has this season been experienced in procuring pickers; and, with a knowledge and belief that low prices will rule, growers have taken less pains than usual in picking and curing. Fifteen cents ⅌ ℔. is to-day the highest attainable cash price here for best new Hops. A good fair Hop will bring 12c. Anything of very ordinary quality is not in demand at present at any price. Dealers here and in the country are offering to contract with brewers at 14c. and 15c., in large or small quantity, goods deliverable at any time within the next 60 days. Exporters are still holding off; advices from abroad continue favorable for large crops."

HARDWARE—Has been more freely dealt in, and generally quoted steady as to values.

HIDES—A moderate movement has been reported in this line at about previous figures. The week's receipts have been 8,702 Hides and 100 bales do.; sales, 65,270 Hides and 80 bales do., the latter including, according to Messrs. Pickard & Andreesen, 6,335 Dry Montevideo, 20½ to 21 ℔., at 22c.@22½c., gold, 4 months, usual selection; 1,575 Dry Montevideo Culls, 20¾ ℔., at 19c. gold, cash, less 3 ⅌ cent., as they run; 10,000 Dry Rio Grande, 21¼ ℔., at 21c., gold, cash, less 2⅓ ⅌ cent., usual selection; 4,090 Dry California, 23 ℔., at 21c., gold, 30 days, usual selection; 10,000 California, to arrive, 22 ℔., 6,595 Dry Mexican, 19 to 24 ℔., on private terms; 3,670 Dry Central American, 20 ℔., at 20c., gold, 60 days, selected; 800 Dry Parnaliba, 18 ℔., 300 Dry Zanzibar, 11 ℔., on private terms; 9,590 Dry Texas and Western, 22 to 25 ℔., at 19c.@20c., currency, 60 days, selected; 3,540 Dry Texas and Mexican Kips, 10 ℔., on private terms; 2,260 Dry-salted California, 25 ℔., at 16c., gold, 30 days, usual selections; 2,530 Wet-salted Texas, 50 to 60 ℔., on private terms; 2,925 City and Country Slaughter, 50 to 68 ℔., at 9¼c.@9¾c., currency, cash, and 80 bales Calcutta Buffalo on private terms. And to-day, 386 Dry Honduras and 100 Wet-salted do. on private terms....Stock in first hands this morning 205,800 Hides and 2,434 bales do., against 240,000 Hides and 1,610 bales do. same time last year.

HONEY—Has been in light demand, with San Domingo, in bond, quoted nominally at from 70c.@73c., and Cuba, in bond, at 81c.@83c., gold, ⅌ gallon.

LEATHER—Though the arrivals have been moderate, and prices generally without important alteration, trade is reported as somewhat less satisfactory in amount. Sole is moderately active, desirable heavy weights, which are offering with reserve, attracting most attention from buyers for shipment as well as home use; other qualities less sought after, and, in instances, irregular as to values, on ample supplies. A fair inquiry prevails for Upper, mostly for the better grades; rough Calf-skins quoted firmer. Morocco is in quite moderate request at about former quotations. Rather more call is noted for Harness stock at previous figures....The week's receipts have been 47,589 sides and 2,320 bales do.; exports, 14,000 sides.

NAILS—Have been in moderate demand on the basis of $3 10@$3 25 for common Fence and Sheathing, full and job lots.

NAVAL STORES—Held more firmly, but quiet to-day; sales, 135 bbls. common Resin at $1 70, and 175 bbls. No. 1 at $3@$3 50 ⅌ 280 ℔., and 165 bbls. merchantable Spirits Turpentine at 33½c. ⅌ gallon, but quoted at the close at 33½c.@34c.

OIL-CAKE—Has been very quiet since our last, with Western, in bags, quoted at $46 currency, and City wholly nominal. The week's receipts have been 10,629 pks.; exports hence have been 17,389 pks.

PETROLEUM—Weaker in price, on a restricted inquiry, and less favorable Creek advices. Sales, 8,000 bbls. Refined, here, for early delivery at 14c.; and 5,000 cases at 18c.; Crude, in bulk, quoted at 7c....Refined, at Baltimore, 13⅝c., and at Philadelphia, 13¾c.

PROVISIONS—A comparatively brisk inquiry prevails for Pork, chiefly for Mess, partly from neighboring market, at decidedly better prices. Sales have been reported for early delivery of 950 bbls. Western Mess at $21 50@$21 62½; small lots of Prime Mess at $19 25, and small lots of Extra Prime at $15 65@$16. ....For forward delivery sales have been made of 500 bbls. Western Mess, September option at $21 50; 1,000 bbls. October at $21 30@$21 35, held subsequently at $21 45; with sellers' option, remainder of the year, quoted at $19 90@$20....Dressed Hogs continue in fair request, with City at 10¾c.@11¼c. for heavy to very light....City Cut-meats have been quoted in fair demand, and held firmly. Sales, 45 bxs. Clear Bellies at 14½c.; 50 tcs. Pickled Hams, 12½c.@14½c.; 50 tcs. do. at Philadelphia, at 14¼c., and sundry small lots of City bulk stock on the basis of previous rates....Of Bacon, 75 bxs. City Long Clear sold at 12¾c.@12⅞c.; market unchanged....Lard has been in good demand, and quoted up 3-16c., closing, however, rather tamely, and about 1-16c. ⅌ ℔. off the best prices of the day. Sales have been reported of 325 tcs. Western Steam at 13⅞c.@14c., the latter for choice; 70 tcs. new do. at 13¾c.@14c., the latter for fancy; 160 tcs. City Steam and Kettle at 13⅝c.@13¾c.; 175 tcs. No. 1 City at 13¼c.; small lots of Refined, for the Continent, at 14½c.; 300 tcs. for the West Indies at 13⅞c.; and 200 tcs. do., for South America, on private terms. And for forward delivery, sales have been made of Western Steam, 4,000 tcs. October, 13 13-16c.@13 15-16c., closing at 13 13-16c.@13⅞c.; 500 tcs. buyer October at 14c.@14 1-16c., with seller November quoted at 13⅛c., and 500 tcs. seller the remainder of the year at 12⅝c. ....Beef, steady; 90 bbls. sold....Butter and Cheese without important change....Eggs quoted up to 27c.@29c., on light offerings and a fair inquiry.

SALT—Continues in good request, particularly Liverpool product, at firm prices, Liverpool Ground ranging from 90c.@$1; Liverpool fine at $1 40@$2 60, from store; Turk's Island, in bulk, 23c.@25c.; St. Martin's, 28c.@30c.

SALTPETRE—Has been inactive at 5⅜c.@5½c., gold, ⅌ ℔.

SKINS—Deer more active, but lower. Receipts, 68 bales; sales, 43,000 ℔. Central American, 26,000 ℔. Para, 15,000 ℔. Sisal, 6,000 ℔. Vera Cruz, and 1,600 ℔. Matamoras, within our range. Goat in fair request and firm; receipts, 323 bales; sales, 100 bales Curaçoa, 35 bales Mexican, 82 bales Payta, and 5 bales Rio Hache, at current quotations....Deer quoted thus: Guatemala at 52½c.; Honduras, 45c.; Central American, trimmed, 40c.@45c.; not trimmed, 37½c.; Sisal, 45c.; Para, 47½c.; Puerto Cabello, 42½c., currency, ⅌ ℔....Tampico Goat, 50c.@51c.; Matamoras, 50c.@51c., gold; Buenos Ayres, 50c.; Payta, 45c.; Curacoa, 50c.; Cape, 37c.; Madras, ⅌ skin, 45c.; Patna, 32c., currency.

SOAP—Has been in good demand, with Castile quoted at 8⅜c.@8½c.; Colgate's Family, 8½c., currency; Eureka, 7c.@7½c., and W. F. Taylor's Family, 7c., less usual discount.

STARCH—Has been in fair demand at steady rates, with Western Corn quoted at 4¾c.@6c.; Potato at 4½c.@5c. ⅌ ℔.

SUMAC—Has been in moderately active request, with Sicily at from $72 50@$125 for inferior to very choice, afloat and from store, and Virginia from $60@$65 ⅌ ton.

SUGARS—Raw steady, as quoted in our last; demand moderate. Sales, 500 hhds. Refining Cuba at 8⅛c.@8 3-16c., and 430 hhds. Guadaloupe at 7 11-16c. ⅌ ℔. ....Refined unchanged.

TALLOW—Firm at 10½c. for strictly prime; sales, 60,000 ℔....Stearine, unaltered.

WHISKY—Sold to the extent of 50 bbls. at $1 20½, and 150 bbls. at $1 21, closing at the latter rate.

WOOL—Holders generally show more confidence and are not urgent in offering supplies, which are now lighter through recent comparatively free sales, for consumption. Manufacturers are operating to a fair extent, particularly in Domestic Fleece and Pulled; transactions in the latter being checked, in part, by the limited offerings. Texas and California product moderately dealt in within our previous range. The lower grades of foreign are in some request and held with comparative firmness; otherwise market without important alteration....Sales have been reported during the week of equal to 207,000 ℔. domestic Fleece, in lots, part at 42c.@49c., and very choice State reported at 54c.; 4,000 ℔. Tubwashed at 55c.@56c.; 48 bales and 43,000 ℔. California Fall at 16c.@21c.; 136 bales and 36,500 ℔. domestic Pulled, part at 33c.@45c.; 378 bales and 223,000 ℔. California Spring at 18c.@31c.; 33,000 ℔. Lambs' Pulled at 39c.@42½c.; 3,500 ℔. Unwashed Fleece, 19 bales California Scoured, 2,000 ℔. Cape do., 35 bales Australian, and 40 bales White East India, on private terms; 15,000 ℔. Delaine at 55c.; 9,700 ℔. Nevada, part reported at 30c.; 32 bales and 26,000 ℔. Oregon, part at 35½c.; 10,000 ℔. Georgia at 23c.; 102 bales Cape at 34c.@36½c.; 20,000 ℔. Mexican at 23c.; 58 bales and 2,000 ℔. Noils, part at 75c. for fine. And at Albany, 100,000 ℔. Combing Wool, reported at 60c.

FREIGHTS—The feature of business in this line has been the more urgent inquiry for room on berth and charter, for Grain and Cotton, with rates quoted at the close firmer. Tonnage for Petroleum in rather light demand; rates ruling about steady. Market otherwise comparatively dull....For Liverpool, the engagements reported, since our last, by sail, 24,000 bushels Grain at 6½d.@7d. ⅌ bushel; and by steam, 4,000 bales Cotton, (in good part through freight,) at 9-32d.@5-16d., mostly at 5-16d. for compressed ⅌ ℔.; 52,000 bushels Grain at 7d.@7½d. ⅌ bushel, an advance; 550 pks. Provisions, at 27s. 6d.; 9,000 bxs. Cheese, chiefly at 30s.; 175 pks. Hides, on private terms; 40 tons Leather, at 40s.@50s., the latter rate for rolls, and 4,300 Staves on private terms. Also, a British ship, 1,170 tons, placed on the berth hence, for general cargo; a Russian bark, (now here,) with about 1,800 bales Cotton, from Charleston, at 7-16d., with option of the Continent at ½d., and Gottenberg at 9-16d. ⅌ ℔. And a ship and a bark, with Wheat, from San Francisco, (reported thence,) on private terms....For London, by sail, 250 bbls. Resin at 2s. 6d. ⅌ 280 ℔.; and by steam, 100 bbls. Sugar at 35s. ⅌ ton. Also, a British ship, 1,113 tons, hence, with Oil-cake, at 22s. 6d. ⅌ ton....For Glasgow, by steam, 500 pks. Provisions, part reported at 30s.@32s. 6d. ⅌ ton; 200 bbls. Sugar, 100 pchs. Syrup, and 180 bbls. Apples on private terms, and 40,000 Staves on private terms....For Hull, by steam, 8,000 bushels Grain at 8½d.@9d. ⅌ bushel....For the United Kingdom or the Continent, direct, an American bark, 699 tons, with Cotton, from Galveston, reported on private terms....For Belfast, a British brig, with about 2,500 quarters Grain, from Philadelphia, at 6s. 3d. ⅌ quarter; and a Norwegian brig, 226 tons, hence, with about 1,600 bbls. Refined Petroleum at 4s. 10½d. ⅌ bbl., with option of Dublin....For Cork and orders, an Austrian bark, 620 tons, hence, with about 3,900 quarters Grain at 6s. or, if discharged at Cork, 5s. 6d.; another, 616 tons, hence, with about 3,900 quarters do. at 6s. and £10 gratuity; another, 683 tons, with about 3,600 quarters do., from Baltimore, at 7s., privileges excluding the west coast of Ireland; a Norwegian bark, 497 tons, (now here,) with about 3,100 quarters do., from do. at 7s. 3d. ⅌ quarter....For Antwerp, by steam, 50 hhds. Tallow, at 37s. 6d. ⅌ ton, and 50 tcs. Beef at 8s. 6d. ⅌ tierce....For Bremen, by steam, 125 bales Cotton at 9-16d. ⅌ ℔.; 17,000 bushels Corn at 7d. ⅌ bushel; 500 bbls. Resin at 3s. ⅌ 280 ℔.; 650 pks. mdse., and 400 pks. Provisions, on private terms, and 700 pks. Tobacco on the basis of 35s. ⅌ hhd....For Hamburgh, by steam, 130 bales Cotton at 1c. ⅌ ℔.; 16,000 bushels Grain reported at 130 reichmarks; and 850 tcs. Lard at 2 reichmarks....For Rotterdam, by steam, 100 bbls. Beef and a small lot of Pork at 5s. ⅌ bbl., and 25 cases Preserves at 40s. ....For Santander, an American schooner, 567 tons, out with general cargo (mainly Residium) and back from Cadiz with Salt, reported at $6,600, currency....For a Spanish port, an American brig, hence, with Tobacco, at 27s. 6d.@37s. 6d....For Aspinwall, an American schooner, 344 tons, with Coal, from Philadelphia, reported at $3 75 ⅌ ton....For the River Platte, a bark and two brigs, with Lumber from Montreal, reported at $19 50....For Porto Rico and back, a British brig, 194 tons, with general cargo, on private terms....For Buenos Ayres, an American brig, 320 tons, with Lumber from Savannah, reported at $22....For the north side of Cuba, two schooners, with Lumber from Pensacola, at $10; an American brig, with Coal, from Baltimore, at $3 75, and a schooner, from Philadelphia and Baltimore and back, (three trips reported on the basis of $5 for Sugar, and $3 25 for Molasses....For Havana, a schooner, with Lumber, from Philadelphia, reported at $7 50....For Cardenas, an American brig, hence with Cooperage stock, including Shooks, reported at 35c., and Hoops at $8....For Martinique, a schooner, with Lumber, from Bangor, reported at $6....For Port Spain, a schooner, about 250 tons, with general cargo, from Philadelphia, reported at $1,700; and back from Turk's Island, with Salt, at 7c. ⅌ bushel....For Barbados, a schooner, with lumber, from St. Mary's, and another, with do. from Orange Bluff, reported at $10 50; two schooners, with general cargo, from Philadelphia, reported on the basis of equal to 55 cents ⅌ bbl....For Maracaibo and back to New-York, a schooner, about 1,500 bbls. capacity, with general cargo, reported at $2,100, and port charges....For Philadelphia, a schooner, with lumber, from Jacksonville, and two schooners, with do. from Savannah, reported at $6 50; three schooners, with do. from Brunswick, at $6 25@$6 75....For Baltimore, two schooners, with Lumber, from Georgia, at $6 50....For New-York, a brig, with Coal, from Cow Bay, reported at $2; a schooner, with do., from Sidney, at $1 87½, and a schooner, with Lumber, from St. Mary's, at $7.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 25.—Lake receipts—900 bbls. Flour, 185,000 bushels Wheat, 139,000 bushels Corn, 14,000 bushels Oats. Railroad receipts—5,200 bbls. Flour, 14,000 bushels Wheat, 19,000 bushels Corn, 31,000 bushels Oats, 1,300 bushels Barley. Railroad shipments—5,200 bbls. Flour, 44,000 bushels Wheat, 47,000 bushels Corn, 43,000 bushels Oats, 1,300 bushels Barley. Canal shipments to tide-water—3,000 bbls. Flour, 155,000 bushels Wheat, 138,000 bushels Corn, 15,000 bushels Oats. Canal shipments to interior points—100 bbls. Flour, 3,000 bushels Wheat, 9,000 bushels Corn. Canal freights—Wheat 6¾c.@7c.; Corn, 6¼c.@6½c.; Oats, 4½c. to New-York. float for tide-water from Buffalo—864,000 bushels Wheat, 984,000 bushels Corn, 125,000 bushels Oats. Afloat for tide-water from Oswego—79,000 bushels Barley only. Flour quiet but steady. Wheat nominal; small sales, which are strictly private. Corn dull; sales 7,000 bushels No. 2 Mixed Western, in lots, at 63c.@63½c. Oats and Rye neglected, nominal. Barley quiet; sales 5,000 bushels Canada, on private terms; 10,000 bushels choice Canada, to arrive, at $1 25. Seeds quiet; Timothy, $2 90@$3. Peas and Beans quiet; no sales. Pork scarce at $23 50 for heavy Mess. Lard dull at 14c.@14½c. Highwines, $1 19.

CHICAGO, Sept. 25.—Flour quiet and weak. Wheat irregular, but in the main higher; No. 2 Spring, $1 07½, spot; $1 05¼, October; $1 05, November or all the year; No. 3 do. 95c.; Rejected, 84½c.@85c. Corn irregular, but in the main higher; No. 2 Mixed, 56¼c., spot; 53½c., October; 47¼c., November; 45c., all the year; Rejected, 54½c. Oats in good demand at full prices; No. 2, 34¾c. spot; 31¾c., October; 30⅝c. all the year. Barley quiet and weak at $1 09½, September; $1 02½, October. Rye steady; unchanged. Pork strong, higher, at $23, spot; $22 20, October. Lard firmer, held higher at $13 40, cash or October. Bulk Meats quiet, but steady. Whisky dull and lower at $1 15½. Receipts—6,000 bbls. Flour, 99,000 bushels Wheat, 154,000 bushels Corn, 79,000 bushels Oats, 19,000 bushels Barley, 5,000 bushels Rye. Shipments—8,000 bbls. Flour, 86,000 bushels Wheat, 88,000 bushels Corn, 100,000 bushels Oats, 18,000 bushels Barley, 800 bushels Rye. There was no afternoon call of the board to-day.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 25.—Flour quiet, unchanged, very little doing. Wheat firmer; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 59¾@$1 61, cash; $1 51, November; $1 49, all the year. Corn quiet and weak; No. 2 Mixed, 53c., cash; 48c., October; 43c., November. Oats firmer but slow; No. 2, 38c., cash. Barley firm, unchanged. Rye steady, unchanged. Pork higher at $22 50@$23. Lard nominal. Bulk Meats stiff; Shoulders, 8⅜c.; Clear Rib and Clear Sides, 12⅜c. and 13c. Bacon active and higher; Shoulders, 9⅜c.; Clear Rib and Clear Sides, 13⅝c.@13½c. and 14c. Whisky steady, unchanged. Hogs scarce, wanted; not enough here to make a market. Cattle steady and firm; good to choice Natives, $5 25@$6 25; medium to fair, $4 20@$5; common to light, $3@$3 60; good to choice Texans, $3 90@$4 30; medium to fair, $3 10@$3 65; common, $2 80@$3. Receipts, 4,000 bbls. Flour; 26,000 bushels Wheat; 5,000 bushels Corn; 15,000 bushels Oats; 5,000 bushels Barley; 3,000 bushels Rye; 51 head Hogs; 231 head Cattle.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Sept. 25.—Flour steady, with a moderate demand. Wheat 2c. higher, closing easier; No. 2 White Wabash, $1 35½; No. 3 do., $1 25; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 26½; No. 2 do., $1 12; Extra old do., $1 55; Amber Michigan, October, $1 27½; November, $1 30; No. 2 do., $1 06; Rejected Red, 90½c. Corn dull and lower; High Mixed, 59¾c., October; 60c., November; Low Mixed, 59c.; Damaged, 54c. Oats dull and lower; No. 2 at 38½c.; Michigan, 38c. Receipts last twenty-four hours—400 bbls. Flour, 26,000 bushels Wheat, 28,000 bushels Corn, 9,000 bushels Oats. Shipments last twenty-four hours—2,000 bbls. Flour, 12,000 bushels Wheat, 33,000 bushels Corn, 15,000 bushels Oats.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Sept. 25.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat quiet but firm; No. 1 hard, $1 19½; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1 16¾; No. 2 do., $1 14¼, September; $1 07⅜, October; No. 3 do., 96¾c. Corn scarce and firm; No. 2 at 57c. Oats firmer but less active; No. 2 at 36½c.@36¾c. Barley lower and less active; No. 2 Spring, spot and September, $1 13¼; October, $1 06; November, $1 05. Rye active and lower; No. 1 at 75c. Provisions quiet but steady; Mess Pork, $22 75. Prime Lard, 13⅜c.@13⅞c. Freights quiet but steady; Wheat to Buffalo, 2¾c.@3c.; to Oswego, 6c. Receipts—Flour, 5,000 bbls.; Wheat, 108,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 7,000 bbls.; Wheat, 44,000 bushels.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Sept. 25.—Flour steady; sales, 1,400 bbls. at $7@$7 25 for No. 1 Spring; $7 75 for Amber Winter; $8 for White do.; $8 25 for double Extra. Wheat unchanged. Corn dull at 74c. Barley quiet; sales, 6,000 bushels State on private terms; No. 2 Canada held at $1 20. Corn-meal—Bolted, $33; unbolted, $32. Mill-feed steady; Shorts, $21; Shipstuffs, $24; Middlings, $29. Canal Freights—Wheat, 5¼c.; Corn and Rye, 4⅞c.; Barley, 4¼c. to New-York; 3½c. to Albany; Lumber, $2 10 to the Hudson. Lake receipts—22,500 bushels Wheat; 24,500 bushels Corn; 20,200 bushels Barley; 739,000 feet Lumber. Canal shipments—9,700 bushels Barley; 727,000 feet Lumber.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 25.—Flour quiet but steady. Wheat firm; unchanged for choice; lower grades dull and nominal. Corn dull; Mixed, 60c.@62c. Oats quiet but steady at 35c.@47c. Barley dull but unchanged. Rye dull at 75c.@78c. Pork—Fair demand; market firm; sales at $22, delivered. Lard—Buyers and sellers apart; Steam, 13⅜c.@13½c.; Kettle, 13¾c.@14c. Bulk Meats active; Shoulders, 8⅝c.@8¾c.; Clear Rib and Clear Sides, 12¼c.@12⅜c. and 12¾c. Bacon quiet but firm. Live Hogs steady; Stockers, $6 50@$7; good Light to Medium, $7 60@$8; Common Light, $6 75@$7 35; receipts, 422 head; shipments, 487 head. Whisky active at $1 15.

DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 25.—Flour—Demand active; City White Winter, $6 40@$6 60; State, $6@$6 50. Wheat irregular, but in the main lower; Extra, $1 34½; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 23; No. 2 White Fall, $1 15; Amber Michigan, $1 26. Corn dull and nominal; No. 1 Mixed, 67c. Oats, White Western Michigan, 43c.; Mixed, 38c. bid. Barley quiet, but firm; State, $2 10@$2 30. Receipts last twenty-four hours—Flour, 1,000 bbls.; Wheat, 39,000 bushels; Corn, 2,000 bushels; Oats, 8,000 bushels; Barley, 1,000 bushels. Shipments last twenty-four hours—Flour, 2,000 bbls.; Wheat, 51,000 bushels; Oats, 6,000 bushels; Barley, 4,000 bushels.

CHICAGO, Sept. 25.—Cattle—Receipts, 1,400 head; market more active; prices a shade higher; trading chiefly $2 50@$5; Shipping, $4@$6 50; Texas, $2 50@$4; shipments, 3,000 head. Live Hogs—Demand active; receipts, 48,000 head; prices 5c.@10c. higher; Light, $7 65@$7 90; Heavy, $7 85@$8 75, the latter for very good; Philadelphia, $9; sales mostly at $7 75@$8; shipments, 6,000 head. Sheep—Receipts, 300 head; market dull; no sales.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 25.—Flour quiet, unchanged. Wheat quiet, unchanged. Corn quiet but firm at 72c.@75c. Oats quiet, unchanged. Rye quiet, unchanged. Provisions buoyant, tending upward. Bulk Meats—Shoulders, 8¾c.; Clear Rib and Clear Sides, 12⅝c. and 13c. Bacon—Shoulders, 9¾c.; Clear Rib and Clear Sides, 13⅝c. and 14c. Sugar-cured Hams, 14c.@14½c. Lard—Tierce, 14¼c. Whisky steady, moderate demand, at $1 15. Bagging unchanged.

NEW-ORLEANS, Sept. 25.—Corn dull; White, 80c. Oats dull and lower; prime, 50c.; choice, 54c. Bacon active, firmer; Shoulders, 9¾c.@10c.; Clear Rib and Clear Sides, 14⅛c.@14¼c., and 14½c. Bulk Meats—Shoulders firmer at 9¼c. The first consignment of Louisiana Cane Syrup of the season was received this morning. Exchange—New-York Sight, ⅛ premium; Sterling Commercial, $5 52½@$5 53½. Gold, 116½.

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 25.—Wheat active; sales 11 cars No. 1 White, No. 1 Extra do., and No. 2 Treadwell, on private terms. Oats dull and easier. Corn dull; Western, 74c.@75c. Barley steady; sales 2 cars No. 2 six-rowed State at $1 15. Malt steady; sales of 1 car city made at $1 15.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Sept. 25.—Spirits of Turpentine firm at 32c. Resin firm at $1 35 for strained. Tar firm at $1 55.

BOSTON WOOL MARKET.

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 25.—Wool—A fair demand for domestic, and buyers quite numerous, and although the principal sales have mostly been in small lots, a better feeling prevails, manufacturers having had to pay full current rates for all kinds. The demand has been chiefly for California medium Fleeces and Combing and Delaine selections, but the transactions in fine Wools have been larger than for several weeks. Prices for X and XX Ohio and Pennsylvania Fleeces are unchanged. Sales, from 44c.@46c. mostly at 45c., but the most desirable lots of this description are generally held at 46c.@46½c., and manufacturers have found it difficult to purchase at 45c. Medium Ohio is in demand at 48c., and choice lots of No. 1 sold at 50c. Sales of the week, 258,000 ℔., mostly X and XX Fleeces, at the prices noticed above. Michigan Fleeces in good demand, with sales of 154,000 ℔., mostly X, at 42c.@43c., but desirable lots of Medium and No. 1 have takers at 47c.@48c. Combing and Delaine selections continue to sustain very full prices, and all available lots are taken as fast as offered at 50c.@60c., including fine washed Delaine and good Combing and unwashed at 42c.@45c. There is a very firm feeling, and holders find no difficulty in placing all they turn out at full current rates. For California Wool there has been considerable inquiry, with the prospect of large sales for some time to come, as a number of mills that use this Wool largely are about starting. California Wool is looked upon at current rates as about the cheapest Wool on the market; sales of the week include 581,000 ℔. at 20c.@35c. for Spring and 14c.@21c. for Fall. Pulled Wool continues quiet, with sales of 100,000 ℔. Super and X principally, at 40c.@47½c. Choice Eastern and Maine Super would bring 50c. and fancy lots a higher price, but none of this description has been sold during the week.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

CHARLESTON, Sept. 25.—Cotton quiet and easy; Middling, 12⅞c.; Low Middling, 12½c.@12⅝c.; Good Ordinary nominal; net receipts, 1,622 bales; exports, coastwise, 1,174 bales; sales, 1,000 bales; stock, 11,580 bales.

SAVANNAH, Sept. 25.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 12⅞c.; Low Middling, 12½c.; Good Ordinary, 12c.; net receipts, 2,608 bales; exports, coastwise, 1,048 bales; sales, 747 bales; stock, 13,079 bales.

MOBILE, Sept. 25.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 12¾c.; Low Middling, 12⅜c.; Good Ordinary, 12c.; net receipts, 1,640 bales; exports, coastwise, 333 bales; sales, 600 bales; stock, 5,815 bales.

NEW-ORLEANS, Sept. 25.—Cotton—Demand good; Middling, 13c.; Low Middling, 12¾c.; Good Ordinary, 11¾c.; net receipts, 1,443 bales; gross, 1,776 bales; sales, 2,600 bales; stock, 23,773 bales.

GALVESTON, Sept. 25.—Cotton very weak; Middling, 12⅞c.; Low Middling, 12⅜c.; Good Ordinary, 11½c.; exports, coastwise, 575 bales; sales, 1,759 bales; stock, 13,344 bales.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Sept. 25—12:30 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 15⅜.

1:30 P. M.—Paris dispatches quote Rentes at 65f. 65c.

3 P. M.—Consols, 94¼ for both money and the account.

3:30 P. M.—The amount of Bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day is £5,000.

PARIS, Sept. 25—P. M.—Rentes, 65f. 77½c. Exchange on London, 25f. 21½c. for Short Sight.

FRANKFORT, Sept. 25—P. M.—United States Bonds, New 5s, 99⅞.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 25—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market is dull; Middling Uplands, 6 15-16d.; Middling Orleans, 7 5-16d.; sales, 7,000 bales, including 1,000 bales for speculation and export; receipts, 1,700 bales; no American. Cotton to arrive weaker; free sellers at last night's prices. Sales of Middling Uplands, Low Middling clause, November delivery, at 6 13-16d.; do. do., October and November delivery, at 6 13-16d.; do. do., shipped November and December, at 6 13-16d.; do. do., shipped December and January, per sail, at 6⅞d. Breadstuffs—The market is quiet and unchanged.

2 P. M.—Cotton—Sales of Middling Uplands, Low Middling clause, shipped October, at 6 13-16d.; do., do., September delivery, at 6 13-16d.; do., do., October delivery, 6 13-16d. Of the sales to-day 4,000 bales were American. Provisions—Cheese, 51s. ⅌ cwt. for fine American. Lard, 60s. ⅌ cwt. Bacon, 54s. ⅌ cwt. for Long Clear Middles, and 53s. 6d. for Short Clear Middles.

3 P. M.—Refined Petroleum, 10d.@11d. ⅌ gallon.

LONDON, Sept. 25—3:30 P. M.—Refined Petroleum, 10d. ⅌ gallon. Tallow, 53s. 3d.@53s. 6d. ⅌ cwt. for 1875.

ANTWERP, Sept. 25—P. M.—Petroleum, 28¾f. for fine Pale American.

THE LASH IN ENGLAND.

THREE GARROTERS FLOGGED AT KIRKDALE JAIL—HOW THEY RECEIVED THE PUNISHMENT—DESCRIPTION OF THE CAT-O'-NINE-TAILS.

The Liverpool *Post* of the 16th inst. says: "At the last Assizes in Liverpool no less than five men were convicted of garrote robberies, three of whom were ordered to receive twenty lashes each, one to receive twenty-five, and the fifth—on account of his youth, we suppose—was to have thirty strokes with the birch rod. The latter received his strokes some time ago; the man who was to get twenty-five lashes was spared the infliction on account of ill-health, and the three other men duly received their score each yesterday. The hour fixed for the flogging was 11:45 o'clock. The punishment was given, as usual, in the central corridor of the prison, and in anticipation of it, all those prisoners who are in jail convicted of crimes of violence were brought out of their cells and stationed in the circular galleries above, from which they could command a full view of the flogging, the object of the visiting Justices in making this arrangement being, as before, that it might have a deterrent effect. In the meantime, the three men who were to be flogged were brought out, and each of them placed facing a wooden frame, to which he was, after taking off his upper clothing, securely fastened hand and foot. The two men, Burns and Rigby, were of comparatively small stature, but powerfully built, with plenty of muscle and sinew, and appeared to await their punishment with considerable indifference. The youth, Wafer, was the tallest of the three, but slim in body, and seemed likely to suffer the most. As on a previous occasion, when several men were flogged on one day, the arrangement was made that the punishment of the three men should take place at the same time, each man to be flogged by a separate officer, and the strokes to fall upon one prisoner at a time in succession until each had received his quota. The frames were numbered A, B, and C, and as Deputy Gov. Hislop sang out A 1, B 1, C 1, and so on the lash was brought down on the men's backs and shoulders in regular order until the twenty rounds had been completed. The order in which the three men were placed formed a crescent, Burns being placed at one corner, Rigby at the other, and Wafer in the centre. The man who had to administer the flogging to Burns lacked neither strength nor willingness to let the lash be felt, and Burns, although he said very little beyond giving utterance to a short exclamation during the first few strokes, and complaining that he was being struck too high—the ends of some of the tails once or twice in the beginning catching him on the neck and chest—undoubtedly suffered most. The man who flogged certainly miscalculated his distance, and hence the cause of the complaint made by Burns, who at one time shrieked out, "It's all round my neck—do you call that on my back?" Rigby endured his castigation well, and said nothing more than "Oh" once or twice, and at one time asked to be struck fair on the back. The blows in his case were more lightly laid on than in that of Burns, but they seemed to have quite as much effect, causing him to shrink and shiver a good deal. He was thankful, however, when the end came, and when the twentieth stroke fell he remarked that that was what the cobbler calls the last. Wafer was less able than either of the other two men to bear the flogging, and after the first stroke or two he began to howl and cry, and continued to do so until the end. When the three men were released their backs were in a terribly lacerated state, their right shoulders being all livid, cut, and bleeding. Rigby appeared to take the matter coolly when he was being released, and turned round and laughed and grinned at the prisoners standing in the galleries above, but his bleeding back belied the genuineness of his smiles. Burns marched away seemingly unconcerned, chewing a piece of lead, or other substance, with which he had fortified himself to sustain his courage before he was tied up. Wafer was a piteous-looking object, and was led away crying. The prisoners who witnessed the flogging from above did not appear to be much moved by the spectacle, with the exception of one, a youth, who was led away in an almost fainting state. The cat-o'-nine-tails used on this occasion were much more formidable weapons than those heretofore employed. Formerly the "cats" were made in the prison, but yesterday whips marked with the Government stamp were brought into requisition, the handles of which are longer and thicker, and the cords longer also than the old cat-o'-nine-tails. The flogging only occupied about ten minutes."

A PEDESTRIAN TOUR.

A LONG JOURNEY TAKEN ON FOOT—ABSENCE OF TRAMPS—BENEFITS DERIVED FROM WALKING.

A gentleman of fifty-two, who has just returned from a pedestrian tour of some two hundred and fifty miles, sends us the following:

"I was agreeably disappointed in one thing, which was the entire absence of the professional tramp on the roads that I traveled. My friends were very solicitous about my safety on account of them, and advised me to take a companion or to go well armed. I did neither, although, from the daily newspaper accounts of their depredations, there was good reason for apprehension. A few days before I started a paragraph stated that New-Hampshire was swarming with tramps. I confess I then felt a little squeamish. To my great astonishment, however, I met not a tramp in all my peregrinations. I heard from them, however, both in New-Hampshire and Vermont, where they had burglariously entered two houses adjacent to those of my informants. When caught in the former State, they were severely dealt with. The vagrant act is vigorously carried out there. My impression is that they modestly retired from the 'vulgar gaze of the multitude' by day, and perambulated at night. Another discovery I have made, and that is that the account of a journey is liable to be almost as long as the journey itself—and hence I must apologize for these extended notes. I will bring them to a speedy close now, however, by briefly saying that the tour has been, notwithstanding the wet and hot weather, a very satisfactory one, and from which I have derived much benefit, both mentally and physically. My sleep was better on the second week, and kept improving as I progressed in my journey; and I am thoroughly convinced that if I had persisted long enough—say a couple of months instead of two weeks—I should have pretty well got rid of my ailment. I have been more hearty and robust ever since, with much improved health, and the general result has been so satisfactory that when another opportunity offers I shall 'take to the road' again."

A SKILLFUL NAVIGATOR.

A letter from Pensacola, Fla., written on the 19th inst., to the Atlanta (Ga.) *Herald* gives the following incident of the late severe storm: "One vessel, the Russian bark Astræa, created a little sensation this morning as she came into the harbor, without a pilot and under bare poles. When the storm was at its height, the Captain found himself off the harbor and on a lee shore. So violent was the wind that he found it impossible for either stick or canvas to stand, in an attempt to claw off, and having no pilot, (none could go out,) he determined to try and cross the bar and run into harbor without one. The Astræa came in in noble style, fairly hissing through the water, but losing her maintopmast in the effort. As she swung round to the anchor she showed a signal for a doctor. She is not from an infected port, and hence it is supposed some one was hurt by the fall of the maintopmast. A physician attempted to board her, but was compelled to return. The fact of entering a comparatively unknown harbor, (to the Captain,) without a pilot and in a gale, is a notable one; and hence many jolly tars, who were safe on shore, gave the Astræ three times three as she came to."

THE Y. M. C. A. CONVENTION.

STATE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE APPOINTED—OTHER MATTERS AT YESTERDAY'S SESSION.

NEWBURG, N. Y., Sept. 25.—At last evening's session of the Convention of Young Men's Christian Associations, Mr. J. B. Morrow, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Associations of the Maritime Provinces of Canada, presented greetings from those associations. Response by President McBurney.

To-day's proceedings commenced with a Bible exercise conducted by John J. Platt, editor of the Poughkeepsie *Eagle*.

The following were appointed the State Executive Committee for the ensuing year: J. H. Bronson of Amsterdam; A. G. Benedict, of Rome; Henry Babcock, of Syracuse; Thomas Caldwell, of Newburg; Robert R. McBurney, J. Ferris Potter, William Taylor, and Erskine Uhl, of New-York City; George B. Massey, of Watertown; C. G. Merriam, of Waverly; G. L. Morse, of Yonkers; John J. Platt, of Poughkeepsie.

Resolutions were adopted recommending that the Executive Committee at once employ a suitable man to act as State Secretary, and earnestly consider the question of employing a Railway Secretary to organize Christian Association work among railway employes, declaring it the duty of associations to take advanced ground in matters of State work; pledging the association to raise $3,000 for State work; recommending to all associations in the State a more general, constant, and diligent use of God's Word as a preparation for and the chief means in their religious work, and specially for evangelical purposes; recommending the holding of frequent local and district conferences of association work, and suggesting regular district organization.

Henry Babcock, of Syracuse, was appointed Corresponding Member for New-York State, of the International Executive Committee of the Associations of the United States and Canada.

Fifteen hundred dollars was raised and pledged for the support of the State Secretary. The question, "What is Your Association Doing for Young Men?" was taken up and discussed during the closing hour of the morning session. Interesting accounts of association work in all parts of the State; also, in Ohio, Vermont, New-Hampshire, Washington, and elsewhere, were given.

To-morrow the members of the association will conduct services in several of the churches, at the alms-house, jail, coal dock and Washington Headquarters.

The convention completed its business this afternoon, but most of the delegates will remain to engage in the religious services to-morrow. This evening's praise and promise meeting was led by H. Thane Miller, the well-known blind evangelist of Cincinnati.

An address was delivered by E. P. Platt, of Poughkeepsie, on the theme, "A Permanent Home for the Association, and What are its Advantages."

George W. Cobb, of Cleveland, spoke on Christian Association work for railroad employes.

The afternoon services consisted of Bible exercises, conducted by William Johnson, of Philadelphia; an address on association lectures, by President Robert R. McBurney, of New-York, and one on live prayer-meetings, by C. E. Merriam, of Waverly. The next annual convention will be held at Rome, N. Y., in the Autumn, next year, at a date to be hereafter fixed. The Committee on Credentials reported ninety-six regular and thirty-three corresponding delegates in attendance. Various resolutions of thanks were adopted.

NEWBURG, N. Y., Sept. 26.—The closing services of the Young Men's Christian Association State Convention were held here to-day. In several of the churches the services were conducted exclusively by members of the associations. Open air services, attended by an immense congregation, were held at Washington's head-quarters, in the afternoon, and immediately following occurred a mass meeting of young men in the American Reformed Church. Addresses were delivered by prominent association workers of the State of New-York, New-Jersey, Vermont, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and Iowa. This evening's final services occurred in the Union and First Presbyterian and Trinity Methodist Churches.

A PATRIOTIC BELL.

A letter from Cologne, writes the Paris correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, gives an account of "*une cloche qui boude*." The sulky bell is the one which Master Hamm was ordered to cast after the war for the Cathedral of Cologne. It was to be called the Emperor's bell, and the military authorities made over to the founder twenty-two bronze guns captured from the French. Some of these pieces were taken in the seventeenth century, and were selected so that the bronze which had probably served to ravage the Palatinate should be forced to celebrate the power and glory of the German Empire. "To such a length," observes a French writer, "can our conquerors carry their hatred and secular malice." Master Hamm flung no less than 50,000 pounds of bronze into the furnace, but for want of proper precaution the mold was broken. A second attempt succeeded better, but still the bell was very defective, and it had a false sound. A third effort was made, and this time the bell was properly cast and was accepted by the experts. There is a long description of how this monster was raised to its present position, and of the inscriptions it bears; one, "I am called the Emperor's bell, and I sound his praise. I am placed in a holy tower, and I demand peace for the German Empire and force to defend itself. May God grant both!" On the 16th of July the tongue of the great bell was duly attached, and thirty-five Teutons set the ponderous mass in motion, but alas! it uttered no sound; the tongue moved, but did not strike the bell. Several new attempts have been made, and upon one occasion only has a sound been elicited—"a sound deep and low, like a sigh or a groan." The good souls of Cologne are apparently convinced that the bell will remain mute until Germany has ceased to persecute the Church, and good souls here that even French bronze is so patriotic that it refuses to ring out the praises of the German Emperor and peal over the Palatinate the disasters of France.

"VOT YOU LIVES ON ANYWAYS?"

From the Toledo (Ohio) Blade.

A citizen of Toledo, in the ordinary current of business, became possessor of the note of a German saloon-keeper. The note becoming due, he took it to the party and presented it for payment. The man was not prepared to liquidate his obligation, and asked for an extension of time. This being granted, and the conditions settled properly, he was turning to leave when the German said: "Shoost vait von leedle whiles, unt I gifs you ein glass goot peers."

"No, I thank you, I don't drink beer," was the reply.

"Vell den, I gifs you veeskees thot is petter as so mooch."

"No, thank you, I don't drink whisky."

"Sho! den, I know how I fix you; I haf goot vines," jerking down a bottle with a flourish.

Again the quiet, "No, thank you, I don't drink wine."

"Vot! you don trinks noddings; vell I gifs you ein goot shegar."

Once more, "No, thank you, I don't smoke."

"Mein Gott," exclaimed the Dutchman, throwing up both hands, "no peers, no veeskees, no vines, no dobacco, no noddings—vot you live on anyways—botatoes, eh?"

A LIBELOUS REPORT.

TRENTON, N. J., Sept. 25.—Quintus Shuler, a banker of this city, left here on Thursday for Philadelphia. A rumor was at once circulated that he had left his family, and was in company with a young widow named Coleman. The story was extensively spread and believed, and was telegraphed to New-York and Philadelphia. Mr. Shuler, with great surprise, read the statement in a Philadelphia paper. He at once telegraphed to his wife that he would be home at 2 o'clock, and, true to his promise, he arrived. The widow is not known to have left the city, and, so far as is understood, the whole story, and also that part of it which charges him with selling a mortgage for $1,800 and borrowing money from friends, is without foundation. Mr. Shuler's credit is entirely unimpaired, and he maintains a good reputation among his fellow-citizens.

THE CHICAGO EXPOSITION.

CHICAGO, Ill., Sept. 25.—The attendance at the Exposition to-day was, if not the largest, at least equal to that of any day since its opening. The various railroads centering here have thrown open their entire lines, and from 8 A. M. until night the crowds which poured into the city, joined to those citizens who attended, literally packed the building in every part. All unite in praise of the magnificent display. Financially the result has surpassed the expectations of the management, the receipts exceeding those of either of the preceding years for the same length of time. The wise policy of keeping the Exhibition open until 11 P. M. Saturdays gives the working people, who cannot visit it during the day, an opportunity of seeing and studying the numerous points it embraces. The attendance as indicated by the tickets to-day was over sixty thousand.

THE EASTERN RAILROAD.

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 25.—The *Evening Journal* makes a statement of the Eastern Railroad Company's financial condition. The statement claims the existence of a floating debt of $2,200,000, and an aggregate total debt of $15,000,000. It further claims an increase of 100 per cent. in the capital and debt in three years, while for the same time there has been an increase of only twenty-four per cent. in the annual gross earnings.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT OF APPEALS DECISIONS.

TRADE MARK—FRAUD OF AGENT—AGENTS' NEGLECT—LIABILITY.

Meneely vs. Meneely.—Appeal from Third Department.—In 1826 Andrew Meneely, the father of both plaintiff and defendant, established a bell foundry at West Troy, and continued in such business until his death in 1851. Shortly before his death he took the plaintiffs into partnership. By his will Andrew Meneely left all his real estate to the plaintiffs, charged, however, with certain legacies, and among other things with the support and education of defendant, who was a younger son; also with a legacy to him of $3,000. All these conditions have been fulfilled by the plaintiffs. The business of bell founding, as conducted by the father, also fell to the plaintiffs under the terms of the will. "Meneely bells" are celebrated far and wide, and are shipped to all parts of the world. The defendant was for a while employed in his brothers' business. In 1870 he entered into a partnership with one Kimberly, for the purpose of manufacturing bells at Troy, across the river from his brothers' works, and since that time has conducted such business, and advertised largely as manufacturing "Meneely bells." This action is brought to restrain the use of this title, on the ground that it is an exclusive trade mark. The case was tried before a Referee, who rendered judgment in favor of the plaintiffs. At General Term this judgment was reversed and a new trial granted, the court holding that no fraud had been shown, and defendant had a perfect right to use his own name as he should see fit. The Court of Appeals have now affirmed the judgment and rendered judgment absolute for defendants, with costs.

FRAUD OF AGENT.

Price vs. Keyes.—Appeal from First Department.—It appears that in 1850 the plaintiff owned a large amount of real estate, principally city lots, in San Francisco, Cal. This property was much incumbered; in fact the rents scarcely kept down the interest on the mortgages and other liens thereon. In 1851 the plaintiff appointed the defendant his agent to look after his affairs in California, he (plaintiff) being at the time a resident of New-York. In 1852 defendant came to New-York, leaving one Scott in charge of plaintiff's affairs, under a power of attorney from plaintiff. Scott sold out the property to one of plaintiff's creditors, and he and defendant Keyes applied the proceeds ($125,000) to the payment of plaintiff's debts. The plaintiff claims that the sale was fraudulent, and made through a conspiracy of Keyes, Scott, and the purchasers to defraud him. He alleges that the property was worth half a million dollars, and he brought this action for damages. Upon the trial before a jury the plaintiff had a verdict for $129,699 16. Upon appeal the General Term affirmed the judgment. Defendant appealed to the Court of Appeals, where the judgment has been reversed and a new trial granted; costs to abide the event.

AGENTS' NEGLECT—LIABILITY.

Heineman vs. Heard.—Appeal from First Department. Defendants were commission merchants doing business in China. In 1864 the plaintiffs (merchants in New-York) sent defendants £15,000, with instructions to invest £10,000 in teas and £5,000 in re-reeled silk. In May, 1865, plaintiffs authorized defendants to substitute Moyune teas for Oolongs, and instructed them to get the silk, even at five per cent. over their limit. Defendants pleaded inability to procure the goods at the prices named. In 1868 an action was commenced by plaintiffs for $85,000 damages alleged to have been sustained by them through defendants' neglect to procure the goods ordered. Defendants denied that the goods could have been procured as alleged. The cause was brought to trial in 1869 and the complaint dismissed, on the ground that a prima facie case had not been made. This decision was affirmed at General Term, and the case was appealed to this court, where judgment was affirmed as to the teas, but the case sent back for trial as to the silks. In 1872 the case was tried as to the silks, and the plaintiffs had a verdict of $34,651 57. Upon appeal this judgment was affirmed, the General Term holding that defendants were liable on the breach of duty found by the jury. The Court of Appeals has now reversed this judgment and granted a new trial, costs to abide event.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 24.—The following is the Court of Appeals day calendar for Monday, Sept. 27: Nos. 21, 21½, 106, 7½, 32, 108, 109, 110.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held b Donohue, J.

Nos.
8—Bornhaeft vs. Smith.
22—Fine vs. McCunn, Executrix.
23—Quinn vs. Colt.
27—Mutual Life Ins. Co. vs. Daly, &c.
35—Peters vs. Little.
37—Siney vs. Buddensick.
41—Youngblood vs. Board of Assessors.
50—Kifer, &c., vs. Oppenheim.
51—Standard S. Ref. Co. vs. Dayton.
60—Lefferts vs. Norcross.
75—Doyle vs. The Mayor, &c.
86—Union D. Sav. Inst. vs. Stoessel.
92—Matter of Silberstein.
95—Garseit vs. Clark.
97—Goodridge vs. Lane, &c.
102—Smith,&c.,vs. Kinney, &c.
120—The Scott-Siddons E. Co. vs. Mason Mf. Co.
122—Mutual Life Ins. Co. vs. Gamble, &c.
133—The People, &c. vs. Sweeny.
134—Webb vs. Buckalin.

Nos.
136—Betts vs. Kursh.
140—Hayes vs. Dickinson.
155—Brady vs. Whiteman, &c.
163—Matter of Lynch.
168—Matter of Cong. Co.
169—Matter of McClosky.
170—Matter of the Cong. Shere-Zedel.
178—Hermann, &c. vs. Korneman.
191—Yerkes vs. Salomon.
194—Fuller vs. Connor, &c.
197—Pierce vs. Thurston, &c.
201—Watts, &c. vs. Duncan, &c.
211—Eisen vs. Frast.
212—Matter of Estate of Burgman.
213—Daly vs. Gilsey, &c.
218—Soc. for Ref. of Juv. Del. vs. Schwarz, &c.
221—Dickerson vs. Spaulding.
223—Kimball vs. Newton, &c.
224—Messmore vs. Martin, &c.
225—Same vs. Same.
226—Nickerson vs. Green, &c.

MARINE COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Held by McAdam, Gross, and Alker, JJ.

Non-Enumerated Motions.
Mond vs. Aarons.
Gouge et al. vs. Banks.
Mills et al. vs. Eisig.
Atwater vs. Haskel et al.
Southard, Assignee, &c., vs. Reed.
Schubach vs. Wulstein et al.
Same vs. Same.
Schumann et al. vs. Chapman.
Nennhoffer vs. Bleuler.
Corven et al. vs. Dodd.
Same vs. Same.
Shine vs. Marshall et al.
Le Baron vs. Thompson.
Roe, Adm'r. vs. Whelan, impleaded.
Aden et al. vs. Linn, impleaded.
Van Beuren et al. vs. Deering.
Mitchell vs. The Westchester Fire Ins. Co.
Chamberlayne versus Homes.
Legrain vs. Oatley.
Galway vs. Smith.
The New-York Match Co. vs. Busch.
Jourdan et al. vs. Bernheimer.
Boylan vs. Herr et al.

Nos. Enumerated.
1—Berge vs. Goldman.
2—Bucking vs. Turner.
3—Lussen vs. Jacobson.
4—Campbell vs. Brown et al.
5—Jacobs vs. Hernstein.
6—Knapp vs. Hatheway.
7—Lake Shore and Mich. Southern Railroad Co. vs. Brennan.
8—Blackwood vs. Williams.
9—Spear vs. Ettinger.
10—Boyd vs. Seger.

Nos.
11—Von Glahn vs. Miller.
12—Smith vs. Taylor et al.
13—Drew vs. Page.
14—Demarest, Assignee, vs. Schenck.
15—Docher et al. vs. Jacobi.
16—Mulchinack vs. Magill.
17—Stanton vs. Murphy, Marshal.
18—Heron vs. Randelsberg, impleaded.
19—West Side Savings Bank vs. Newton.
20—Gouge et al. vs. Banks.
21—Diehm vs. Hoyer.
22—Friedel vs. Kirk et al.
23—Webster vs. Deering.
24—Jacobs vs. Dugan, Marshal.
25—O'Meara vs. Grinnell.
26—Crane vs. Walker.
27—Kidd et al. vs. Peterson.
28—Mason vs. Oppenheimer.
29—Amsinck et al. vs. Sternfels Boue Fer. Co.
30—Southard, Assignee, vs. Reed.
31—Carpenter vs. Peet.
32—Bank of the Metropolis vs. Rindskoff.
33—Thomas vs. Schultz.
34—Deane et al. vs. Stevens.
35—Brown et al. vs. Eno.
36—Nooney vs. Pentland.
37—Josmez vs. Murphy, Marshal.
38—Babcock et al. vs. Brennan, Sheriff, &c.
39—Rathbun vs. Waters et al.
40—Gilbert vs. Dupres.
41—Dougall vs. Smith.
42—Smith vs. Taylor.
43—Dills vs. Barnum.
44—Phillips vs. Reilly et al.
45—Miller et al. vs. Lauritz.
46—Davies vs. Brandt.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Hackett, Recorder.

Thomas Flood, Francis Leonard, and John McCabe, robbery.
Michael Beck, robbery.
William J. Stewart and Michael Burke, robbery.
Hannah Ford, felonious assault and battery.
John J. Jefferson, felonious assault and battery.
John Hughes, burglary.
John Bryson, burglary.
Alfred Fraser, James Regan, and Thomas Murray, burglary.
Thomas Costello, burglary.
Martin McEvoy and Patrick Kelly, burglary.
Francis Studer, burglary.
John Quinn, burglary.
John Murphy, burglary.
George Meyers, grand larceny.
Frank Rubiera, grand larceny.
James Treainor, grand larceny.
Edward Hart, grand larceny.
Henry Botolow, grand larceny.
James Haley, grand larceny.
Frank Judson, grand larceny.
Thomas J. Weeks and Henry Lindberg, grand larceny.
Daniel Reardon and Edward Cannon, grand larceny.
James Burke, Frank Hamilton, and Frank Baumir, grand larceny.
Andrew Rose, grand larceny.
James McGreery and Joseph Lawson, petit larceny.
Frank Rielly, petit larceny.
James O'Neil, petit larceny.
Mary Maher, petit larceny.

A DEMURRER OVERRULED.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 25.—Judge Miller, of the United States Circuit Court, has given a decision on the demurrer to the indictments against Gen. McDonald, Col. Joyce, and other United States officials and whisky men. All the points in the defendants' demurrer were overruled, but the question of merger, or whether the lesser offense was merged in the greater, was laid over for further consideration.

MURDER IN KANSAS.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Sept. 25.—A *Times* special from Columbus, Kan., says: "Dr. J. C. Cheney, formerly of Kansas City, was killed last night about 10 o'clock by a man supposed to be James T. McCormick. Five buckshot passed through the victim's breast and four lodged in his thigh. The Doctor had coralled some cows belonging to McCormick for trespassing, and it is supposed this led to the murder. McCormick is missing."

THE FALL RIVER MILLS.

FALL RIVER, Mass., Sept. 25.—All the mills were open to-day, to give the hands an opportunity to sign articles. Comparatively few have signed, but it is believed that the mills will all start upon Monday. The Richard Borden mill will have nearly its full complement.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A SHEAF OF PAPERS. By T. G. A. 16mo, pp. 362. Boston: ROBERTS BROTHERS.

This attractive little volume bears the initials of Boston's most noted sayer of good things—the author of the now famous satirical aphorism that "Good Americans when they die go to Paris." But wit and humor such as his always rest upon a foundation of strong common sense and knowledge of the world. The very saying that we have just quoted penetrates to the very heart of the "average American" character as it has been developed in the last thirty years. The papers which Mr. T. G. A. has here gathered together present the gentler and more genial side of their writer's mind. They are not without humor and satire—they could not be so and be his; but their general character is descriptive and reflective, and they are suited to the tastes of Americans who do not think a residence in Paris the highest reward of a good life. Indeed, one of the papers, "A Day With the French," presents a view of that people which, although it is in many respects laudatory, does not show them in the light of angels. Witness this well-put appreciation: "The love of decoration, the spirit of the theatre, the vanity which entreats always for a spectator, can be found everywhere along the long line of French history. These, with the love of art which would rise to really great heights if only nobleness and a faith in religious things, which is wanting to them, could be supplied, constitute their character." These few lines give the key-note of an appreciation which is both keen and just. The spirit of the theatre, the vanity which entreats always for a spectator, the lack of a noble and religious temperament—these are the traits which have produced the most obvious French characteristics, and which bloom into that glitter and glare that make Paris and Parisian life like a great spectacle on which the curtain never comes down. The author's knowledge of men, and his readiness with his tongue is shown by the manner in which he extricated himself from an unpleasant position, as he relates it in this paper. He was present at a great incursion of the "Reds" into the Chamber of Deputies. In the confusion a well-grown *gamin* approached him, and taking off his greasy cap, and fixing his eye upon "the splendor of a new waistcoat," which, we are sorry to say, T. G. A. had on, said, "You see the case we make of the aristocrats below. I beg your pardon, I did not notice you were one of them." All around looked at the wearer of the waistcoat with stern disapproval. The situation was unpleasant. But they mistook their man. After waiting a moment, he tapped the speaker lightly on the shoulder with his cane, and said, cheerfully: "My lad, you are mistaken; I am a republican, but I belong to a republic which can keep on its legs, and where it is often the sign of a man of the people to be as well dressed as I am. Let us hope that you will finally come to that here." The fellow retired discomfited, and the splendid waistcoat was allowed to pass without further challenge.

The greater part of the book, however, is given to the treatment of home topics. The paper entitled "Touch and Go" is as clear and sharp an analysis of certain weak parts of the American—modern American—character as we have read. It paints somewhat pitilessly the flimsiness of much of our life nowadays. The clinging to our depreciated paper currency gives occasion for the following paragraph, in which the satire is none the less keen that it is veiled by gentle humor:

> "But our love of 'touch and go' finds its best comfort and expression in paper money. Here is something with no margin at all, unless you choose to think so. Here is something very dear to the American heart. It can be made out of rags and a little ink. *It seems almost provoking that for its existence it should be supposed to represent gold.* The perfection of the thing would be to have it represent nothing but itself, and the general wealth of the country."

This would not have the perfection that it has without that last phrase, "the general wealth of the country."

Besides writing of this kind, this sheaf of papers contains much charming description of the best sort of New-England life and some pleasant narrations of adventure. The style is always easy, agreeable, and well-bred, and the English simple and good. It is almost to be regretted that a writer who can put such good things in so attractive a form is relieved by fortune from the necessity of making authorship a profession.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

—*Geological Survey of Indiana.* Indianapolis Sentinel Company.

—*London Quarterly Review.* New-York: Leonard Scott Publishing Company.

—*Insurance Report for Massachusetts.* Boston: Wright & Porter.

—*Index to Harper's New Monthly Magazine.* New-York: Harper & Brothers.

—*The Native Races of the Pacific States.* Volume III. New-York: D. Appleton & Co.

—*Railroad Scenery of Pennsylvania.* Philadelphia: J. D. Lippincott & Co.

—*The Theistic Conception of the World.* New-York: Harper & Brothers.

—*The Caldenwood Secret.* New-York: Harper & Brothers.

—*Cook's Bible Commentary.* Volume V. New-York: Scribner, Armstrong & Co.

—*Family Records.* New-York: Henry Holt & Co.

—*The Art Journal, No. 9.* New-York: D. Appleton & Co.

—*Report on the Canals of the State.* Albany: Weed, Parsons & Co.

—*Practical Ethics.* New-York: A. S. Barnes & Co.

—*Manual of Algebra.* New-York: A. S. Barnes & Co.

—*Elementary Geography.* New-York and Chicago: Ivison, Blakeman & Co.

—*Test Speller.* New-York and Chicago: A. S. Barnes & Co.

—*Elements of English Grammar.* New-York: T. W. Schermerhorn & Co.

—*The Pennsylvania Railroad.* Philadelphia: Published by the Passenger Department.

—*The Mechanic's Friend.* New-York: D. Van Nostrand.

—*Library Notes.* New-York: Hurd & Houghton.

—*First Book of Zoology.* New-York: D. Appleton & Co.

—*Shorter Course in Civil Governments.* New-York: Ivison, Blakeman, Taylor & Co.

—*High School Music Reader.* Boston: Ginn Brothers.

—*Memoirs of John Quincy Adams.* Vol. VII. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co.

—*Text Book of Poetry.* Boston: Ginn Brothers.

—*Lectures on Jurisprudence.* New-York: H. Holt & Co.

—*Annals of a Fortress.* Boston: James R. Osgood & Co.

—*Doings of the Bodley Family.* New-York: Hurd & Houghton.

AN EASTERN QUARANTINE.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* says: "The quarantine system in Lebanon, adopted in consequence of the cholera in Syria, seems to be almost as terrible a scourge as the disease itself. A quarantine is established within the borders of a village, but it is supplied with neither physician nor medicine. A person attacked with cholera in the establishment must die and poison the air all around him. Should a doctor within the village attempt to visit a patient in this open-air prison, he is forbidden to return to the village. In most of the villages there is not even a tent for quarantine purposes, and the results are, as might have been expected, disastrous, especially to women and children. A vine or fig-tree or olive-tree is the only shelter from the burning heat of noonday and the chilling damps of midnight. A doctor of Beyrout, it is stated, was called the other day to visit a wealthy Jewish family of Damascus, in a Lebanon village. The household consisted of forty persons, and twenty-five of them lay sick in a row from chills and fever contracted in the open-air malarious quarantine of Lebanon. What renders the arrangement all the more provoking to those who suffer by them is the fact that an effective local inland quarantine is known to be an impossibility."

ASHANTEE CRUELTY.

HUMAN SACRIFICES AT FUNERALS OF CHIEFS—SHOCKING TREATMENT OF THE VICTIMS.

A correspondent, who signs himself "Nobody," but who appears to have occupied an official position in West Africa, sends to the London *Times* "a sketch of the beneficent acts which attend the death of a Caboceer in Ashantee." He says:

Immediately after demise, the body of a Caboceer is washed, anointed with sweet oils and grease, and sprinkled with gold dust. The oils and grease cause the gold dust to stick to the corpse, which, being black, throws off the bright color of the gold to perfection. The beard is trimmed into knots, and upon each knot are tied small beads of glass and thin particles of gold. The Ashantees, you perceive, are as dainty in the decoration of the beards of their dead as the Assyrian dandies were of their own when living. In cloth of costly silk-embroidered damask, or in velvet or in other rich garments, the body is dressed and ornamented with armlets and necklaces of gold and silver. Very often pure lumps or unwrought nuggets of gold, bored through and through, are strung upon a piece of hempen string and twisted round the forearms in the form of bracelets. Thus gayly bedizened and perfumed and cleansed, the body is placed upon a chair in a sitting attitude, or is shown recumbent on a bed trimmed with gaudy drapery. When this combined rite of purification and garniture has been completed the relations and friends assemble and begin to dance and sing. While the relations and friends are making merry, a fetishman, or priest, is led slowly into the midst of the festive throng, and the female slaves of the dead Caboceer are brought before him. After the utterance of various incantations he pretends that the fetish has denoted, by means of his mediation, a certain slave for election to follow her master to the next world; but I need not be at much trouble to suggest to you that the members of the family always decide beforehand among themselves which unfortunate wretch shall accompany the deceased chief. Being chosen, and by the choice condemned to die, the slave is stripped naked. Around her neck a wisp of hay is wound, and her arms are rudely pinioned with a rope of straw. She is now roughly dragged a second time to the presence of the fetishman, who recommends her, in a speech full of blasphemous rhodomontades and rhetorical parade, to serve her master dutifully through the mazes of the unknown sphere to which he has been summoned on a journey. During the delivery of the portentous exhortation he is busily employed in daubing a white-colored earth over the face of the weeping slave; and when the admonitory harangue has been exhausted, he strikes her severely with his opened palm upon either cheek. In benighted zeal the company snatch up the sacerdotal cue. They strive to rival one another in repeating the assault with the harshest violence, and in dealing the keenest pain on her nude and trembling person.

The executioners, moreover, are blessed, and the congregated band of Caboceers manifest their profound respect by raising the foot of each executioner with both hands, and by rubbing the sole upon the crown of their heads. The natives of the Gala Coast have a loose conception of a state of purgatory or probation, and entertain the idea that the soul of the dead wanders unrestingly for many years about the world, and requires a servant for the performance of menial duties in its long and ceaseless wanderings. Hence comes the custom of killing a slave at the death of a Caboceer, for a Caboceer may not draw water, nor hew wood, nor cook food.

Having been removed by dint of cuffs or manual force from the sight of the fetishman the slave is hurried to a wooden box, into which the carcase of the Caboceer will eventually be squeezed. Along the lid of the box the slave is stretched upon her stomach, and her feet and head are grasped by two executioners, so that her struggles may be subject to control. A friend of the dead Caboceer approaches the prostrate creature and slashes her with a sword just below the right shoulder-blade. Catching the blood which flows from the wound, he smears the box. When a sufficiency of blood has been drawn for this purpose, she is lifted from the lid and is reviled, struck, and covered with spittle by the bystanders. All the while she utters the loudest and most grievous lamentations, and the louder and more grievous they are, the more acceptable do the torturers deem the sacrificial gratuity to be to the dead Caboceer. She is then driven to the spot where she is to be slain. When the head has been cut off the heart is plucked out through an opening in the back. An executioner receives the head with yells and frantic signs of joy and runs with it through the town. Savagely and furiously he tosses it to the ground and kicks it like a ball before him, snatches it up in his flight, spits upon it, flings it into the air, catches it in its descent, or, permitting it to drop heavily, kicks it again and again. The body is never buried, but is spurned aside to be eaten by wild beasts or vultures.

GERMANY IN AFRICA.

A Berlin letter to the London *Daily News* under date Sept. 3, runs as follows: "The German Abyssinian Company, which was formed here some time ago, for the colonization of Choa, the most southern province of Abyssinia, was dissolved only a few days before the intended departure of the colonists on account, it seems, of disunion among the members. The cash accounts were found to be in such disorder that recourse was obliged to be had to the Police, and, it is supposed, an action will be brought against the Director. The society had from the very beginning great difficulties to struggle with, for scientific authorities, such as Baron Von Richthofen, the President of the Berlin Geographical Society, and the African traveler, Dr. Nachtigall, pointed out that the undertaking had no probable chance of success, beside which the German press, too, warned people against embarking in such a speculation. It appears that the members of the company, who have received back the sum remaining after deductions have been made for the purchase of the necessary outfit, have come to the determination to seek their fortune in some part of the world as yet but little known or traveled in. The Geographical Society here has been most unfortunate in the expeditions they equipped and sent out to the West Coast of Africa. News had scarcely reached them that the German station at Chinchoyo on the Loango River had been abandoned partly on account of the unfavorable climate as well as other unforeseen drawbacks, and the chief of the expedition, Dr. Paul Grissfeld, was on his way home to give a personal statement of the case to the society, when information arrived to the effect that Major Von Homeyer, the head of an expedition somewhat further south on the Angola coast, was also on his way to Europe. Major Von Homeyer was forced to return on account of his health. He had been suffering from severe rheumatism for nine weeks, so that it was impossible for him to pursue his investigations into the interior any further, but he hoped, in some German bathing-place, to regain his health. The expedition, however, will be prosecuted by his companions, under the leadership of Dr. Pagge, a native of Mecklenberg, a man thoroughly fitted for the task before him. An Austrian officer, Lieut. Lux, who has but lately joined the expedition, will, it is hoped, prove a valuable addition to the party. With a sorrowful heart Major Von Homeyer quitted the exploring party; but, before leaving, he made every possible arrangement for the continuing of the journey by the other members into the fabulous realm of the Emperor Muatajambo. The German travelers will join the great trading caravan of Saturino, the ivory merchant, who, for fifteen years in succession, has undertaken this journey once a year. His home is Kibunda, thirty miles distant from Luba, where he buys ivory from the native traders and conveys it to Melange."

CATCHING FROGS.

A correspondent of the Troy *Press* writes from Castleton, Rensselaer County, thus: "I was out driving on Saturday, and a few miles from here found two men in a swamp by the side of the road, who seemed to be crazy, to judge from their movements. I watched them from the carriage some time, and finally made up my mind they were fishing, but how they could find water enough to fish in I could not imagine. Finally I called out to them, 'What are you doing there?' 'Come and see,' one of them shouted back. I hitched my horse, and picked my way over the bogs to them. They were catching frogs. They would strike them with clubs where they could reach them but the most of them they caught with a wire 'snare.' They had a large basketful, more than a hundred pounds, they said, and I guess they told the truth. One of them said he made a good deal of money catching frogs for the New-York market. He said that in one month last season he caught 1,600 pounds of dressed frogs, for which he got thirty cents a pound, making $480 for his month's work. Part of the time he had two boys to help him. Last week near Hudson he said he caught upward of 500 pounds and sold them for $160, or at an average of thirty-two cents a pound. These stories seemed to me incredible, and yet he assured me it was truth. He can clear twenty-eight cents a pound, he says, easily. He seemed to be an honest man, and from the ease with which they caught the frogs I was led to believe that he had not stretched the truth much, if at all."

THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL TRADE.

The Pottsville (Penn.) *Miners' Journal* of Friday, 23d inst., says: "The quantity of coal sent from the Schuylkill region during the past week was, by rail, 114,766 tons; by canal, 38,752 tons; total, 153,518 tons, against 73,107 tons for the corresponding period of last year. Increase, 80,411 tons. The total so far this year is 2,834,373 tons, against 3,187,153 tons for same period last year; decrease, 352,780 tons. The quantity sent from all the regions for the week was: Anthracite, 557,453 tons; bituminous, 93,875 tons; total, 651,328 tons, against 437,162 tons anthracite and 77,469 tons bituminous for the corresponding period of last year. Increase of anthracite, 120,291 tons; increase of bituminous, 16,406 tons. Total increase, 136,697 tons. The quantity sent from all the regions so far this year foots up 13,480,475 tons anthracite, and 2,616,053 tons bituminous. Total, 16,096,528 tons, against 14,013,731 tons anthracite, and 2,528,317 tons bituminous; total, 16,542,048 tons for same period of last year, showing a decrease in anthracite of 533,256 tons, and an increase in bituminous of 87,736 tons."

THE RUSSIAN PEASANTRY.

THEIR HARDSHIPS AND POVERTY.

EFFECT OF CLIMATE AND LOCATION—THE PEASANTS' HOMES—SUFFERINGS FROM FAMINE AND PLAGUES—THE POOR DEBTOR'S MISERIES—THE FREE-AND-EASY PRIESTS OF THE GREEK CHURCH.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the London *Globe* writes interestingly of the common people of Russia, about whose condition and ways of life less is known in this country than of almost any other European nation:

The condition of the peasantry of Russia varies according to the climate or government in which they are situated, their proximity to navigable rivers, post roads, or railways, and their connection with mines or manufactures. The difference between the peasants of the Southern Oorals and those living near Nijni-Novgorod is nearly as great as that between the latter and those of Germany or France. In going south from Moscow the traveler cannot fail to notice that the further he goes the worse off the country people appear to be, till he comes at last to the semi-savage, half-nomad Cossacks of the treeless steppes. Where wood is plentiful the houses are invariably well made, roomy, and comfortable; when the reverse is the case, the houses are meanly constructed, small, comfortless, and rendered hideous by side walls and roofs of dirty thatch. In Tamboff, the great grain government of Russia, wood is so dear that the houses are built of logs which in the north would be rejected even for fuel, and they cost such a large sum of money that the peasants are compelled to live like pigs, several families in one room. One village well known to me does not possess a single chimney-pot. There is not a chimney in the whole place, and the smoke has to find its way out from the houses through the windows, greatly to the discomfort of the occupants. The walls are as black as ink, and as the rooms are only cleaned twice a year, the perfume that fills them frequently excels that of a pig-sty. The district in which this and other villages are situated is half-way between Kokloff and Tamboff, and within ten miles of a railway. It contains several thousand inhabitants and not a single school. The soil there is scarcely the same as that between Oota and Orenburg—a rich black loam, extending to a depth of three feet without a single pebble to detract from the richness of it. On this soil grows the greater part of the corn exported to England. The peasants of the Southern Oorals are better off than their brothers at Tamboff, for the simple reason that, unlike the latter, they can find plenty of work to do during the Winter. In Tamboff the greater number pass the Winter sleeping on their stoves; the rigor of the climate prevents any agricultural operation from being carried on. In the Oorals there are plenty of mines and manufactures, most of which are only worked during the cold season, so that the peasants there find Winter to be the busiest and most lucrative part of the year. They are less dependent on the crops, and on an average make twice as much money yearly as the peasants of Tamboff. Unfortunately, their proximity to Asia renders them continually liable to be afflicted by cattle plague, cholera, and other diseases. Within the last ten years this part of Russia has suffered more than any other from pests of different kinds. There have been three years' drought and two years' wet weather. Last year, when the crops failed, a famine took place. Rye was sold for 3s. 3d. the 36 pounds; the same can be bought now for 6d. The hay was spoiled, and during the Winter the cattle starved. At the present moment the cattle plague is raging there, and all the way from Orenburg to Oofa we found the peasants trying to prevent it from entering their villages by burning bonfires round the gates at the entrance of them. In one village, out of 700 head of horned cattle belonging to the community, 600 had died within a fortnight. One man assured us he had lost twenty cows, each of which was worth twenty roubles. The Government does nothing whatever to check the plague, and the poor people have to suffer from famine and be reduced to poverty without any assistance being given them by the inhabitants of other and more prosperous governments. Honey used to be a source of wealth to many peasants there till last year, when a disease caused by the excessive wet weather broke out among them and destroyed seventy-five per cent. of the bees in Orenburg.

To such an extent have the peasants in some districts been reduced that in one village we were informed that hardly a man was free from debt. Throughout the whole of Russia the proprietors, as a rule, do not live on their estates, which in their absence are managed by foreigners—chiefly Germans. We are inclined to think from experience that, however bad many of these bailiffs may be, the Russians who manage the estate under them are worse still. At Verchotor the Russian book-keeper, being well acquainted with the law, was empowered by a letter of attorney to get in the debts belonging to the estate, and to receive a small percentage on the same for his trouble. The English bailiff being in bad health, was obliged to leave that part of the estate in the hands of this Russian for five months. On returning, he found that the man had made out a list of debts, and had obtained a writ from the Magistrate empowering him to sell cattle, &c., belonging to the debtors to pay for the same. The sales were to have taken place during the first week of our arrival, and had they done so half the people in the village would have been reduced to poverty. Before the bailiff had been at home half an hour his house was besieged by crowds of peasants with grievances to tell him. One widow, for a debt of fifty roubles, was to have had everything she possessed, house, furniture, and horses, sold the next morning had the bailiff not arrived in time. The book-keeper was astonished when his master refused to allow him to go to such extremities, and his chagrin was only equaled by the delight of the peasants when they found the power of attorney taken out of the hands of the rascally Russian debt collector. Had the English bailiff died, this fellow might have taken his place, and have ground the peasants to the dust, while the owner of the estate, in his palace at St. Petersburg, held prayer-meetings with Lord Radstock, and presided over the Society for the Distribution of Tracts.

Next to the evil done by the land-owners in not residing on their estates must be placed the harm done through the shortcomings of the Russo-Greek Church. It is hard to say that a well organized and tolerant religion like the orthodox one of Russia does more harm than good; yet such seems to be the case. In very few villages do you find the priests doing any practical good; on the contrary, you find everywhere traces of their doing positive harm to peasants whose spiritual welfare they are supposed to look after. In many villages we find them drunken and immoral. One was pointed out to us as being the hardest drinker in the district. At one church we entered we caught the priests gabbling through the Sunday morning service because they wished to make hay in the afternoon. At the Torjok Monastery, where we called on the priest directly after matins had been performed, we found him drinking gin with several friends, and he was quite vexed because we refused to stay and get drunk with him. Everywhere we found the Russo-Greek priests ready for a game at cards, a gossip, or a drinking bout, but nowhere did we find them teaching the people, checking drunkenness, or improving the minds of their flock. In towns the "popes" were not much better. At Nijni a priest, seeing us enter his church, came up and showed us over the place. He smelled horribly of beer, and made fun at the very images he had been praying to a few minutes earlier. It was a very common sight in these Nijni and Moscow churches to see men working at one end of the church and service being performed at the other. The worst scenes we witnessed, however, during our trip to Orenburg were those we saw last Sunday at the Troitsa Monastery, near Moscow, one of the most sacred shrines in Russia. The day chanced to be the principal day of the year at the monastery, and the shrine of St. Sergius was visited by thousands of pilgrims. Outside the walls there was quite a fair; inside was not much better. Hordes of beggars clamored for coppers and fought among themselves for them at the doors of the churches. Everywhere a brisk trade was being done in holy candles, so much so that in one church the sound of money as it was received in exchange for candles was so great that it almost drowned the voice of the priest officiating. There was nothing to remind one that the day was a Sabbath. The gin-shops round the monastery did as thriving a trade as the shrine itself, and in the evening we saw several priests reeling about the platform of the railway station. Everywhere we saw new churches being built, old ones being repaired, new dresses, new crosses; everywhere signs of greater elegance and less grotesqueness in the embellishment of the services of the Church; everywhere immense sums of money being received in pence from peasants; everywhere unmistakable signs of outward prosperity; but nowhere did we see the Church elevating the morals of the peasants, or assisting them to rise from the slough of laziness, lying, and petty roguery in which long ages of serfdom have plunged them.

MAKING TOWNS ATTRACTIVE.

Mr. Henry C. Bowen delivered a brief, practical, and suggestive address at the Woodstock Fair, in Connecticut, the other day, closing as follows:

"The time is coming, and is not far distant, when the people in all these New-England towns and villages will organize and go systematically and joyfully to work in making public improvements. Those places which move the soonest will reap the earliest and greatest renown, for they will gain in population the refined, the most enterprising and wealthy, and make permanently secure their prosperity. Real estate will increase in value, taxes will decrease because of the increased value of property and of population, and everybody will be made happier and better by the change. It is time to think of the improvement of your public streets and highways. It is time to think of sidewalks and shade trees along all your highways, of public parks and fountains, of bathing-houses and boat-houses, of flowers and shrubbery—of grading and leveling, of doing everything in your power to make all these beautiful hills and valleys bud and blossom as the rose, and be more and more your pride and joy. In this good work you must be united, harmonious, and persevering, and the blessed yearly investment of time and money you will make will pay you a dividend every day the year around and all your life long, and thousands shall share in your investment when you are dead and forgotten. Let every man, woman, and child do something in this matter, and do it promptly. You can at least plant an elm or a rose bush every year, and you will not have lived entirely in vain. A single word more under this head. I hope the time will speedily come when it shall be called a punishable offense for any man to make the public highway a depository for all his old broken carts, and stone heaps, and old rubbish from his garret and barn, from cellar and door-yard. Such action is harmful, demoralizing, and a public nuisance, and it should be rigidly forbidden and prevented. You have the power thus to do, and I hope you will have the disposition to enforce it. It is for the public good that this should be done, and that is reason enough. And hereafter, if a man wants a nuisance, let him have it in his own dooryard, where he can see it, ponder over it, and smell it every day, all by himself. Those towns and villages will most prosper which fastest multiply their local attractions. You will all, of course, vote for schools, churches, and workshops, and this is right, but you must march onward beyond these points as fast as you can with a proper regard to other duties. Look out for public institutions, and endow them. Look out for your streets and highways, and improve them. Make your town, your village, and your home more and more beautiful every year. Your hearts will be made better, and your souls will be richer for so doing. Pardon this friendly criticism, and accept my best wishes for your continual prosperity."

NEW-YORK ORPHANS.

THE EXCITEMENT THEY HAVE OCCASIONED IN PERU, ILL.—SEIZURE OF EIGHT OUT OF TWELVE BY CATHOLICS.

The Chicago *Times* has a letter from La Salle, Ill., giving both sides of the story of the seizure by Catholic priests of eight out of twelve boys who had been taken thither from this City. The correspondent says:

Some time since a philanthropist from Bloomington named E. Wright appeared in Peru. He called on the clergymen and posted up conspicuously the following printed handbill:

ASYLUM CHILDREN!

A company of children from the New-York Juvenile Asylum will arrive in Peru at the Chambers House on Thursday morning. Their ages vary from seven to fifteen years. They are mostly of respectable parentage, and promising and desirable children; and, having received, in the asylum, training preparatory to a term of apprenticeship, they are fitted for and worthy of homes in families where they will enjoy good advantages. They may be taken at first upon trial for a few days, and afterward, if all parties are satisfied, under indentures, girls under eighteen, and boys under twenty-one years of age. The indenture provides for four months' schooling each year until the children can read and write, and cipher through compound interest, and at the expiration of the term of apprenticeship two new suits of clothing and the payment to girls of $50 and to boys of $100. A small payment, to aid in defraying the passage expenses of the children from New-York, will be required when the indentures are executed. Persons willing to take the children on trial are requested to meet them at the hotel on the day above specified. E. WRIGHT, Agent, Bloomington.

In accordance with this notice, Mr. Wright appeared on the day specified with twelve children, among whom were two girls. He claims that he had not been long at the hotel before it was suddenly invaded by several Catholic priests, who headed a detachment of "Molly Maguires" from the mines of La Salle, who gathered up eight of the children, including the two girls, aged respectively about seven and ten, and carried them off. This is the brief outline of the story. The Protestant population of Peru and La Salle felt highly outraged at the conduct of these priests and their followers in overstepping what they claimed to be the proprieties of the occasion. The children, all but one, are yet retained by the priests. This one returned voluntarily to the hotel.

Mr. William Day, a grain buyer, who was present and witnessed the difficulty, gave an account of the affair in which he said: "A party of Molly Maguires from La Salle appeared at the hotel headed by Father Smith, of La Salle, and Father Gray, of Peru, and also accompanied by Father Schmerding, of Peru. Father Gray was very violent. He called Mr. Wright a kidnapper, and talked in a very loud and excited manner. He also seized some of the books which the children had and tore them and threw them out of the window. He said he would furnish them with books. He carried seven of the children away with him. One of them, a boy, came back the next day, and is at the Chambers House. The children all denied that they were of Catholic parentage."

This story was confirmed by several eye-witnesses who stood by and claim to have seen all that occurred. It is said that Mr. Wright has written to Gov. Tilden, of New-York, and that the subject is to be made the matter of Gubernatorial correspondence. Mr. Wright, finding some of his flock missing, hastily closed out his orphans and departed for Bloomington in a very melancholy state of mind. The Mayor of Peru and the Police authorities arrived on the scene of action after the disappearance of the children, but did nothing for their recovery. Mrs. Morrison and some ladies around the hotel gathered up the fragments of Testaments, the objects of Papal wrath, and preserved them as relics. The villagers for a time were very much excited, but, being a prudent people, and the "Molly Maguires" being numerous, they did nothing but talk and think.

The representative of the *Times* next called on Father Gray, at his residence, and was fortunate enough to find in his company Father Smith, of La Salle. These clergymen were cordial in their reception, and frank in their detail of the circumstances. They expressed regret at so much feeling and scandal having arisen, and asked only that they have a fair statement of the facts given to the public. Father Gray stated that a few days before the circumstance occurred, while strolling through the streets of the city, he observed the Bloomington philanthropist before alluded to pinning the bill quoted above to the trees, and posting it in other public places. Feeling somewhat curious to know what scheme was on foot for the benefit of mankind, he had approached the gentleman and asked him some questions. Mr. Wright informed him he had some orphan children from the Juvenile Asylum of New-York, for whom he wished to find good homes; and that it was his intention to call on all the clergymen of the two cities, and request them to make the announcement to their congregations that the children would be at the hotel on Thursday, so that all who desired to obtain them could be present.

Correspondent—Did Mr. Wright call on you?

Father Gray—He never called on me, or any of the Catholic clergy of Peru or La Salle. We took it as an insult. Right Rev. Father Antony has been here for twenty-eight years, and is known by everybody. He never called on him. He has the largest congregation, outside of Chicago, in the State.

Father Smith, of La Salle, then made the following statement: "The children arrived at the proper time. There were some of our people who had expressed a desire to adopt some of these children, and bring them up as best they could. On the morning of the arrival of the children, those who were interested in the matter repaired to the hotel. They met Mr. Wright, and talked with the children, and endeavored to gain their confidence and affection. I myself had a talk with one of the little fellows, and went to the agent and made my application for this boy, expressly stating that I was prepared to give him the necessary security for good treatment, and to defray all expenses. I wished to have this boy indented to me, as he expressed a desire to go with me. Mr. Wright set about preparing the paper, and the first question asked me was if I was a Catholic. 'Yes,' I said, 'I was a priest.' He said, 'I will take your name and application, but I won't bind myself to give you the child.' I then told him he ought to be as good as his word. He finally refused to let me have the child. I then claimed that I had a right to the child. I was willing to comply with all his demands, and the child wanted to go with me, and, therefore, he reverted from his possession to mine. I asked the child in his presence, 'Are you willing to go and live with me and be my boy?' and he said 'yes.' So I took the boy along with me, and another boy wanted to come on the same terms, and I took him. After we left the house and were out on the street, four more of the boys followed of their own accord, and we took them. There was no force, or threats, or intimidations of any kind. There was no disturbance made. We were willing to comply with the rules he had made for the rest, and we did not see why he should discriminate against us. He declined on the sole ground that we were Catholics."

Correspondent—Could you have found comfortable homes for these children?

Father Smith—Many of the farmers around here are wealthy. Some of them have no children of their own. In the case of Mr. Thaddeus Hanley, he was refused because he was a Catholic. He is worth $50,000, and could give the best of references. We came first with our affliction.

Correspondent—Were there any "Molly Maguires" present?

Father Smith—That is all nonsense. There was no one there but those who came to talk with the children, with a view of getting some of them. There seems to be a very great prejudice in the minds of those who have circulated these reports against us. All we want is a fair statement of the facts. I know of the case of Mr. P. Finn, of Streator, who is a farmer owning 160 acres of land. He applied to Mr. Wright, who refused to let him have a child as soon as he found out he was an Irishman and a Catholic. This was after he had made out the indentures; and the money had been paid.

Correspondent—Do you know whether any of these children were of Catholic parentage?

Father Smith—Some of them were, of course. As soon as they were away from Mr. Wright they would admit it. I knew the case of Mr. Michael McGraw, who lives seven miles from Mendota. He has 300 acres of good land, and is well off. They refused to let him have any of the children.

AN ENCOUNTER WITH A WILD-CAT.

A Nevada paper relates the following: "William Lyell, a rancher living near Huffaker's, in Washoe County, had considerable of a tussle with a wild-cat last Saturday morning. He was out hunting with a couple of dogs; when near the lower end of his ranch the dogs scared up the cat, which, being pressed hard, turned and stood sullenly at bay. One of the dogs, a shepherd, bounced into it at once, which action the 'varmint' was waiting for, as she soon had him down and was biting him savagely. The other dog, attacking it from the rear, managed to put the cat on the defensive. At this juncture the animal managed to disengage herself, and made a rush for Mr. Lyell, who had been unable to get a shot in for fear of killing his dogs. He received her with the butt end of his gun, breaking it over her; but she, nothing daunted, evinced such a strong determination to force the battle that he was glad to leave the gun-barrels in her possession. Rallying his dogs for another onset, and grasping the stock of his gun, his sole weapon, he boldly advanced to where stood the cat with gleaming eyes, seemingly emitting flashes of fire, her tail waving impatiently in the air, as if in defiance to him. Quick as a flash, the feline sprang at our hero, who, with intrepid courage, calmly awaited the coming event, and met her with a well-directed blow from his gun-barrel, which he had managed to regain, laying her dead at his feet. The cat, on being taken to the ranch, was found to weigh thirty-three pounds, and measured three feet four inches from tip to tip."

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

PORTRAITS OF MICHAEL ANGELO.

THE ORIGINAL OF ONE IN THE POSSESSION OF AN ENGLISHMAN—DESCRIPTION OF THE WAX PORTRAIT.

The Honorary Secretary of the Royal Archæological Society of Great Britain and Ireland writes to the London *Times* as follows:

"No more than seven portraits of Michal Angelo are known to exist which can be considered authentic, and Englishmen may be proud to know, and the world glad to hear, that the original of one of these portraits—that on Leo Leone's medal—is in private hands in this country, and that it has the highest claims to be considered a contemporary work. At the meeting of the Archæological Institute held on last Feb. 5, Mr. C. Drury Fortnum, F. S. A., brought to our notice the wax model of the portrait of Michael Angelo by Leo Leone, 'il Cavalière Aretino,' and in a memoir read by him upon the occasion he fully discussed the claims of all the known portraits of the great artist, prefacing his observations in reference to the centenary now being celebrated with so much brilliancy by saying: 'I would fain take this opportunity of offering a small contribution—my pebble to the recording heap—the which as it will make known what I believe to be an authentic portrait taken directly from the living model, may be accepted as a humble introduction to so highly interesting an object.' This memoir has been published, with autotype copies of the medal by Leone, and of the wax model in question, in the *Archæological Journal*, of which it forms the first article in the volume for the present year.

The following extract from the memoir describes this very interesting object, and in your far-reaching columns, if you would allow it to appear, would be seen and valued by many to whom the *Archæological Journal* is unknown. Mr. Fortnum says:

'It is executed in wax, of flesh color, in relievo, on a black oval ground; this ground seems also to be of wax, or, perhaps, *pietra lavagna* waxed over; the head and bust to the right, and in exact profile. The admirable and very careful modeling of the features denotes the painstaking work of a superior hand, and gives to them a more lifelike expression than that conveyed by the medal; the modeling of the mouth and ear is worthy of remark; the nose, as seen in profile, does not distinctly show a broken bridge, but this was more apparent in the full face, as shown on the Oxford bust. The details of the features and head agree with the medal. In the wax we see a shirt-collar carelessly turned over what may be the upper part of a tunic; a drapery is thrown in loose folds over the shoulders, returning across the breast from the left side. The whole figure is smaller in dimensions than upon the medal being in total height one and a quarter inches, while that upon the medal is two inches. On the latter the drapery differs in having a sort of hooded mantle, which falls loosely above the undergarment, in lieu of the finer folds of drapery returning on the front. The artist's name, Leo, so conspicuous on the medal, is nowhere apparent on the wax.

That this wax portrait is the work of the same hand as that which executed the model from which the medal was subsequently cast there can be no reasonable doubt, and that it is a work of the same period is equally apparent. I think, therefore, that I am fully justified in inferring that it is the original portrait executed by Leo Leone from the life, and that he afterward modeled it in a somewhat larger size for the medal, slightly altering the undercut folds of drapery to render it more simple for casting in metal, adding his name beneath the bust and the surrounding legend. This inference is supported by an inscription (rendered in fac-simile by the autotype) which, from the character of the writing and the paper on which it is written, has every appearance of being contemporary or of shortly subsequent manuscript, and which is inclosed beneath a glass at the back of the portrait. It reads:

Ritratto
di
Michaelangiolo
Buonaroti, fatto
del Naturale da
Leone Aretino
suo Amico.

The wax cameo and the inscription are inclosed within a gilt-metal frame of oval form, the former covered by a convex glass, the latter by a flat one. They have been carefully fixed and almost hermetically sealed into this frame with gold-beater's skin and wax. Some signs of dust adhering to the relievo would lead to the conclusion that it had remained for some time unprotected, and this would doubtless have been the case at least until Leone had finished the mold for the medal, and perhaps until the death of Michael Angelo, when, or shortly afterward, so precious a relic of the "Maestro" would have been carefully guarded and protected by this framing, the style of which may well be of the latter half of the sixteenth century.'"

VICTOR HUGO ON PEACE.

Every one (says the Paris correspondent of the London *Standard* writing on the 15th inst.) respects the talent of Victor Hugo, but he has such a manner of using it that the best friends of France regret any occasion which stirs his spirit, while those who love a joke rejoice. It was quite certain that, if the Peace Congress put itself in communication with M. Victor Hugo, he would take the opportunity to say such things as make the foolish and the judicious laugh alike.

"There are (the sage tells us, in his own language) two efforts working in civilization, the one for, the other against; the effort of France and the effort of Germany. Each wishes to create a world. That which Germany would make is Germany; that which France would make is Europe. To make Germany is to construct the Empire, that is to say, night; to make Europe is to beget democracy, that is to say, the light. Do not doubt but that the choice of the future is made between these two worlds, the the one gloomy, the other radiant; the one false, the other true. The Future will divide Germany and France; to one it will give its part of the Danube, to the other its part of the Rhine, and to both will it give that magnificent boon, Europe; that is, the Grand Federal Republic of the Continent. Kings ally themselves to fight, and make treaties of peace which turn to causes of war; thence the monstrous combinations of monarchical forces against all social progress, against the French revolution, against the liberty of peoples. * * * This fratricidal fraternity will cease, and to the Europe of Kings coalesced will succeed the Europe of peoples united. To-day? No. To-morrow? Yes. Then let us have faith, and wait the future. No peace till then. I say it with pain, but with firmness, France dismembered is a human calamity. France does not belong to France, she belongs to the world. That human growth be normal, France must be entire; a province lacking to France is not a force which fails to progress, but an organ missing to the human species; that is why France can yield nothing of France. Her mutilation mutilates civilization. * * * No sleep is possible, alas, with wounds such as Poland, Crete, Metz, and Strasbourg, and after affronts such as the Germanic Empire re-established in this nineteenth century, Paris violated by Berlin. The city of Frederick II. insulting the city of Voltaire, the holiness of force and the equity of violence proclaimed, progress slapped upon the cheek of France—you cannot set peace upon these things. To pacify you must appease; to appease you must content. Fraternity is not a surface fact. Peace is not to be imposed. Peace follows causes. You may no more decree peace than you may decree the dawn. When human conscience finds itself balanced with social realities, when the parceling out of peoples has given place to the unity of continents; when the encroachment called conquest and the usurpation called royalty have vanished; when the poor man understands the necessity of work, and the rich understands its majesty; when the gross side of man is ruled by the spiritual; when appetite lets reason put a muzzle on it; when to the old law, Take, succeeds the new law, Understand; when the brotherhood of souls rests upon harmony of the sexes; when the father is respected by the child and the child venerated by the father; when there is no other authority but the author (*quand il n'y à plus d'autre autorité que l'auteur;*) when no man can say to another, 'You are my cattle;' when the Pastor gives place to the doctor, and the sheepfold (he who says sheepfold says slaughter-house) to the school; when a Bonaparte is no more possible above than a Troppmann below; when the priest feels himself Judge, and the Judge feels himself priest—that is, when religion is honest and justice is true; when, in short, a great many other things are different, then, as the day dawns, peace will establish itself, the day by the rising of the sun, peace by the ascension of right. Such is the future. I hail it."

WATERSPOUTS.

Mr. Charles H. Allen, F.R.G.S., writes to the London *Times*: "Being in Calais in August, 1870, I noticed while walking on the beach a very black cloud, which hung like a thick curtain over the sea, and stood out in singular contrast to the brightness of the surrounding sky. Presently a flash of lightning came from the cloud, and it was immediately followed by a funnel-shaped projection, which was continued as a thin belt to the surface of the sea. Its apparent height was about a mile. The water on the sea was boiling in fierce commotion as though vast masses of rain-water were being poured upon it in a single stream. This continued for about ten minutes, during which time the long streamer waved about in the wind; the cloud gradually became less black, and at last the waving belt broke asunder. The spout moved along the surface of the sea at a rapid pace, and had it met with a large vessel, or had its course been over the land, your pages would have had some great disaster to chronicle. I believe this spout had its origin in the black cloud, and was not water raised by a whirlwind. I have seen dust columns carried to a great height in Australia; but their motion was upward, and not downward, as in the case of this great waterspout."

THE GERMAN ARMY.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* says: "The Berlin War Office seems at last to have found out the way to make compulsory military service thoroughly unpopular. Having raised the physical standard for the recruit so high that there is no longer in practice any chance of escape for those who come up to it—nineteen out of every twenty who fully reached it last year were taken on the rolls—it is now making the Autumn manœuvres so severe as to raise a general outcry in the press over the number of sick sent to hospital from them. It is plainly a serious matter when we find in a paper usually known for its patriotic sentiments, as the *Weser Zeitung* is, such expressions as the following: 'This excitement reigns in those particular circles where there is the warmest sympathy for the Army and the highest respect for its officers. And there is quite discernment enough among this part of the public to know that exertion and even danger are inseparable from the making of a soldier. But there is a due moderation to be observed in all things, and it is naturally asked whether this can have been observed when marches have been ordered without any necessity on which strong men have died like flies.' These remarks will certainly not be thought too strong by those who learn that one division of the Fifteenth Corps, during its late manœuvres, managed to kill fourteen of its infantry soldiers, and that a single company of the other division (of the Ninth Bavarian Infantry, by the way,) had forty-five patients in hospital at last. When the British soldier remembers all the writing there was last year arising out of the case of a single man who died (of heart disease, as it proved,) after the march from Chobham, he will have some reason to admit that his personal interests are better looked after than those of the wearers of the pickelhaube."

CARDINAL M'CLOSKEY IN ROME.

DESCRIPTION OF THE AMERICAN COLLEGE—DECORATIONS OF THE CARDINAL'S RECEPTION ROOM.

The Italian correspondent of the London *Times*, writing from Rome on the 11th, says: "Cardinal McCloskey is living at the American College, situated in the Via dell' Umiltà, at the foot of the rise leading to the Quirinal. It is only within the last sixteen years that the Catholics of the United States have had a college in Rome. They are indebted for it to the munificence of Pius IX. In the year 1854 the Archbishops of New-York, Baltimore, and New-Orleans, together with the Bishop of Pittsburg, had an audience of the Pope, and petitioned him to establish a college in Rome for the education of young ecclesiastics of United States birth or naturalization. His Holiness listened approvingly to their prayer, and the property where the college is established being available, he purchased it at the expense of 80,000 scudi—about 400,000 francs—had it put in order, and conferred it upon the United States Episcopate. The place was furnished and endowed with money raised in the United States; and on the 7th of December, 1859, the opening ceremony was performed, Cardinal Barnabo, Prefect of the Propaganda Fide, presiding on the occasion, and Mr. Stockton, the United States Minister, and other distinguished Americans being present. For the election of the first Rector three names were sent in to the Congregation of the Propaganda, and that of Rev. William McCloskey—who, I believe, is not related to the Cardinal—was chosen. Until his arrival in Rome, Rev. Dr. Smith, of the Propaganda, acted as pro-Rector. Dr. Smith is so widely known that it may not be uninteresting if I mention that, in addition to his Professorship in the Propaganda and his office in the Congregation of the Index, he has recently been made Consultor of the Holy Office. Early in 1868 the Rector was preconized Bishop of Louisville, receiving consecration from the hands of Cardinal Reisach on the 24th of May, and was succeeded by the present Rector, Rev. Dr. Chattard, who then filled the office of Vice Rector. Although the college has been so recently established, it has already turned out some distinguished men, Dr. Corrigan, Bishop of Newark, in New-Jersey, and Rev. Charles O'Conner, Rector of the Seminary at Philadelphia, having completed their studies within its walls.

Although in the busiest portion of the city, the college is, like many other ecclesiastical establishments situated in crowded parts of Rome, a quiet, secluded spot when once you have passed the portal. An entrance hall—a *vestibulum*, in fact—leads into a charming *atrium*, surrounded by its portico, and having in the centre a fountain into which four jets play from the outside. From the middle of the basin rises a column, with water-plants at its base, and bearing a statue of the Immaculate Conception. In the area on each side of the fountain is a large lemon-tree, a number of plants being arranged along the further side. Above the portico on three sides rise the buildings of the college, and over the fourth extends a *pergola*—that is to say, a vine so trained as to spread over a flat trelliswork raised about ten feet above the floor, forming a complete roof of vine branches, from which the bunches of grapes hang above one's head. The place was originally built in the year 1603, at the expense of Donna Francesca Baglioni Orsini, for the Salesian nuns of the Dominican Order, to which she herself belonged. It afterward passed into the possession of the nuns of the Visitation, who left it in 1849, having bought the Villa Mello, on the Palatine. It was from that time used as a *caserne* for French soldiers, until it was purchased for its present purpose by Pius IX. The little church belonging to it, and called Santa Maria dell' Umiltà, is a perfect gem for the beauty of its proportions and the unity and splendor of its decoration. It is certainly one of the most charming examples of the seventeenth century architecture, and is one of the many unknown places well worth seeing in Rome. The walls are paneled thoughout with the same material, and what appears to me to be Sicilian jasper. Over the high altar and between the columns of *giallo antico* is a charming Madonna of small size, painted by Allegrini. It is in a square frame of bronze, supported by three gilt bronze cherubs, the whole on a large oval background of that kind of rock amethyst which many think is the famous murrhine stone of Pliny. The organ is almost entirely hidden from view by a most remarkable rococo open screen, most elaborately carved and gilt.

The Cardinal, as a matter of course, occupies the chief rooms in the college, and, as is customary on such occasions, they have been adorned in accordance with the distinguished character of the guest, and the corridor leading to his apartment draped in the usual manner with rich silk hangings. He receives those who are admitted to his presence in a handsome reception-room, on the walls of which hang full-length portraits of Pius IX., of Cardinal Bedini, who carried out the Pope's instructions regarding the preparation of the building, of Dr. Kendrick, Archbishop of Baltimore, and of Cardinal Barnabo, who presided at the opening. On one side there is an admirable bust of the Pope, by a rising American sculptor, Martin Milmore."

THE GENUINE "SIR ROGER TICHBORNE."

At the Marylebone Police Court, on the 15th inst., says the London *Times*, a man who gave the name of Sir Roger Tichborne, and his address as Leland Hotel, New-York, was brought before Mr. Mansfield on the charge of being a lunatic at large. Police Sergent Radford deposed that the prisoner was given into custody for fraudulently obtaining refreshments from Mr. Grey, of No. 96 Praed street, Paddington. The prisoner had been to the Great Western Hotel previously, and attempted to obtain refreshments, and they ejected him from the premises. He gave his address as the "John Street Police Station, St. James Hotel." A message was sent to the hotel, and it was found that he was known there by having obtained refreshments to the amount of 5s. 6d., and not paying for them. He had also employed two cab-men, who had driven him to various newspaper offices from 2 o'clock that morning until 8 o'clock. The divisional surgeon was sent for, who certified that the prisoner was insane, and he was then charged. He had also said that he had just come out of Horsemonger Lane Jail, having been sentenced to a month's imprisonment for breaking a man's nose on London Bridge. Inquiries were made, and the following telegrams were found written by the prisoner:

From Sir Roger Tichborne to Mr. Disraeli—To the Porter in charge of the House of Commons:

I am here. Orton is not the man in prison; he must be released. I have sent telegrams to the Queen and the Prince of Wales, and to the papers.

From Sir Roger Tichborne, Bart., St. James Hotel, London, to their Royal Highnesses Prince and Princess of Wales, Abergeldie:

I am here and await the pleasure of being introduced to the future King and Queen and royal children of England. ROGER TICHBORNE.

From Sir Roger Tichborne to the Managers, Telegraph Company:

SIRS: I applied to your manager at Charing-cross Telegraph Office to send three telegrams to Disraeli, the Queen, and Prince and Princess of Wales. He refused to send them, as I did not pay, and was impertinent. I demand his dismissal. Witness,

ROBERT BAXTER.

After he was charged he asked for some paper and pen and ink, which were supplied to him, and he then wrote the following:

To the head waiter or manager of the St. James Hotel, Picadilly:

SIR: I am arrested and detained at the Police Court for obtaining goods under false pretences and giving a false name and address. I deny this. I am Sir Roger Tichborne Aylmer, cousin of Lord Adolphus Aylmer. I have telegraphed to Mr. Disraeli, the Queen, the Prince of Wales, the Princess, and the Lord Mayor of London.

Sir BERTIE RAYNER TICHBORNE AYLMER.

Lend me £5.

The prisoner in the dock bowed to the people in the body of the court and then to the Magistrate, remarking that the Sergeant had said he was as mad as a March hare. Mr. Mansfield sent the prisoner to the Paddington Work-house as a lunatic.

AMERICA'S ITALIAN HISTORIAN.

Writing from Florence, Italy, the correspondent of the London *News* speaks of the removal of the remains of a historian in whose memory Americans ought to take some interest:

"To-day France gives back to Italy the ashes of one of her children, Carlo Botta, buried in the cemetery of Mont Parnasse, on the 12th August, 1837. Carlo Botta is known as the continuator of Giucciardini's *History of Italy*, in ten volumes; of the *History of Italy from* 1789 to 1814, 8 volumes; *Camillo o Vejo Congiustato; Political Thoughts; Critical Reasoning on the History of Italy;* and to foreigners especially for the *History of the War of Independence* of the United States, in three volumes. His historical works were eagerly read by the youths of his time, for he was a stanch Republican, belonged to secret political societies, was imprisoned in Genoa, then named army surgeon, addressed a letter to Bonaparte on the deplorable state of military hospitals, and when at Venice defended the Republic from the calumnies of Daru; was named member of the Provisional Government after the abdication of Charles Albert, and, sent to Paris, he perorates in favor of the union of all Italy in one State. His *History of America* is, and will always remain, an interesting work, because written dispassionately when neither Americans nor Englishmen could so write, and because the events are narrated day by day as they occurred. As a stanch, unwavering champion of the unity and independence of Italy, Carlo Botta declined to be remembered by his countrymen. We need not say that, though he began life as a Republican, he ended it as a stanch Constitutionalist, else he would not be allowed a place under the present régime in Santa Croce, where even a tablet is refused to Mazzini."

EDUCATIONAL.

DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN NOTES.

Prof. D. F. Boyd, of the Louisiana State University, goes to Egypt "to teach the young Arabs how to shoot."

Dr. Lemuel Moss, late President of the Chicago University, has been elected President of the Indiana University.

Rev. Horace Bumstead has been appointed Professor of Natural Sciences to the Atlanta University, at Atlanta, Ga.

A college for the Christian Brothers is being erected in Sacramento. It will have a frontage of 100 feet and a depth of 60 feet.

Some malignant reporter of false news has been saying that President Porter, of Yale, drinks wine and urges others to drink it; but it appears by an authoritative statement that President Porter, in spite of his name, drinks only water.

The Dahlonega (Iowa) *Signal* states that nearly all the public schools in Lumpkin County have given from one to two weeks vacation, in order that the pupils may help their parents gather fodder. This practice affords honorable proof of the working habits of the people in that part of the State.

Mrs. Emily Gould died at Perugia, Italy, on the 1st of September. She was well known as the foundress of the Italo-American school at Rome, which was flourishing under her energetic direction. She was the first to introduce the kindergarten system publicly into that city, a system already practiced on a small scale in one or two foreign residents' families.

A meeting was held at New-Concord, Ohio, recently, for the purpose of raising an endowment fund for the support of Muskingum College. The United Presbyterian Synod of Ohio proposed to donate $20,000 in aid of the college, provided the citizens contribute $10,000. Three thousand dollars of that amount was subscribed. Mr. Alexander Speer headed the subscription with $1,000.

The new college building of the North-western Christian University, at Irvington, Ind., was dedicated Sept. 15. It will furnish chapel and recitation room for 500 pupils. The present endowment fund of the University is $273,000, "which will be swelled to $400,000," said President Burgess, "as soon as the old college property in Indianapolis is sold." This is exclusive of the $20,000 to be paid by Jeremy Anderson, of Missouri, for a Greek chair; of the $100,000 yet to be paid by the Irvington citizens, and of the property in Irvington valued at $100,000.

Pinchback made a speech in the New-Orleans Board of Education on the appointment of the colored teacher Edmunds to a chair in the Central High School. "It had been done," he said, "by the board to test the sincerity of the Southern people in their oft-repeated assertions from the pulpit, the rostrum, and through the press that they accepted the civil and political equality of all men before the law. They agreed to, and did vote his election, which was unanimous. If this man, 'worthy and well qualified,' is to be driven from his post, we cannot escape the conclusion that this profession of friendship and acceptance of the new order of things by our white fellow-citizens is but 'sounding brass and tinkling cymbals.'"

In France, out of 9,317 pupils who have attended the Government "Farm-schools" since their foundation, 2,992 have become farmers, owners and cultivators of farms, or renters of farms; 845 have become gardeners, market-farmers, and florists; 46 have become drainers, irrigators, or makers of drain tiles; 841 farm laborers, cow-herds, or pig-feeders; 5 land surveyors; 16 foresters and game preservers; 29 agricultural accountants; 39 merchants in grain, wine, or fertilizers; 38 farm directors; 15 veterinary surgeons; 19 students in agricultural colleges, and 104 belong to other employments connected with agriculture. That is, about forty-four per cent. of the pupils have gone to farming or some business connected with it. On this side of the water, but one college—that of Michigan—can compare with the French schools as respects the making of farmers. In France there are now 33 farm schools, with 862 pupils. The terms of study are two years in some of the schools and three in others.

The Superintendent of Public Instruction of Alabama says:

During the first quarter of this year, embracing the months of October, November, and December, 1874, public schools were taught in but twenty-three counties. In those counties there were 208 schools for whites, having 5,954 pupils enrolled, 208 teachers, who received $8,426 84, and the schools were continued an average of thirty-eight days. In the same counties and for the same months, there were ninety-four schools for colored children, having 4,687 pupils enrolled, 105 teachers, who received $9,511 67, and whose schools continued an average of thirty-six days. In the second quarter there were schools for both races in fifty-seven counties, as follows: Eight hundred and ten schools for whites, with 24,095 pupils enrolled and 865 teachers, who received $39,386 19, and whose schools were taught an average of forty-two days; 573 schools for colored children, with 23,793 pupils enrolled and 622 teachers, who received $40,493 56, and the schools were taught an average of thirty-seven days. In the third quarter there were schools for both races in all the counties of the State as follows: Fifteen hundred and forty schools for whites, with 45,705 pupils enrolled and 1,698 teachers, who received $93,765 99 and whose schools were taught an average of forty-nine days; 948 schools for colored children, with 32,863 pupils enrolled and 973 teachers, who received $82,740, and whose schools continued an average of fifty-two days.

"BRAIN AND INTELLECT."

In the current number of the *Lancet*, remarks the *Pall Mall Gazette*, there is an interesting paper by Dr. Lawson, pathologist to the West Riding Lunatic Asylum, on the relation subsisting between the weight of the brain and the extent of the intellectual powers of human beings. It appears from the investigations of the writer and his colleagues that not only persons of great mental capacity, but also lunatics, occasionally possess brains which are considerably heavier than the average brains possessed by ordinary but sane people. The average weight of the brain, according to Dr. Lawson, is commonly accepted to be forty-nine ounces in men and forty-four ounces in women. If we remember rightly it is placed an ounce higher for either sex in Quain's *Anatomy*. But the point is unimportant as regards the conclusions at which Dr. Lawson has arrived. Some of the heaviest brains, the weight of which has been accurately ascertained, were those of Cuvier, 64 ounces; Abercrombie, 63 ounces; Goodsir, 57.5 ounces; Sir J. Simpson, 54 ounces; Daniel Webster, 53.5 ounces; and Dr. Chalmers, 53 ounces. Against these six names of more or less distinction Dr. Lawson gives the weights of the brains of six lunatics who died at the West Riding Lunatic Asylum. They were 58 ounces in two cases, 58.5 ounces, 59.5 ounces, 60.5 ounces, and 61 ounces. None of these equal in weight the brains of either Cuvier or Abercrombie. But Dr. Lawson observes that perhaps if all the elements of the case were to be considered, the heaviest adult brain on record might be found to be that of a senile dement who died in the West Riding Asylum at the age of seventy. His brain was found to weigh 61 ounces. Following the generally accepted principle that the brain loses weight to the extent of an ounce in each decennial period, this man's brain, after allowance has been made for physiological diminution, may be presumed to have weighed when he was at the age of forty no fewer than 64 ounces. But in this case pathological supplemented physiological changes, and the more rapid atrophy which accompanies senile dementia justifies the conclusion that at the time of his maturity this man's brain may have outweighed that of Cuvier. Moreover, out of 705 patients who have died in the West Riding Lunatic Asylum, the weight of brain was found to be in all cases little, if anything, below the average as stated by Dr. Lawson. Among rather more than 300 insane women at the same establishment brains were found weighing from 50 to 56 ounces, which in proportion, were equal to male brains of 55, 58, 60, and 61 ounces. Relatively speaking, says Dr. Lawson, these insane women had more brains than Chalmers, Webster, Simpson, Goodsir, and many others adduced as illustrations of the statement that great size of brain usually accompanies great intellectual capacity. Similarly with regard to criminal lunatics, though the average weight of brain among a single dozen of these, examined by Dr. Orange, of Broadmoor, is an ounce and a half under the general male average, there are in that limited number two brains which exceed that of Chalmers in weight, and one which outweighs those of Chalmers, Daniel Webster, and Sir J. Simpson, and is within half an ounce of being equal to that of Goodsir. Small-headed people may take comfort from these statistics. But assuming equal quality, superior quantity of brain would, as it is natural to assume on grounds of physiological analogy, unmistakably tell in the result.

PROBABLE DEATH OF M'DANIELS.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Sept. 25.—Chief of Police Speers to-day received a letter from Detective Bligh, containing copies of the photographs found on the body of the Huntington bank robber. One of them is a picture of a young man named Bob Rickets, who grew up a neighbor to Thompson McDaniels, and he says McDaniels is the only person who had his photograph. A woman named Mrs. Hall, whom McDaniels was living with when in the city, also received a letter from Kentucky, containing a piece of crape, without any writing except the address, and every one at all acquainted with the circumstances believes that the dead robber is McDaniels.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Sept. 25.

THE SEPTEMBER REPORT ON THE CROPS.

The September report of the Department of Agriculture says of the corn crop: "Could it be thoroughly ripened its aggregate would exceed any previous crop, and the yield per acre would be one of the best, notwithstanding the losses by overflow of bottoms and saturation of heavy flat soils, such losses proving less than the usual damages by drought and insects, while the rains have greatly benefited the crop on drier and higher soils. Nearly everywhere corn is late in maturing from one to two weeks. A general high condition is still maintained, the average being one per cent. higher than in August. The State averages are: Maine, 105; New Hampshire, 100; Vermont, 98; Massachusetts, 100; Connecticut, 108; New-York, 99; New-Jersey, 111; Pennsylvania, 108; Delaware, 100; Maryland, 106; Virginia, 112; North Carolina, 104; South Carolina, 87; Georgia, 90; Florida, 83; Alabama, 111; Mississippi, 116; Louisiana, 85; Texas, 89; Arkansas, 103; Tennessee, 114; West Virginia, 107; Kentucky, 103; Ohio, 97; Michigan, 101; Indiana, 83; Illinois, 95; Wisconsin, 60; Minnesota, 72; Iowa, 92; Missouri, 111; Kansas, 109; Nebraska, 93; California, 95; Oregon, 100.

LOTTERIES.

The Postmaster General to-day directed the Postmaster at Denison to withhold and forward to the senders all money orders and registered letters addressed to the "Texas Gift Concert Association," a lottery concern. The order is similar to the one issued in the case of the lottery agent, L. D. Sine, of Cincinnati.

THE TOBACCO TAX.

Judge Hughes, sitting in the United States Circuit Court, at Richmond, held, in a recent case, that the amendatory act of March, 1875, increasing the tax on tobacco, did not relate back and cover any part of that day anterior to the hour when it received the signature of the President. An appeal will be taken to the United States Supreme Court, as a very large amount of money is involved in the case.

NAVAL NEWS.

A dispatch received at the Navy Department this morning, from Rear Admiral William Reynolds, commanding the Asiatic station, dated the flag-ship Tennessee, Aden, Arabia, Aug. 21, announces his arrival at that place on the 26th, having left Suez on the 14th of August. The health of the officers and crew was good. It was the intention of Admiral Reynolds to leave for Bombay after supplying the vessel with coal and fresh water.

Lieut. C. R. Meeker is detached from the Canandaigua and placed on waiting orders. Lieut. Isaac Hazlett is detached from the receiving ship Colorado and ordered to the Hydrographic Office. Lieut. Charles T. Arnold is detached from the Plymouth and placed on waiting orders. Lieut. Joseph Marthen is detached from the Boston Navy-yard and ordered to the receiving ship Colorado at New-York. Master C. A. Clarke is detached from the Michigan and placed on waiting orders. Sailmaker William Cuddy is detached from the receiving ship Colorado and ordered to duty to assist Commander Cook in charge of a draft of men to the Navy-yard at Mare Island, on arrival there to report for duty on board the receiving ship Independence. Sail-maker Chevalier is ordered to the receiving ship Colorado at New-York. The order assigning Chief Engineer Elijah Laws to the Canandaigua has been revoked, and he has been ordered to remain on duty on board the Minnesota. Commander A. V. Reed has been appointed Assistant Hydrographer, United States Navy.

COMMISSION OF APPRAISAL.

Hon. Z. B. Vance, of North Carolina; James Stevenson, of Washington, D. C., and A. T. Davidson, of Ashville, N. C., have been appointed commissioners to appraise the lands recently recovered to the Cherokee Indians in North Carolina.

EXTENSION OF MAIL SERVICE.

Railway mail service has been ordered from Rochester to Charlotte, N. Y., on the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad, a distance of nine miles, to take effect Oct. 1.

BRAZILIAN MAILS.

The contract between the Post Office Department and the United States and Brazil Mail Steam-ship Company, which has existed for the past ten years expired yesterday, and the Company have given notice to the Postmaster General that they will not dispatch one of their steamers to Brazil via St. Thomas. They say that while the line has been of decided benefit to American commercial interests, it has not, as an investment, been successful, and the stockholders are unwilling to submit to the loss which must ensue if the steamers should continue to run without subvention. Mails for Brazil, the Argentine Republic, and the West Indies will, therefore, be despatched from Baltimore on the 23d of next month by a steamer of the "King Line," sailing from that port for Rio de Janeiro and St. Thomas on that date.

NEW SURVEY.

The official survey in the case of the Ranch de Escorpinas, finally confirmed to Salvador Espanoza, not being made within the boundaries set forth in the final decrees on title, is therefore rejected by the Commissioner of the General Land Office, and the Surveyor General of California has been directed to make a new survey within the said boundaries as ordered by the final decree.

RUFFLES, PUFFS, AND TRIMMINGS.

SUGGESTIONS FROM SALT LAKE—HOW BRIGHAM YOUNG LIKES TO SEE WOMEN DRESSED.

The Salt Lake *News* prints a report of a recent sermon by Brigham Young, in the course of which he gave his ideas concerning women's attire. He said:

"Now, then, leaving the useless things which the brethren use—tea, coffee, tobacco, beer, whisky, &c.—I will allude to some that the sisters use and wear, such as tea, coffee, snuff, tobacco, opium, and then the ruffles, bows, puffs, trimmings, and this, that, and the other, that they wear on their dresses that are useless. What shall we do in regard to these things? My senses tell me that the children of Zion should forsake every needless fashion and custom which they now practice. My wives dress very plainly, but I sometimes ask them the utility of some of the stripes and puffs which I see on their dresses. I remember asking a lady this question once, and inquired if they kept the bed bugs and flies away. Well, if they do that they are very useful, but if they do not what use are they? None whatever. Now, some ladies will buy a cheap dress, say a cheap calico, and they will spend from $5 to $15 worth of time in making it up, which is wasting so much of the substance which God has given them, on the lust of the eye, and which should be devoted to a better purpose. I have had an observation made to me, which I believe I will relate; I never have done it, but I believe I will now. It has been said to me, 'Yes, Brother Brigham, we have seen ladies go to parties in plain home-made cloth dresses, but every man was after the girls who had on a hundred dollars' worth of tol-de-rol, and they would dance with every woman and girl except the one in a plain dress, and they would let her stay by the wall the whole evening.' It may be in some cases, but should not be. It adds no beauty to a lady, in my opinion, to adorn her with fine feathers. When I look at a woman, I look at her face, which is composed of her forehead, cheek, nose, mouth, and chin, and I like to see it clean, her hair combed neat and nice, and her eyes bright and sparkling; and if they are so, what do I care what she has on her head, or how or of what material her dress is made? Not the least in the world. If a woman is clean in person and has on a nice clean dress, she looks a great deal better when washing her dishes, making her butter or cheese, or sweeping her house, than those who, as I told them in Provo, walked the streets with their spanker jib flying. It adds no beauty to a lady or gentleman to have a great many frills on their dresses or coats; beauty must be sought in the expression of the countenance combined with neatness and cleanliness and graceful manners. All the beauty which nature bestows is exhibited, let the dress be ever so plain, if the wearer of it be only neat and comely. Do not fine feathers look well? Yes, they are very pretty, but they look just as well on these dolls, these fixed-up machines which they have in the stores, as anywhere else; they certainly add nothing to the beauty of a lady or gentleman, as far as I ever saw."

THE ROYAL YACHT DISASTER.

The jury of inquest into the circumstances of the late disaster in the Solent, when the Queen's yacht Alberta, with her Majesty on board, ran over the Mistletoe, brought in a second verdict on Friday, the 10th inst., in which they agree as to the identity of the body of Samuel Turner, the mate of the Mistletoe, and that he came to his death by drowning, "caused by an accidental collision of the Alberta with the Mistletoe." The following "rider" is appended: "The jury also wish to express their opinion that there was an error in judgment on the part of the navigating officers of the Alberta, and that they think that a slower rate of speed, during the summer months especially, would be more conducive to public safety, and that, also, there should be a more efficient lookout." There was some hissing when the officers of the royal yacht and the jury left the court. The verdict is received with satisfaction by the press.

DRY GOODS.

EDW. RIDLEY & SONS,

309, 311, 311 1-2 Grand St., New-York.

HAT DEPARTMENT.

LARGEST IN AMERICA.

1,000 DOZEN OF REAL FELT HATS AT 95 CENTS.
THE VERY BEST QUALITIES IN GREENS, BLUES, BROWNS, PLUMS, BLACKS, DRABS, ECRU, &c., &c.

TRIMMED HATS.

LARGEST ASSORTMENT.
LARGEST VARIETY OF THE NEWEST DESIGNS YET DISPLAYED.
PATTERN BONNETS FROM PARIS AND OF OUR MANUFACTURE,
EQUAL TO ANYTHING IN THIS CITY.

EDW. RIDLEY & SONS,
NOS. 309, 311, 311 1-2 GRAND,
NOS. 56, 58, 60, 62, 64, 66, 68, AND 70 ALLEN ST.

E. RIDLEY & SONS

309, 311, 311 1-2 Grand st., N. Y.

RETAIL.

500 cartons NEW TIPS, 10c., 15c., 20c., 25c., 50c., 75c., up.
700 cartons OSTRICH TIPS, PLUMES, &c., &c., from 25c. each to $20.

OVER 2,000 CARTONS
ALL SILK
GROS GRAIN RIBBONS,
10c., 13c., 15c., 20c., 25c., 29c. per yard.
6-inch SASH RIBBONS, (all Silk Gros Grain,) 65c.
7-inch SASH RIBBONS, (all Silk Gros Grain,) 75c.
8-inch SASH RIBBONS, (all Silk Gros Grain,) 85c.

ALL OVER THE HOUSE NEW GOODS, PURCHASED GENERALLY UNDER ADVANTAGEOUS AUSPICES.

ESPECIALLY WE CALL ATTENTION TO OUR FANCY GOODS DEPARTMENT; IN FACT, TO ALL OUR SEVENTY-EIGHT DEPARTMENTS. AN INSPECTION WILL REPAY.

LOOK AT OUR CORSETS.

Embroidered, 35c., 50c., 75c., $1, $1 25, $1 50, $2, up.

EDW'D RIDLEY & SONS.
Nos. 309, 311, 311½ Grand st., Nos. 56, 58, 60, 62, 64, 66, 68, and 70 Allen st.,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.
Andrews' patent elevators, connecting with the five floors of our establishment, are constantly running on the east and west sides of the store.

E. RIDLEY & SONS

309, 311, 311 1-2 Grand St., N. Y.

RETAIL

SILK BONNET VELVETS

In shades of Browns at $1 50, $1 75, $2, $2 25, $2 50, $2 75, $3, up.
Navy Blues, Marine Blues, Desirable Greens, Loutre, Russe, Prune, Heliotrope, Acier, Cornelie, Pensee, and every other desirable shade, from $2 to $3 75.
1,500 pieces Blacks, $1 50, $1 75, $2, $2 25, $2 50, $2 75, up.
SILK MANTILLA VELVETS, $4 50, $5, $6, up; and 150 pieces of Black Velveteens, 45c., 50c., 55c., up.
FULL LINE OF BLACK DRESS SILK CHEAP.
Trimming and Bonnet Silks from 50c., up.

EDW'D RIDLEY & SONS,
Nos. 309, 311, 311 1-2 Grand St.,
Nos. 56, 58, 60, 62, 64, 66, 68, and 70 Allen St.
ANDREWS' PATENT ELEVATORS CONSTANTLY RUNNING ON THE EAST AND WEST SIDES OF THE ESTABLISHMENT, connecting with Bonnet, Ladies' Suits, and Trimmed Goods' Departments.

E. RIDLEY & SONS,

Nos. 309, 311 & 311 1-2 Grand st.

LADIES' TIES AND SCARFS,

EMBROIDERED AND FRINGED.

10,000 dozen SILK TIES at 50 cents on the dollar.
No. 1 will be sold at 25 cents each.
No. 2, always one dollar, up, at 50 cents each.
No. 3, everywhere one fifty, at 75 cents each.

HOSIERY.

LADIES' VESTS AND DRAWERS, (good quality,) 45, 50, 75 cents up.

SEVERAL HUNDRED DOZENS OF ENGLISH MERINO VESTS AND DRAWERS. OUR OWN IMPORTATION, COMPRISING THE VERY BEST MAKERS, $1 25, $1 50, $1 75, $2, $2 25, $2 50; at least 33 per cent. under value. Inspect.

MEN'S SHIRTS AND DRAWERS, 30c., 38c., 50c., 75c., up to $6 each.

FOR MISSES AND BOYS. FULL ASSORTMENT OF SHIRTS AND DRAWERS, 30c., 50c., 75c., $1, up.

500 dozen of Hose at 8c., 10c., 15c., 20c., 25c. Bargains.

LARGE LOT OF PLAIN AND FANCY FRENCH HALF HOSE, 90c., $1, $1 25, $1 50, $2 up. These are the finest and best makes, little over half regular price.

Mode Color, Silk Clocked, 50 cents each.
100 dozen Balbriggans, 22c. pair.
Children's French Hose, plain and fancy, 18c., 25c., 35c., 50c.

We invite attention to this department, especially to the finer grades of Hosiery.
Nearly all of our own importation.

EDWARD RIDLEY & SONS,
Nos. 309, 311, 311 1-2 Grand,
Nos. 56, 58, 60, 62, 64, 66, 68 and 70 Allen st.,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.
GRAND STREET CROSS-TOWN LINE OF CARS PASSES THE DOOR AND CONNECTS WITH EVERY CITY CAR AND STAGE ROUTE GOING NORTH AND SOUTH. SIX MINUTES' RIDE FROM THE CORNER OF BROADWAY.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE HOUSTON AND TEXAS CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 52 WALL ST.,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 21, 1875.

THE COUPONS ON THE CONSOLIDATED Eight per Cent. Currency Bonds of this Company, maturing Oct. 1, will be paid at the National City Bank.
C. ENNIS, Controller.

WEST WISCONSIN RAILWAY COMPANY,
No. 84 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 1, 1875.

THE COUPONS ON THE FUNDED BONDS of the West Wisconsin Railway Company, due on July 1, will be paid in gold at the office of the New-York Guaranty and Indemnity Company, No. 52 Broadway, on and after that date.
R. P. FLOWER, Treasurer.

CORNER WALL AND BROAD STS.,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 25, 1875.

LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE BONDS.—Coupons from above bonds, due Oct. 1 prox., will be paid upon presentation at our office on and after that date.
DREXEL, MORGAN & CO.

THE KEOKUK AND DES MOINES RAILWAY COMPANY.—The coupons of this company due Oct. 1, 1875, will be paid on and after that date at the National Bank of the State of New-York, No. 33 William st. HENRY A. BARLING, Treasurer.
New-York, Sept. 25, 1875.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—PURSUANT TO AN order of H. V. Esselstyn, Surrogate of the County of Columbia, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against ISAAC SHAURMAN, late of the town of Livingston, in the County of Columbia, deceased, that they are required to present the same with the vouchers thereof to the subscribers, Administrators of the estate of the said deceased, at the law office of F. G. SMEDLEY, Esq., No. 237 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 22d day of November next.—Dated May 14, 1875.
SUSAN R. SHAURMAN, HENRY E. CRAMPTON, } Administrators.
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IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. HUTCHINGS, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LEWIS COLFORD JONES, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of Charles E. Strong, Attorney, No. 68 Wall street, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of October next.—Dated New-York, the twenty-fifth day of March, 1875. CATHERINE M. JONES, Administratrix.
mh29-law6mM*

MEETINGS.

ADVENTURE AND PROFIT.

The expedition for an examination of ranche and mineral lands in Southern Texas (see advertisement in *Times* and *Nation* of 9th September) will start Oct. 4. Gentlemen yet wishing to join the party, whether for business purposes or hunting adventure, must attend final meeting at Astor House at 1 P. M. WEDNESDAY, 29th, or apply by letter to RANCHE, No. 30 East 13th st.

NOTICE.

E. RIDLEY & SONS

309, 311, 311 1-2 Grand st., N. Y.,

ANNOUNCE TO THEIR PATRONS

THE COMPLETION OF EXTENSION TO THEIR PREMISES.

Our Retail Department will now

SEAT SIXTY-ONE HUNDRED PERSONS.

It gives us pleasure always to provide for the comfort and convenience of those who may favor us with a call.

EDW'D RIDLEY & SONS,
NOS. 309, 311, 311 1-2 GRAND ST.,
56, 58, 60, 62, 64, 66, 68 & 70 ALLEN ST.

E. RIDLEY & SONS

309, 311, 311 1-2 Grand St., N. Y.

KID GLOVES,

Our Own Importation.

ACKNOWLEDGED TO BE THE BEST GLOVES IN AMERICA FOR THE MONEY.

NEILSON GLOVE, 2 Buttons, 65 cents pair.
MONOGRAM and EDWARD, 2 Buttons, $1 pair.
CENTENNIAL GLOVE, 2 Buttons, 89 cents pair.
Full assortment of REAL KIDS, 2 Buttons, $1 25 pair.
MONOPOL GLOVES, superb, $1 50 pair.
Every pair of the above Gloves warranted. New pairs given if they rip in trying on.
Job lot on the counter, 25c., 35c., and 45c. pair.
Lot of 1-Button REAL KIDS, 75 cents; have been sold at $1.

EDWARD RIDLEY & SONS,
Nos. 309, 311, 311½ Grand st., Nos. 56, 58, 60, 62, 64, 66, 68, and 70 Allen st.,
Fifth block east of the Bowery.
GRAND STREET CROSS-TOWN LINE OF CARS PASSES THE DOOR AND CONNECTS WITH EVERY CITY CAR AND STAGE ROUTE GOING NORTH AND SOUTH. SIX MINUTES' RIDE FROM THE CORNER OF BROADWAY.

LACES.

The largest, cheapest, and best selected stock of REAL and IMITATION LACES and EMBROIDERIES in this City. Everything offered at PANIC PRICES.
BENNETT WILLIAMS, No. 811 BROADWAY.

WATERPROOFS, OVERCOATINGS, CASSIMERES, Satinets, &c., slightly damaged, very cheap; discount to tailors. Also, Blankets, Flannels, Skirts, Ticking, Table Linen, Towels, and Towelings, from auction, at low prices.
WM. MATHEWS, No. 54 Catharine st.

MARBLE MANTELS.

GRATES AND FENDERS.

Largest assortment in the market of low and half-low grates, mounted in gilt, bronze, and nickel plate, and with the attachment for dumping and shaking. Old grates altered to half-low down. Also andirons, gas-logs, screens, shovels, and tongs in large variety. Send for catalogue and price-list. Liberal discount to the trade. CONOVER, WOOLLEY & CO.,
No. 368 Canal st., New-York.

AT COST.—CLOSING OUT STOCK OF MARBLE-ized mantels. Finest selection of marble mantels; all qualities; modern designs. Turning for the trade at S. KLABER & CO.'S Steam Marble Works, West 51st st., between Broadway and 8th av.

W. D. & A. S. NICHOLS' 250 ENTIRELY new designs marble, slate, and wood mantels Manufactures iron cresting, stable fixtures, fence grates, weather vanes, &c. Wholesale and retail Send for catalogues, No. 73 Hudson st. opposite Worth st

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &C.

DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, SILVER-WARE, Furs, Camels' Hair Shawls, Clocks, and other merchandise bought and sold bask when desired at a very small advance. Watches and jewelry repaired. GEORGE C. ALLEN,
No. 1,190 Broadway, near 29th st.

BARGAINS IN OPERA-GLASSES.—$2, $3, $4, $5, $6, and $8 each. GEORGE C. ALLEN, No. 1,190 Broadway, near 29th st.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT MY WIFE Leonora Rebecca Adkins has left her home of her own accord; I shall pay no debts contracted by her after this date. Signed, ALONZO S. ADKINS.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 27, 1875.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS

Will be received by the School Trustees of the Eleventh Ward, at the Hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Tuesday, the 5th day of October, 1875, at 4 o'clock P. M., for rebuilding Grammar School House No. 36, on the south side of Ninth st., between Avenues C and D, in said ward. Plans and specifications for said school-house can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 146 Grand st., third floor

Proposals must state the estimate for each branch of the work separately, and be indorsed "Proposal for Mason Work," "Proposal for Carpenter Work," "Proposal for Painting."

Two responsible and approved sureties, residents of this City, will be required from each successful bidder. Proposals will not be considered unless sureties are named. The Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered.

GEO. B. RHOADS,
JOHN C. LIMBECK,
JOSEPH WANGLER,
SAML. CREGAR, M. D.,
EDWARD MIEHLING,
Board of Trustees, Eleventh Ward.
Dated Sept. 20, 1875.

OFFICE OF TRUSTEES OF SAILORS' SNUG HARBOR, No. 74 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, Sept. 21, 1875.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office, until 29th inst., at noon, for forty-one dozen knit wool undershirts, fifty dozen knit wool drawers, and sixty dozen all wool socks, to be delivered at the institution on Staten Island by the 20th October next, and subject to the approval of the Governor. A schedule of the sizes and sample of the quality required may be seen at this office.

The Trustees do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any bid which shall not be deemed for the interest of the institution. All bids must be addressed "Trustees of the Sailors' Snug Harbor," and marked "Proposals for Underclothing."
THOMAS GREENLEAF, Controller.

LAW SCHOOLS.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL.—THE eighteenth annual term of this institution will commence at No. 8 Great Jones st., corner Great Jones st. and Lafayette place, in this City, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 6, and will continue until May 15, 1876. The course of study embraces two years. The degree of Bachelor of Laws will be conferred upon students who pursue the full course and pass the required examination. For catalogues, containing full information, address, at No. 8 Great Jones st., THEODORE W. DWIGHT, Professor of Municipal Law.

CITY OF NEW-YORK UNIVERSITY LAW SCHOOL.—The annual session begins Oct. 4, 1875. The course is completed in two years. Students are admitted to advanced standing. A written as well as oral examination is invariably required of every candidate for a degree. For circulars, &c., apply to W. R. MARTIN, No. 141 Broadway, or D. R. JAQUES, Secretary, No. 25 Chambers st.

DRY GOODS.

R. H. MACY & CO.'S

GRAND CENTRAL FANCY AND DRY GOODS ESTABLISHMENT.
THE LARGEST OF THE KIND IN AMERICA.
MONDAY, SEPT. 27,
We shall be prepared with our

THIRTY-FOURTH

SEMI-ANNUAL GENERAL FALL OPENING.
WE SHALL EXHIBIT
Many new and desirable goods of our own importation.

MILLINERY GOODS.
Complete assortment of RIBBONS, SILKS, VELVETS, AND SATINS, PARIS FLOWERS AND FEATHERS, FELT HATS AND STRAW DO.
Hats made and trimmed to order.
Millinery goods of all kinds are certainly one-quarter less in price than last year, and an inspection of our goods will be very satisfactory to our customers.

MACY'S

FALL OPENING OF
WHITE GOODS. HOUSEKEEPING GOODS, LINEN GOODS, &c. A FINE ASSORTMENT IN LACE GOODS, EMBROIDERIES, CUFFS, COLLARS, RUFFLES, CORSETS, HANDKERCHIEFS.
We are opening a great many desirable goods at very low prices.

MACY'S

FALL OPENING OF
Small Wares, Dress Trimmings, and Buttons in great variety.
A full assortment of LADIES' AND MISSES' UNDERCLOTHING, at very low prices.
CHINA, GLASS, AND SILVER-PLATED WARE.
The largest assortment in America.

MACY'S

FALL OPENING OF
GLOVES, HOSIERY, AND UNDERWEAR. A COMPLETE STOCK GENTS' FURNISHING, of our own importation. Also Umbrellas, full line of domestic goods as well as English, of our own importation.
LADIES' TIES.
A very large assortment at low prices.
TOILET AND TRAVELING Furnishing Goods, Leather Goods, Jewelry and Fancy Goods; a very large assortment of our own importation, at very low prices.

MEDICINES and Druggists' Sundries. Everything that is wanted you will find here.

Crosse & Blackwell's English Pickles and Potted Meats; English Biscuits, Entremets, Preserves; a full and choice assortment in this line.

MACY'S

FALL OPENING OF
Iron, Plain, Tinned, and Enameled Kitchen Ware,
WOOD and WILLOW WARE,
BROOMS and Brushes,
MATS and Rugs,
FURNITURE and Chairs,
CUTLERY, &c.,
BOOKS, Stationery, Frames, Stereoscopes, Views, Photograph Albums;
WORSTEDS and WORSTED GOODS, FRINGES, DRESS TRIMMINGS, and BUTTONS.

The LA FORGE GLOVE is pronounced by the public, after two years' trial, to be the very best low-priced Kid Glove ever offered in New-York. Every pair warranted, which means that we give a new pair for every pair that rip or tear in putting on.

MACY'S

FALL OPENING OF
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S BOOTS AND SHOES.
Elegant fitting.
(GLOVE-FITTING, SEAMLESS.)

Having no circular seams to hurt the joints, it gives ease and comfort. They are made in eleven widths, and a perfect and elegant fit is insured. This boot has become very popular with our customers.

REMEMBER, this is the only place in New-York City where the Glove-fitting Seamless can be bought, as they are manufactured for us by the celebrated firm of I. C. Bennett & Barnard.

You will always find with us a full and complete assortment of LADIES', MISSES', and CHILDREN'S SHOES MADE on their PATENT LAST, which makes the foot look TWO SIZES SMALLER than any other shoe made.
EVERY PAIR WARRANTED. New pair given for all that rip or tear.
Just received, a large lot of Ladies' French Toilet Slippers at very low prices.
CHILDREN'S DOUBLE SOLE EXTENSION EDGE SCHOOL SHOES.

R. H. MACY & CO.,
NOS. 60, 62, AND 64 WEST 14TH ST.,
NOS. 194, 200, 202, 204, 206, 208 6TH AV.,
NO. 67 WEST 13TH ST., NEW-YORK.

OPENING.
$150,000 WORTH

CHINA AND GLASSWARE.

THE LARGEST and MOST COMPLETE STOCK ever exhibited in America at EXCEEDINGLY LOW PRICES.

R. H. MACY & CO.,
14TH ST. AND 6TH AV.

WHOLESALE

E. RIDLEY & SONS,
309, 311 and 311 1-2 Grand St.,
NEW-YORK.

Largest and Cheapest

STOCK OF RIBBONS, FEATHERS, FLOWERS, SILKS, VELVETS, CRAPES, MILLINERY GOODS, NOTIONS, &C.,
IN THIS CITY.

KID GLOVES.

2,000 doz. Gloves, Job Lots.................. $5 50 per doz.
Our "NEILSON" GLOVE.......................... 6 50 per doz.
Our "CENTENNIAL" GLOVE....................... 9 55 per doz.
Our "MONOGRAM" GLOVE........................ 10 50 per doz.
Our "MONOPOL"—REAL KID...................... 16 00 per doz.

ACKNOWLEDGED THE BEST GLOVE IN AMERICA FOR THE MONEY.

Inspect our stock; you will find

BARGAINS.

EDWARD RIDLEY & SONS,
Nos. 309, 311, and 311 1-2 Grand St.,
Nos. 56, 58, 60, 62, 64, 66, 68, and 70 ALLEN ST.,
Fifth Block East from the Bowery.
JOBBING ROOMS—3d and 4th floors.
Andrew's Patent Elevators constantly running on the east and west sides of the establishment.
GRAND STREET CROSS-TOWN LINE OF CARS PASS THE DOOR. Five minutes' ride from the corner of Broadway.

CARPETS

AND

LACE CURTAINS.

LARGEST ASSORTMENT IN THE CITY.

SHEPPARD KNAPP,
NOS. 183 AND 185 6TH AV., NEW-YORK,
FROM LATE GREAT AUCTION SALES.
ENTIRE WHOLESALE STOCK AT RETAIL at

LESS THAN COST

of importation.

NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS, from $1 50 per pair.
GUIPURE LACE CURTAINS, from $5 per pair.
REAL LACE CURTAINS for $10, to the finest imported.
CURTAIN NETS and VESTIBULE LACES.
REP CRETONNES AND FURNITURE CHINTZES.
FRINGES, GIMPS, CORDS and TASSELS.
DRAPERY and LAMBREQUINS.
WINDOW-SHADES, HOLLANDS, &c.
CORNICES of every DESCRIPTION.
On hand, the Patent Extension Cornice, fits any window.

EMBROIDERED PIANO AND TABLE COVERS.
CALL AND EXAMINE.
Orders by mail will receive prompt attention.

SHEPPAPD KNAPP,
6th av., one door below 13th st.

TEACHERS.

MRS. MITCHELL, (DIPLOMEE, PARIS and Berlin,) supplies families and schools with competent visiting or resident teachers, governesses, and tutors for all educational branches; information given of good schools, private classes, and professors of modern languages and music. Teachers' Bureau, No. 67 West 35th st.

AN EXPERIENCED CLASSICAL AND mathematical teacher, scholar, and gold medalist of foreign university desires private pupils or employment in a school; prepares for college, (English or American;) highest City reference. Address TEACHER, Box No. 319 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

"AMERICAN SCHOOL INSTITUTE."—A reliable educational agency of twenty years' successful experience is constantly introducing suitable teachers to families and schools of every grade. Explanatory circulars. J. H. SCHERMERHORN, A. M., Actuary, No. 14 Bond st.

A YOUNG AMERICAN LADY, GRADUATE from the Conservatory of Music in Stuttgart, and a finished German scholar, desires to teach two hours each day for a home in a first-class private family; references exchanged. Address B., Box No. 282 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

GOVERNESS.—A LADY, TEACHING THE ENGlish branches and French, wishes engagements as visiting governess. Refers to an eminent clergyman of this City. Address Miss B. M., Box No. 274 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, No. 1,257 BROADWAY.

A LADY OF ABILITY AND EXPERIENCE in teaching desires some pupils for English literature, French, and drawing; best references. Address A. M. D., Box No. 321 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

A YOUNG FRENCH LADY, THOROUGHLY experienced in teaching her own language, can dispose of a few hours, either for schools or private lessons; highest testimonials adduced. Address FRENCH TEACHER, No. 40 West 29th st.

FAMILIES, SCHOOLS, AND SEMINARIES promptly supplied with accomplished teachers. No charge for introducing. Pupils directed. *Teachers* state qualifications and references. Call or address "AMER. EDUCATIONAL UNION," No. 737 Broadway, New-York.

GOVERNESS.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT girl that can teach French, English, and music, as nursery governess; was educated in Paris; has City reference; City or country. Can be seen at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

VISITING GOVERNESS.—AN ENGLISH LADY of experience desires a morning tuition. Course of instruction, English, French, Music, and Drawing. ISLINGTON, Box No. 110 *Times* Office.

A LADY WISHES AN ADDITIONAL ENGAGEMENT to teach English, either in a school or family; can furnish best of reference. Address H. G., care of A. D. F. Randolph, No. 770 Broadway.

A YOUNG LADY FROM THE NORTH OF Germany gives lessons to ladies for thirty cents. Address BERLIN, Box No. 308 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

L. COURCHET,
PROFESSOR OF FRENCH LANGUAGE,
No. 54 Wayne st., Jersey City, N. J.

PRIVATE LESSONS GIVEN IN FRENCH, German, and drawing. Address PROFESSOR, Post Office Box No. 4,001, New-York.

TEACHER WANTED.—MALE; CLASSICS. NO. 252 Madison av.; 9:30 A. M., 2:30 P. M.

AUCTION SALES.

SALE OF HUMAN HAIR, FIXTURES, &c. —United States District Court, Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of NATHAN HARPER, bankrupt.—The Assignee will sell at public auction, at No. 13 Bowery, in the City of New-York, on MONDAY, Oct. 11, 1875, at 10 o'clock A. M., a large lot of imported human hair, imitation goods, manufactured and unmanufactured, together with the safe, furniture, and fixtures late in the business of said Harper.
JOHN H. PLATT, Assignee, No. 40 Wall st.

INSTRUCTION.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE.

Central Park and 6th Avenue.
TWENTY-FIRST YEAR.

Lessons resumed on Tuesday, Sept. 14, from 9 to 1, and on Sept. 20 from 9 to 3. Boarding and Day School for Boys and Young Men of Seven, to Twenty. College, Business, West Point, Annapolis, Scientific Schools; French, German, Spanish taught and spoken. Twenty teachers.

New building unsurpassed for location, ventilation, interior arrangements. Large Gymnasium, fire-proof stairs, &c.

Prospectus sent on application.
PROF. CHARLIER, Director.

Mr. Hammond's School,

OPENS SEPT. 20, AT NO. 70 WEST 39TH ST.,

Gives thorough training and preparation for colleges and scientific schools and for business. References: Howard Crosby, D. D.; Henry B. Smith, D. D.; Jas. O. Murray, D. D.; Ellsworth Eliot, M. D.; Wm. A. Hammond, M. D.; Thos. E. Vermilye, D. D. Every pupil of the preceding year returned to Mr. Hammond last year, unless removed from the City.

THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL,
FOUNDED A. D. 1820.
No. 79 West 52d st., corner 6th av.,
(Late No. 101 West 14th st.)
Rev. HENRY B. CHAPIN, Ph. D., Principal.
A select English and Classical Day School for Boys, with primary department. The fifty-sixth school year begins MONDAY, Sept. 20, 1875. School rooms open for inspection and for interviews with parents after Sept. 10.

MRS. FREDERICK JONSON,
AND
MISS AGNES L. JONES,
Will reopen their English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children at **No. 13 East 31st street**, on THURSDAY, Sept. 30.

MESSRS. CHURCHILL & MAURY'S
SCHOOL,
NO. 448 MADISON AV.
Term begins Sept. 21. Principals may be seen after Sept. 12, at the school, from 10 to 2.
MARLBOROUGH CHURCHILL,
MYTTON MAURY.

MISS VAN WAGENEN
will reopen her boarding and day school for young ladies and children, No. 13 East 49th st., on THURSDAY, Sept. 23. SPECIAL ATTENTION is given to the cultivation of PURE and ELEGANT ENGLISH, while French and German are so taught, by Professors of education and refinement, that they may be of practical utility.

VAN NORMAN INSTITUTE, (FOUNDED 1857) No. 212 West 59th st., facing Central Park, New-York.—This English, Classical, French, and German Family and Day School for young ladies, with Kindergarten Department, will re-open on THURSDAY, Sept. 30, 1875. For full information send for catalogue. The principals will be at home after Sept. 8, 1875. D. C. VAN NORMAN, LL. D., Mrs. VEILLER VAN NORMAN, Principals.

YALE SCHOOL OF THE FINE ARTS.
YALE COLLEGE, NEW-HAVEN, CONN.
Course of instruction covering three years. First year, drawing from the antique and from life: perspective. Second year, drawing from life: elementary studies in painting; anatomy. Third year, painting from life: composition; theory and history of art. Full courses of lectures provided in addition to the technical discipline of the studios. The school is open to both sexes. Send for circular. Address JOHN F. WEIR, Director.

HOLLADAY COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 1,285 BROADWAY, New-York.
Boys and young gentlemen carefully trained for college and for business. Refers to Rev. Howard Crosby, D. D., Rev. John Hall, D. D., Rev. Wm. M. Taylor, D. D., Rev. William Ormiston, D. D., Rev. S. H. Tyng, Jr., D. D., Hon. Abram Hewitt, and others. Send for circular.

SEWARD INSTITUTE
FOR BOYS AND YOUNG MEN,
FLORIDA, Orange County, N. Y.—$160 pays for board, tuition, fuel, light, &c., for 20 weeks in this well-known Institution; advantages superior; number limited; open Sept. 14. Send for catalogue. T. G. SCHRIVER, A. M.

MISS WARREN
Will reopen her school for boys, Sept. 20, Lyric Hall, No. 723 6th av., between 41st and 42d sts. No Kindergarten. Thorough work, English, French, and German.

DR. BERTHET'S FRENCH, ENGLISH, Classical, Mathematical School for Boys will reopen Sept. 20, at No. 908 6th av. Prospectus at Lockwood's, No. 812 Broadway.

MRS. DOTY'S AND MRS. TRIVETT'S English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, Astoria, Long Island, will re-open Sept. 30.

CHESTER VALLEY ACADEMY FOR BOYS, Downington, Penn.—College and business preparation; small boys have special care; terms reasonable; send for circular. F. DONLEAVY LONG, A. M., Principal.

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, MADISON AV., BETWEEN 83D AND 84TH STS.—French, English, and German boarding and day school for young ladies and children. Terms moderate.

NEWBURG (N. Y.) INSTITUTE—A FAMILY school for boys, will reopen Sept. 14. For circulars address Principals, HENRY W. SIGLAR and J. MACNIE.

PROF. COLIN'S SCHOOL, NO. 1,267 BROADWAY, reopens Sept. 20. Liberal course in English, Classics, languages, sciences, &c.

MISS J. F. MOORE'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG ladies and children, No. 159 West 15th st., reopens Sept. 28.

MISS GIBBONS' ENGLISH AND FRENCH School for Girls, No. 111 West 44th st., re-opens Sept. 22.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, Bridgeport, Conn. Address Miss EMILY NELSON.

MISS S. M. ROGERS will reopen her school, Lexington av., south-east corner 37th st., Sept. 20.

MADISON CLASSICAL INSTITUTE FOR Boys, Madison, N. J. JAS. SHIER, M. A., Principal.

MISS F. B. PRIEST WILL REOPEN HER school, No. 229 East 19th st., Wednesday, Sept. 22.

THE MISSES HUBBARD'S SCHOOL, NO. 30 East 28th st., reopens Sept. 22.

CIRCULARS of several GOOD SCHOOLS, FREE to parents, at Schermerhorn's Book-store, 14 Bond st.

CHERBULIEZ INSTITUTE, NO. 127 EAST 24th st., reopens on TUESDAY, Sept. 21.

MISS MASON WILL REOPEN HER SCHOOL on FRIDAY, Oct. 1, 1875, at No. 113 West 44th st.

INSTRUCTION.

M. W. Lyon's Collegiate Institute,

NO. 5 EAST 22D ST., CORNER BROADWAY.
OPENS SEPT. 20. TWENTIETH YEAR.

Rooms—Superior.	Supervision—Personal.
Assistants—Experienced.	Teaching—Thorough.
Government—Kindly.	Pupils—Manly.

Steadfast patrons are a fair test of a school. Well-known names of last-year patrons follow. Prefixed numbers show the years of patronage:

19—John Auchincloss.	9—John Brooks.
11—Henry M. Alexander.	8—Benjamin Curtis.
11—Henry Day.	8—Parker Handy.
9—John S. Boyd.	8—Calvin E. Knox.

Nearly all have had sons fitted for college.

ST. JOHN'S SCHOOL.
Boarding and Day School
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN.
Rev. THEODORE IRVING, LL.D., Rector.
No. 21 West 32d st., New-York.

Dr. Irving's special class for the study of the English language and literature, as illustrating and illustrated by history, with readings from the best authors, will begin in November.

His class for the historical and critical study of the Fine Arts will begin at the same time.

These classes are for ladies who have finished their studies, and would like to avail themselves of such a course.

A SPECIAL department for young boys.
The Fall Term opens on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 29, 1875.
For circulars or information, apply to the Rector, No. 21 West 32d st., New-York.

MLLE. ROSTAN'S
FRENCH, ENGLISH and GERMAN BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL for Young Ladies and Children,
REMOVED
to No. 1 EAST 41ST ST., corner 5TH AV., will REOPEN on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 29.
A THOROUGH ENGLISH COLLEGIATE COURSE with unsurpassed facilities for acquiring a PRACTICAL KNOWLEDGE of the FRENCH and other modern languages; HOME COMFORTS and HOME PRIVILEGES are the distinguishing features of this school.
Single rooms for those who apply in time.
The Musical Department is under the care of Prof. S. B. MILLS.
Mlle. ROSTAN will be home after Sept. 1.

FOR YOUNG LADIES BETWEEN FOURteen and eighteen; unsurpassed advantages of class study, under the best instructors, with free use of a rare library for reference, in a charming New-England home; unexceptionable references required. For circulars, address Box No. 84, Stockbridge, Mass.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
No. 252 Madison av., between 38th and 39th sts., reopens MONDAY, Sept. 6. School hours 9:30 A. M. to 2:30 P. M. The twenty-second annual circular contains the names of over twelve hundred pupils, present and past. Many of the latter are actively and prominently engaged in business or professional life, and are the references offered to the public. The circular (without the roll of pupils) is inserted in Trow's City Directory between pages 40 and 41.

MISS HAINES
AND
MLLE. DE JANON
will reopen their School for Young Ladies and Children on THURSDAY, Sept. 23; a separate class for boys on Oct. 1; a punctual attendance of their pupils is respectfully requested. Their Kindergarten, under the charge of Mme. and Miss KRIEGE, will reopen Oct. 4; training class for kindergartners Nov. 1. All applications to be made at No. 10 Gramercy park, New-York.

THE COLLEGIATE TRAINING SCHOOL, No. 182 5th av., between 22d and 23d sts., J. L. N. HUNT, A. M., Principal, reopens TUESDAY, Sept. 21, 1875; the most scholarly preparation for the Freshmen or Sophomore of Harvard, Yale, Columbia and Princeton, or for schools of technology; primary department; commercial course extensive and unique; more than fifteen hundred pupils in business life; specialties in classics and mathematics. Prospectus sent on application.

D. S. EVERSON'S COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, corner 42d st. and 6th av., opposite Reservoir Park, reopens Sept. 23. "Short lessons thoroughly mastered." Refers to following patrons:
Rev. Dr. Howard Crosby, Rev. Dr. Thomas Gallaudet, Rev. Prof. R. D. Hitchcock, Rev. Dr. George L. Prentiss, Rev. Prof. H. B. Smith, Rev. Dr. Thomas S. Hastings, Rev. Dr. H. D. Ganse, Rev. Dr. Erskine N. White.

SEABURY SEMINARY WILL COMMENCE its ninth successful year Sept. 20, 1875, at No. 125 West 42d st. near Reservoir Park. Three departments: Classical, for young ladies; Junior and Kindergarten, for boys and girls; German, French, and music by professors; no extras. References: William Buchanan, No. 61 Park av.; L. F. Thompson, No. 546 Madison av.; Right Rev. T. H. Vail. Apply to Principal, M. FROST, No. 125 West 42d st.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE.—SCHOLASTIC EXERcises will be resumed in this institution on MONDAY, the 4th day of October next. Candidates for admission will be received at the college, East 49th st. and Madison av., on FRIDAY, Oct. 1, at 9:30 o'clock A. M. Students of the regular classes who have conditions to fulfill, will present themselves on SATURDAY, Oct. 2, at the same hour.
F. A. P. BARNARD, LL. D., President.

MARGUERITE INSTITUTE.
MRS. E. F. WAIT'S
ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL SCHOOL
For Young Ladies and Little Girls,
No. 13 East 46th st., between 5th and Madison avs.,
Will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 29, 1875.

SCHOOL OF MINES, COLUMBIA COLLEGE.—Courses in Civil and Mining Engineering, Metallurgy, Geology and Natural History, Analytical and Applied Chemistry.
Examinations for admission Sept. 28; opens Oct. 4. For catalogues address C. F. CHANDLER, 49th st., corner 4th av.

PACKARD'S BUSINESS COLLEGE,
Methodist Building, No. 805 Broadway, is now open for the year and rapidly filling up. Education for business men and women. No term divisions. Separate instruction. Call or send for circular.
S. S. PACKARD, Proprietor.

MLLE. D'OREMIEULX & MISS KEITH,
Successors to
MISS HINSDALE,
Will open, Sept. 21, at No. 277 Madison av., a French boarding and day school for young ladies, and a Kindergarten for little girls and boys.

MRS. ROBERTS AND MISS WALKER WILL reopen their English and French Day School for young ladies at No. 148 Madison av., on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 22; advanced classes for young ladies who have completed the usual school-course of study will be organised during the Winter.

MISS ADELAIDE GANNON'S FRENCH, English, and German family school for young ladies will reopen Sept. 13. Principal of Musical Department, Miss Louise Eckstein, the eminent English pianiste. Address Merview Home Academy, Babylon, Long Island.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S
ENGLISH, FRENCH, and GERMAN BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL for young ladies and children,
Nos. 6 and 8 East 53d st., (Central Park.)
The Twelfth School Year will begin Sept. 30, 1875.
A KINDERGARTEN will be opened Oct. 5.

MISS JAUDON'S
English, French, and German boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 32 East 31st st., will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 23. Scholars in Kindergarten Department limited to eighteen.
Miss JAUDON will be home after Sept. 13.

GARDNER INSTITUTE.
No. 620 5th av., New-York,
Boarding and Day School for young ladies and misses, commences its eighteenth year Sept. 28, 1875.
Rev. Dr. and Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

MRS. AND MISS STEERS'
Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 12 East 47th st., reopens Sept. 30. The lecture season will commence Oct. 7, from 4 to 5 in the afternoon. The school omnibus will call for pupils.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY.—THE PREPARAtory school of Mr. WM. W. NEWELL is limited to about ten pupils. Suitable for any college. Reference to parents of scholars, Gouverneur M. Ogden, Esq., Jarvis Slade, Esq., Richard A. McCurdy, Esq., &c. No. 115 East 26th st.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY, CHESTER, PENN.—Opens Sept. 8; civil engineering, the classics, and English thoroughly taught. For circulars apply to Col. THEO. HYATT, President, or O. M. BOGART, Esq., No. 3 Nassau st., New-York.

RUTGERS COLLEGE GRAMMAR SCHOOL, NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J.—College, business, scientific schools, boarders; send for circular. Rev. Abraham Thompson, A. M., Rector.

KINDERGARTEN AND TRAINING CLASS for mothers and teachers reopens Sept. 22, at No. 44 East 43d st.; oldest and best Kindergarten in the City; all the Froebel occupations. Miss E. M. COE, Prin.

THE ELIZABETH INSTITUTE BOARDING and Day School for young ladies will reopen Sept. 15. For further particulars apply to Miss N. C. READ, No. 521 N. Broad st., Elizabeth, N. J.

UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL, NO. 1 Winthrop place, one block from N. Y. University, begins 39th year Sept. 13; primary, commercial, and classical departments. M. M. Hobby, B. S. Lassiter, Prins.

MADEMOISELLE TARDIVEL'S
Boarding and Day School, No. 25 West 46th st., New-York, reopens for Young Ladies, Children, and Infants, Sept. 21. Apply personally or by letter.

FRIENDS' SEMINARY, ON RUTHERFORD place. For boys and girls. School reopens on the 7th inst. Principal in attendance, and circulars furnished at the school. HUGH FOULKE, Principal.

MR. CORNWALL'S
English, French, and Classical School for Boys, No. 1,267 Broadway will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 22.

GIRARD INSTITUTE, NO. 35 EAST 62D ST., near Central Park.—Select Day and Boarding School for boys. Pupils prepared for colleges and business.

MRS. J. T. BENEDICT'S BOARDING AND Day School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 7 East 42d st., New York, will reopen Sept. 30.

MISS PEGRAM'S PRIVATE CLASSES FOR young ladies and children will begin the 30th September. For circulars apply at No. 178 Madison av.

MISS S. D. DOREMUS
REOPENS HER DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS
At No. 47 East 21st st., Sept. 23.

CLASSES RESUMED AT THE ACADEMY of the Sacred Heart, No. 49 West 17th st., New-York, on MONDAY, Sept. 6.

WM. H. LEGGETT'S COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, No. 1,214 Broadway, one door below 30th st. Year begins Sept. 20.

FEZANDIE INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENtlemen, No. 37 West 33d st., day and boarding scholars; complete studies. Circulars sent on demand.

THE MISSES ROGERS' ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, 352 West 20th st., reopens Wednesday, Sept. 15.

A CLASS FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN, AND private instruction. Circulars sent.
THOMAS R. ASH, No. 17 East 16th st.

INSTRUCTION.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

NO. 333 4TH AV., BETWEEN 24TH AND 25TH STS.
112TH YEAR BEGAN MONDAY, SEPT. 20.
Principals { Dr. R. S. BACON, A. M., LL.D. B. H. CAMPBELL, A. M.
Classical, English, and mathematical. Circulars at the school.

ALLEN DODWORTH'S ACADEMY FOR DANCING, No. 212 5th av., corner 26th st., will re open Oct. 16.

Or rather say, academy for the cultivation of graceful motion, courteous manner, and the morality of social intercourse, named politeness.

Classes every day, and evenings once or twice a week, may be selected. Send for circular containing all particulars.

Collegiate Institute,

No. 40 Washington Square, New-York City.
(Location delightful and easy of access.)
DR. GEO. W. CLARKE, Principal, prepares pupils of all ages for business or college.
Thirty-third year begins Sept. 13, 1875.
Circulars at bookstores and at the institute.

MISS COMSTOCK'S
ENGLISH, FRENCH, AND GERMAN BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN,
Nos. 32 and 34 Reservoir Park, (West 40th st.,) facing Reservoir square.
Boarding pupils limited to sixteen.
School year of 1875 and 1876 will begin Sept. 27,
KINDERGARTEN Oct. 1.
Personal application and inspection of building at any time.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE,
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND LITTLE GIRLS,
NO. 167 MADISON AV.
This school will reopen on Tuesday, Sept. 28. No boarding pupils taken. Thorough and complete English course. Belles-Lettres class; special advantages for French and German; light gymnastics, drawing, sewing, &c. Prospectus, with septennial roll of the school, to be had on application.
MR. and MRS. ELISEE CHARLIER, Principals.

MADAME O. DA SILVA
AND
MRS. ALEX. BRADFORD'S
(formerly Mrs. Ogden Hoffman's) English, French and German Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, with calisthenics. No. 17 West 38th st., New-York. Reopens Sept. 27. Application may be made by letter or personally, as above.

KINDERGARTEN.—MRS. KRAUS-BOELTE, A three years' pupil and co-worker of Froebel's widow, seventeen years' experience in Germany, England, and America, and Prof. John Kraus, of the Pestalozzi Diesterweg Froebel School, reopen their Kindergarten and intermediate class Oct. 4, and normal training school for Kindergarten teachers Nov. 1, at Nos. 1,266 and 8 Broadway, between 32d and 33d sts. Address as above.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH, English, and Primary School, at No. 1,214 Broadway, near 30th st., reopens WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15. Terms, from $100 to $300 per year. A few boarders at $500 additional. Scholars boarded until families come to town. Carpentry, Latin conversation, physical education. Circulars at Putnam's Book-store, corner of 23d st. and 4th av., and at the school.

Nos. 6 and 8 East 53d st.
Mrs. SYLVANUS REED'S SCHOOL,
OPENS, SEPT. 30; KINDERGARTEN, OCT. 5.
Ladies wishing to join the classes of Prof. Nairne in belles-letters and of Dr. Labberton, in history, will apply at once.

NO. 58 PARK AV., NEW-YORK,
Between 37th and 38th sts.
MURRAY HILL INSTITUTE, a first-class school for boys, especially as preparatory for college. Number limited to fifty; family pupils to six. Twelfth year opens Sept. 20. JOSEPH D. HULL, (Yale,) Principal.

AT NYACK-ON-HUDSON.—THE RIVERSIDE Institute thoroughly educates twenty young ladies; home culture; advantages unsurpassed; superb residence. Terms $400 to $500, and no extras. Opens Sept. 22. References, the Nyack clergy and Commodore Wm. Voorhis.

PORT CHESTER INSTITUTE, PORT CHESTER, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y.—A boarding-school for 20 boys. O. WINTHROP STARR, A. M., Principal. Surroundings very attractive; house with City appointments, gas, water, &c.; heated by steam; gymnasium, grounds, 4½ acres. Terms, $400 per annum.

MISS DU VERNET, ASSISTED BY COMPETENT masters, will reopen her boarding and day school for boys under fifteen, at No. 102 West 29th st., one door from 6th av., on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 22. Day boarders are taken to the Park after an early dinner.

ST. JOSEPH'S ACADEMY FOR YOUNG LADIES, FLUSHING, LONG ISLAND.—Healthy and delightful location, with fine accommodations and superior course of studies. Reopens Sept. 1. Board and tuition, $120 half yearly. Write for prospectus or call per train from Hunter's Point every half hour.

SEMINARY OF THE SACRED HEART FOR Small Boys, Flushing, Long Island, conducted by Sisters of St. Joseph.—Health, home comforts, and careful training; $105, half yearly.

THE MISSES PERINE,
No. 34 East 74th st., on Central Park, will reopen their boarding and day school for young ladies and little girls, Sept. 27.
Home pupils received from Monday until Friday.

PREPARATORY SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL,
No. 1,267 Broadway, near 32d st., for the Schools of Science, Technology, Mines, Architecture, &c.
A. COLIN, M. E.,
Late Engineer Corps, U. S. N. and Prof. Naval Academy.

BETTS MILITARY ACADEMY,
Stamford, Conn. Established 31 years in present locality; thoroughly a home school; for boarding-school purposes, the situation is unrivaled; re-opens Sept. 13.
JAMES BETTS, WM. JAMES BETTS, Principals.

MISS AYRES'
ENGLISH, FRENCH, AND GERMAN SCHOOL,
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN,
will reopen at No. 15 WEST 42d st., NEAR 5th av., NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, Sept. 22.

ST. LOUIS COLLEGE,
Nos. 228, 230, and 232 West 42d st.
Studies will be resumed on TUESDAY, Sept. 21. Prospectus and catalogue furnished on application.
Rev. M. RONAY, S. P. M., President.

CARLISLE INSTITUTE.
English, French, and German boarding and day school for young ladies, with kindergarten for children, No. 658 Lexington ave. Reopens Sept. 6. Applications personally or by letter.

MISS M. A. CLARK
will reopen her school for young ladies and children THURSDAY, Sept. 23, at No. 239 4th av. Pupils have the use of Gramercy Park at recess. Applications from 3 to 5 P. M. until the opening.

MISS WHITCOMB'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 82 Pierrepont st., Brooklyn Heights, N. Y. reopens WEDNESDAY, Sept. 22, 1875. Address as above for circular.

MRS. WILLIAMES, assisted BY MISS CRUTTENDEN, announces the EIGHTEENTH YEAR of her English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, at No. 26 West 39th st. Prompt attendance is requested on Thursday, Sept. 23.

J. H. MORSE'S ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL School, No. 1,267 Broadway, reopens Sept. 22. Boys prepared for Harvard, Yale, and other Colleges. French and German taught thoroughly. Circulars at school-rooms.

E. A. GIBBENS AND D. BEACH, JR.,
reopen their school for boys at Nos. 539, 541, and 543 5th av., Sept. 20.

GERMAN-AMERICAN DAY AND BOARDING School and Conservatory of Music, No. 336 West 29th st. Our older girls will be admitted to practice in the Kindergarten without charge.
P. W. MOELLER.

BOYS' SCHOOL.—MRS. GEORGE VANDENHOFF reopens her SCHOOL FOR BOYS SEPT. 27, 1875. School hours from 9:30 A.M. to 2:30 P. M. Eight boarding pupils received; application should be made at once. NO. 166 WEST 42D ST., near Reservoir Park.

MRS. JULIA W. GREEN WILL OPEN A primary and preparatory school, (English, French, and German,) for girls Sept. 28 at No. 68 West 36th st., between 5th and 6th avs. Mrs. Green will be at home after Sept. 14.

BOY'S BOARDING-SCHOOL,
DOWNINGTOWN, CHESTER COUNTY, PENN.
First-class New-York references. Send for a catalogue.
F. DONLEAVY LONG, A. M., Principal.

MRS. MARY RODGERS GRIFFITTS' ENGlish, French, and German Day School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 23 West 48th st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 27.

AN EXPERIENCED TEACHER, HAVING excellent references, desires to make an engagement with a class, or pupils, as visiting governess. Address TEACHER, No. 22 Macdougal st., New-York.

THE MISSES GRAHAM, SUCCESSORS TO the Misses Green, will reopen their school at No. 1, 5th av., (first house from Washington square,) on TUESDAY, the 28th of September, 1875.

MME. LESPINASSE.—FRENCH INSTITUTE for young ladies at Fort Washington reopens Sept. 20. Circulars at Lespinasse & Friedman's, No. 3 Pine st.; Brentano's, Union square.

KINDERGARTEN.—MISS M. E. PERKINS, A graduate of Mrs. Kraus-Boelte's training class, will reopen her Kindergarten at No. 116 Waverley place, MONDAY, Oct. 4.

RYE SEMINARY.
FOR YOUNG LADIES.
Address Mrs. S. J. LIFE, Principal, Rye, N. Y.

THE MISSES HAYWARD'S ENGLISH AND French School for young ladies and children, 409 Jefferson av., Elizabeth, N. J., reopens Wednesday, Sept. 15.

MISS BULKLEY'S BOARDING AND DAY School for young ladies, Tarrytown-on-the-Hudson, will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15.

DABNEY UNIVERSITY SCHOOL, V. DABney, principal, (late Prin. of Princeton College Preparatory School,) No. 25 East 29th st. Four boarders.

J. HARRIS PATTON'S CLASSICAL SCHOOL will reopen Sept. 23, at No. 1,193 Broadway. The Principal can be seen at the rooms after Sept. 13.

DR. J. SACHS' COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, 101 W. 45th st., corner 6th av., reopens Sept. 14. Thorough course of Classical, English, and German instruction.

MISS BALLOW'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 24 East 22d st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept 23.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S BOARDING school for young ladies, New-Brunswick, N. J. The ensuing school year will commence Sept. 16.

THE IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN-on-Hudson, offers unusual advantages for boys. Reopens Sept. 14. ARMAGNAC & ROWE, Principals.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE FOR making boys intelligent, healthy Christian men. BENJAMIN MASON, Box No. 654 Yonkers, N. Y.

The New-York Times.

WITH SUPPLEMENT.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, SEPT. 27, 1875.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—LA FILLE DE MADAME ANGOT—(Opera Bouffe)—Mlle. Geoffroy, Mlle. Nardynn, Mons. De Quercy, Mons. Castel.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—LED ASTRAY—Miss Rose Eytinge, Miss Fanny Morant, Mr. C. R. Thorne, Jr., Mr. Stuart Robson.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—OUR BOYS.—Mr. James Lewis, Mr. D. H. Harkins, Miss Fanny Davenport.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—THE FLYING SCUD.—Mr. George Belmore.

PARK THEATRE.—THE MIGHTY DOLLAR—Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Florence.

GILMORE'S CONCERT GARDEN.—GRAND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—AROUND THE WORLD—(Grand spectacle.)

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—VAUDEVILLE AND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

THEATRE COMIQUE.—DRAMATIC AND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE HALL.—EXHIBITION OF WORKS OF ART, MECHANICS, AND AGRICULTURE.

PARISIAN VARIETIES.—VAUDEVILLE AND NOVELTY ENTERTAINMENT.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—BURLESQUE, SONGS, and NEGRO COMICALITIES—Birch, Wambold, Backus.

DARLING'S OPERA-HOUSE.—MINSTRELSY, BURLESQUE.

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The President has reluctantly accepted the resignation of Mr. DELANO; he has held it since last July because "of the continued persecution which he believed and believes was heaped on" the Secretary "through the public press." A desire to give Mr. DELANO'S successor time to prepare a report by the meeting of Congress is now the only cause for "taking action." The President retains a faith unshaken in the Secretary's "ability and integrity," and believes that that gentleman enjoys public "confidence."

CARY, the Democratic candidate for Lieutenant Governor in Ohio, has recently given the people a specimen of his passion for repudiation. He has professed to be very anxious to meet a Republican in joint discussion, but when the Republican Committee offered to accommodate him with Gen. WOODFORD, of this State, he very prudently declined. CARY'S habit of extravagant statement and bitter invective is much more safely indulged without an opponent to expose him on the spot. His excuse is that Gen. WOODFORD is not a resident of Ohio, but he will find some other excuse if an offer of any Ohio speaker is made to him. Meanwhile Gen. WOODFORD is to follow in his steps and speak at every place CARY does one day later—an arrangement which will be no pleasanter to the demagogue, we presume, than the one he tried to evade.

If the reports of the closing military operations in the Republic of Colombia are not of absorbing interest, they have at least the merit of being funny. The amount of it all is that, after a due parade of marching and counter-marching, much seizing of custom-house deposits and many forced loans, the internecine war is at an end. The political status is unchanged, and the only result of the long contest is to be found in the relative value of the seizures which each party and each General has made. The latest act in this burlesque was witnessed near Panama, where the standard of revolt was hoisted. Thirty tatterdemalions of "the Legion," sent against the insurgents, were repulsed with fury. A second and larger detachment of the same illustrious force failed to find the rebel army. It had melted away in the underbrush.

At the meeting of the North-western Association of Fire Underwriters, recently held in Chicago, a Mr. THOMAS CHARD, of that city, made some statements very like those of Mr. HOPE, in this City. He said that there were 115 incendiary fires in Chicago in the first three months of 1875, and he went into a calculation of how many incendiaries there would be in the United States if the same proportion to population obtained. He estimated that $10,000,000 to $15,000,000 of insurance companies' assets were now "absorbed" annually by what he termed the "moral hazard" of incendiarism. We are sorry to have to add that Mr. CHARD had no practical remedies to suggest for what is certainly a shocking and disgraceful state of things.

There is no doubt of the activity of the French Imperialists, whatever may be thought of their numerical strength. And the boldness with which the whole project of the restoration is discussed in Paris is one of the puzzles which must engage the attention of people who would regard anything like it, in their own country, as little short of treason. The publication of the programme agreed upon at Arenenberg is simply an announcement that the Empire, if it be restored, is to be the "strong Government" which the late Empire, it is intimated, was not. THE TIMES' Paris correspondent draws some conclusions from the Admiral La Roncière incident which may serve to explain the total absence of anything more than implied official censure of that officer. The Admiral, after coolly informing the world that he should support the MacMahon Government as long as its policy met his approval, is relieved from his command without a word of blame or explanation. The relieved officer, who is also a Deputy, might at least have received a hint that it would be better if he should maintain a discreet silence until the affair "blows over."

SOME PLAIN WORDS FOR OHIO.

The question which the voters of Ohio will be called to pass upon at their rapidly-approaching election is whether an honest attempt shall be made to resume specie payments Jan. 1, 1879, as promised by Congress last Winter, or whether all payment of the United States notes shall be indefinitely postponed and a still greater issue of them be made possible. The one argument by which the people of Ohio are urged to vote for the inflation policy is that it will tend to revive business. We have already directed attention to several reasons why this argument is fallacious, and will lead to disappointment. We have pointed out that inflation is an expedient which has been tried since the panic and failed, and that there is already so much more paper money than is required by the business of the country that the privilege of issuing it has been to a large extent voluntarily relinquished under the act of last Winter. But there is a deeper and more controlling reason why inflation cannot be expected to help trade. That is that what is proposed as a remedy has been in great part the actual cause of our trouble, and, therefore, to apply it would only increase our trouble.

The one fact which underlies all our present business difficulties, and which we are only too apt to forget, is the terrible waste of our civil war. That waste was of life, of labor, of materials, and it involved not only a very large part of the income of the whole nation, North and South, during the years in which the war went on, but also left a mortgage on the future production of the country to the extent of the national debt, both that in bonds and that in notes. We speak of waste, because economically it was so. Politically and morally the gain was enough to pay the loss many times over. On the one hand, the terrible account we were running up by the toleration of slavery was growing greater year by year, and it would have cost us a great deal more to settle it in 1880 than it did in 1860. On the other hand, the acquisition of free labor for the South and the perpetuation of the Union are, economically speaking, worth all they cost, and make it feasible for the country to earn indefinitely more in the future than it has expended in winning them. Nevertheless, the national debt stands for property absolutely destroyed. Not a dollar spent on the war can ever directly come back again. The material purchased has been consumed; the services paid for were destructive, not productive. The sum total of the debt represents an unqualified waste.

But it happens that a part of the money thus borrowed by the Government and expended in destruction was borrowed, not on bonds, bearing interest and payable at a fixed period, but on notes with no definite time of payment. These notes were just as much a debt as the bonds. The property and services procured with them were just as much destroyed as those secured with the proceeds of the bonds. Their amount is, just the same as that of the bonds, one which the country must make up from its future production—is, in the same way, a mortgage on that production. But, in the hope of making the notes more immediately serviceable, Congress made them legal tender, that is, it declared that in the payment of then existing debts they should perform the office of money. From this fact, and because so long as the law remains what it is the notes are legal payment for debt, the country has for a long time regarded these notes as really money. They have been looked upon not as a debt, but as a species of property, not as so much to be deducted from future earnings and gains, but as something possessing actual value in themselves. This has been a fruitful cause of the overspeculation that, as we have frequently pointed out, has led to our present condition.

How could it be otherwise? If a man in business could issue his own notes, purchase goods with them, consume the goods, and still regard his notes not as debts to be paid, but as money to pay debts with, he would naturally go on spending very recklessly. There would be nothing to remind him of his actual indebtedness, or to urge on him the self-denial and sacrifice necessary to meet his engagements. Illustrations by comparison are always defective, but a man in the position we have described would be situated very much as the American people are to-day. There is an odd phrase used in old-fashioned business circles to describe the operations of an extravagant man heavily in debt. "He is living," it is said, "on the interest of what he owes." We have been doing precisely that anomalous thing, for we have been treating the greenbacks as money when they were in reality a debt—as something gained when they are actually an unsettled loss.

It is obvious that an issue of more of these notes—that is, inflation—would only drag us deeper into difficulty. If we could go on treating new greenbacks as we did the old ones, we might float things a little longer. But we cannot do that. The country has discovered its delusion, and it cannot, if it would, again surrender itself to it. The business community cannot any longer maintain the unnatural stimulus left by the first greenback issues. This was shown two years since, when the issue of the $26,000,000 of the reserve did not stir the lifeless pulses of trade. It has been shown since last Winter by the voluntary surrender of paper circulation by the banks. There is only one way out of our troubles. It is to gradually pay the greenbacks and put them out of sight as money, to get down to the actual facts of our situation, to thus restore confidence in the future, and then bravely and steadily to work up again to prosperity. This is not an easy way, but there is no way to retrace a down-hill road but by climbing up again, and the sooner we turn around the less trying the ascent will be. We plunged downward in a good deal the same way as now in 1837 and in 1857, but we got back then. Surely this nation is great enough and wise enough to perform the like task now.

THE FALL RIVER TROUBLES.

There was a fair prospect, one week ago, that the labor troubles at Fall River were about to come to an end. At this time there are between twelve thousand and fifteen thousand operatives in that city out of work and waiting for the mills to resume. A little more than a month since these people were notified that they must choose between a reduction of wages and an absolute stoppage of the factories. The manufacturers urged that a dull season and the accumulation of stocks on hand made it impossible for them to continue production at existing rates of wages without entailing certain loss. This argument, considering the general depression in values, seemed reasonable; but the operatives were unwilling to accept it without many qualifications. They refused to take the reduced wages, but they also agreed not to "strike," as that would be a sort of declaration of hostilities which they were not prepared to make at that time. In lieu of this, they decided to take a "vacation" of one month, trusting that something might turn up by the expiration of that time to the relief of trade. Nothing did turn up, however; the vacation has expired, and the manufacturers offer the same reduced rate of compensation.

A little more than a week ago, as the end of the vacation drew near, the weavers showed signs of surrender. All of the idle operatives had been dependent upon their Union, as during a regular strike; their savings were small and these were husbanded as long as relief was obtainable elsewhere. But the Union was not able to help them much, and calls for outside assistance were not readily responded to, their fellow work people in other communities being hard pressed by their own necessities. In this dilemma, with Winter coming on and a prospect of starvation before them, the weavers began to yield. But, before they could be set to work, the spinners and carders must also come into the agreement. While all three classes of operatives were preparing to accept the new rate of wages, the mill-owners were preparing a plan to defend themselves, as they say, against all future possibility of strikes. Work was to be resumed to-day, the operatives being ready to yield. Then the manufacturers demanded that they should sign an agreement, which is substantially as follows: The operative agrees not to belong to any association whose members are subject to the will of the majority in the matter of wages; he is give ten days' notice of an intention to leave the mill, on penalty of forfeiting wages due at the time of leaving, and not more than one-eighth of any class at work shall leave during the same week. This is certainly severe. If it becomes the rule in the Fall River mills, it must effectually prevent strikes and every form of resistance by operatives to employers. Moreover, to still further fix the operatives in the places to which they are now admitted, it is understood that the mill-owners are to keep a "black list," and that persons falling under the ban of one corporation shall be refused employment by all the others. There has been an instant and strenuous protest against this new scheme of the mill-owners. The proposed covenant is stigmatized by the work people as "the very essence of tyranny and oppression;" and, at a mass-meeting of weavers, held last week, the operatives agreed to present themselves to-day for employment, but they pledged themselves not to sign the obnoxious contract proposed by the mill-owners. It is reported that a few of the more needy ones have already signed, or will do so; but it is not expected that any considerable number will go to work to-day. If they do, trouble and violence are threatened.

It is agreed on nearly all hands that the action of the manufacturers in reducing wages was not unreasonable. Under the circumstances, there appeared to be no other course left open to them. The reduction which they proposed was equal to one-ninth of the price then paid for "piece-work." If the operatives had not been misled by bad advisers—men who thrive on fomenting just such troubles as these—they would have accepted the reduced wages rather than quit work for one month, as they did. They preferred to surrender one-twelfth of a year's pay rather than one-ninth. But the deduction of one month's pay was a voluntary act of theirs, with every probability in favor of their being obliged to submit, after that, to the additional reduction of one-ninth of what remained. That was a great error on their part, and they have suffered for it. Winter is at hand. The shopmen, with whom the operatives have short credits, are obliged to "shut down." The wolf is at the door, and credit and money are gone. It is a hard case. If they accept the terms offered them, it will be a surrender of their last scrap of pride. Yet it appears that they must sign, or suffer severely.

The ultimatum of the manufacturers has a tinge of resentment. They have undoubtedly been very much harassed and annoyed by the movements of the operatives, some of which were childish and willful. The agitators who have played the part of leaders to the work people have been mischievous and exasperating in their influence. But the action of the mill-owners looks like an attempt to take advantage of the exhausted, poverty-stricken operatives. The demand that they shall not belong to certain associations is a proposition to control them outside of the employment into which they enter. In good times, when labor is in demand, such an agreement would not be seriously entertained for a moment by the employers. They know that it would be justly regarded as a humiliation by the operatives. These latter, too, went out on their vacation without any display of ill-temper. Though they acted unwisely, they showed a reluctance to disturbing harmonious relations between themselves and their employers. Some consideration is due them on this account. The popular love of fair play will very generally disapprove of this attempt to crowd labor at disadvantage.

A NOVEL EPIDEMIC.

During the recent Summer the country was singularly free from epidemics. Persons who had prophesied the advent of cholera and yellow fever were signally disappointed. Neither the diphtheria nor that elaborate disease, the cerebro-spinal-meningitis, prevailed to any unusual extent; and the malarious fevers gathered in their victims with less than the usual greed and rapacity. There was, however, one exception to this general immunity from epidemics. The New-England coast was visited with unprecedented severity by that strange disease, the culmination of which is the seeing of a sea-serpent.

The sea-serpent epidemic prevailed very generally some forty years ago, at about the same time, in fact, that the cerebro-spinal-meningitis made its first noteworthy appearance in this country. Sporadic cases of the disease have since been met from time to time, but its sudden outbreak this Summer was entirely new and unexpected. The local press of New-England has teemed with accounts of its appearance at isolated towns from Maine to Connecticut, between which no direct communication has been ascertained to have taken place. There is, indeed, no reason to suppose that seeing the sea-serpent is a contagious malady, and we are as much in the dark as to the way in which the disease spreads as we are as to its origin.

The symptoms, in most cases, have been the same. The sufferer, whether at sea or on shore, is aware for some days of a feeling of languor and indisposition to do active work away from the dining-table. This feeling he usually ascribes to the calm weather, which, it is noticeable, nearly always precedes, for two or three days, an attack of the disease. On the third or fourth day after this languid symptom has appeared, the patient, while leaning over the rail, or while gazing out to sea from a beach or a rocky cliff, suddenly fancies that he sees an enormous serpent in the water. He evidently undergoes a good deal of suffering at this stage, for on his return home, or his descent into the cabin, if he is on board a vessel, the dilated condition of the pupil of his eye, and the interrogative aspect of his hair, are always prominently noticeable. A few hours of quiet and sleep generally restore him, and no case is on record in which the patient has experienced a relapse. It is evident, however, that the disease leaves permanent traces upon the brain, since the patient never recovers from the delusion that he actually saw a large marine serpent.

It is a reproach to our medical men that they have paid so little attention to this disease, although it has in the last few months assumed the proportions of an epidemic. Beyond the fact that it almost always manifests itself during or immediately after calm weather, we as yet know nothing of its origin or predisposing causes. The dilation of the eye is of course a symptom of congestion, and would, by the homeopathists, indicate belladonna as at least one of the proper remedies. Fortunately the disease is not a fatal one, and hence is not to be especially dreaded, except so far as it may induce a permanent lesion of the brain. Physicians, however, cannot afford to pass a disease by without notice simply because it is not immediately dangerous to the life of the patient. The sea-serpent disease imperatively demands the attention of the Faculty; for the epidemic, if not checked, may increase in virulency and may spread inland until the trout-fisher sees huge serpents in every brook, and the Croton bath-tubs swarm with imaginary but none the less terrific hydras.

THE FORCE OF EXAMPLE.

After Capt. BOYTON had crossed the English Channel with the aid of his life-saving dress and its accompanying paddle and sail, congratulations were heaped upon him by the people of France and England, the Queen herself adding a word of praise. But, with the exception of a slight stimulus which the sale of the water-proof apparatus subsequently received, the matter rested there. It does not appear to have been much more than a nine days' wonder. It created only a passing excitement, and was soon practically forgotton. Not so the feat since performed by Capt. WEBB. His exploit in crossing the Channel without any artificial aid has justly been extolled as one of the most remarkable that has ever been attempted, still less performed, in the water. It was to be expected, therefore, that much interest would be aroused by it. But we do not think that Capt. WEBB himself ever could have anticipated the spirit of emulation which he has excited among his countrymen, and women too, by his daring. The Anglo-Saxon race is not very impressionable, but when once set moving in a given direction it is wonderful what energy and determination are thrown into the movement. We see it in this country, not only in the progress of rifle-shooting, but in a multitude of ways.

It is hard to account for the fact that the art of swimming is not a favorite amusement among civilized people. Useful and healthful as it is, few persons acquire it. The proportion to the population of those who can swim is probably greater in Great Britain than it is in any Continental State. But that is not saying much. It is due in part to the custom which prevails in large schools of teaching the boys to swim. Among the Continental nations this is very nearly an unknown art. The only place in Europe where it is a general acquirement of the people is Malta. The Maltese are as much at home in the sea as are the natives of the Pacific Islands, and these are often able to paddle themselves out of the water before they are old enough to run on dry land. The few persons who were saved from the disastrous wreck of the *Royal Charter* steam-ship, a few years ago, owe their lives, without doubt, to the presence of a Maltese sailor among the crew who alone volunteered to take a line in the midst of the storm to the rock-bound shore near which the ship struck.

Capt. WEBB'S exploit have the effect of popularizing the art of swimming, it will have been a highly valuable proceeding. Thus far the results are curious as showing what an unexcitable people like the English will do when at last they are excited. We hear of one young lady fourteen years of age swimming five miles down the Thames; and within a week another equally young lady outbids her for popular favor by swimming seven miles in the same river, and immediately a subscription is raised to present her with a gold medal. Then a member of Parliament, not unknown in New-York waters, comes forward with money to provide a gold medal for annual competition among amateur swimmers on the Thames; then two ladies swim from Shoreham to Brighton, a distance of six miles; then a barman and a barber join hands on one Sunday after church, and jumping off London Bridge, swim to Greenwich; then a man jumps off Westminster Bridge, and another off Cannon Street Bridge, to show their agility; then a lawyer's clerk undertakes to swim from Westminster to London, and gets nearly drowned in the attempt; then a porter jumps off a railway bridge and is arrested by the Police on landing; then a man volunteers to swim for two hours in a canal and is drowned. And the list might be extended to almost any length. In fact, to read the English papers, it would almost seem that a large number of the people in that country just now are engaged either in jumping off bridges and performing swimming feats, or in contemplating them.

If Capt. WEBB has certainly shown the value of swimming; he has also shown what is equally important, that the human frame, if in good health, can remain for a long time in the water without absolute injury. Capt. BOYTON was twenty-two and a half hours in the sea, during which he made a course of twenty-eight miles. Capt. WEBB was twenty-one and three-fourths hours in the water, and during that time he swam thirty-five miles. The one, however, was protected by his water-proof dress, while the other had no protection at all, and had to depend solely upon his own unaided exertions. Even if the performances of Capt. WEBB did not result in inducing one more person to acquire some of the skill he has exhibited, they must tend to give confidence to persons who have hitherto doubted the possibility of their remaining long in the water without being attacked with chills or cramps, or some imaginary danger. Fear drowns many people, especially in sudden accidents at sea; and if this can be lessened some good will have been accomplished. But it will not end there, and we should not be at all surprised if in a few years the English people will have come to number the art of swimming among their national recreations, with cricket, archery, rowing, yachting, fox-hunting, and the like. If they do they will have gained a great deal.

A REFORMER.

A young Japanese lady now at school in this country has written a letter, in very fair English, to the *Japan Gazette*, setting forth the reforms which, in her opinion, are needed in Japan. Like most persons of her sex, she does not advocate any half-way measures. The platform which she lays down is brief, but it is comprehensive. She demands, first, the adoption of Christianity; secondly, an increased supply of scissors—made commensurate, it is to be presumed, with the wants of Japanese women; thirdly, a reduction of taxes, and fourthly, the adoption of the custom of inviting a large number of guests to wedding parties. The spiritual, material, financial, and social needs of the Japanese are thus fully provided for, and the young reformer is to be congratulated on the breadth and practicability of her statesmanlike views.

As to the proposed adoption of Christianity and reduction of taxes, these are measures which will command the approbation of the civilized world. The scissors question is, however, open to argument. It must first be demonstrated that there is a real lack of scissors in Japan. There may be an abundance of scissors in Yokohama and Nagasaki, and a comparative scarcity only in Hakodadi. The scarcity in the latter place may, however, be fancied instead of real, and at all events would not alone justify a demand for inflation in scissors. Of course, if there are not scissors enough in Japan to move the crops—we should say to slit button-holes and cut out clothing—more scissors are desirable; but we must first know the real facts of the case before any political action in the premises would be justifiable.

As to the desired increase in the number of guests at Japanese weddings, the young reformer's demand is undoubtedly due to her association with American school-girls. It is in itself a harmless demand, and if it meets the views of Japanese ladies generally, we may look to see it speedily granted. But how does it happen that a Japanese young lady who has resided here long enough to master our language, and to conceive a desire to reform the Japanese Empire, still refuses to see the superiority of the American style of dress? She distinctly asserts that she would prefer that her countrymen and countrywomen should continue to dress in Japanese style. She evidently fancies that the flowing garments of Japanese women are preferable to the "pin-backed" skirts and enthusiastic bonnets of American ladies. This is very sad, and it indicates so great a degree of mental darkness on the part of Miss UDE TSUDA that it will hardly be safe to adopt her unreservedly as a leader in Japanese reform.

AMUSEMENTS.

HERR WACHTEL'S REPRESENTATIONS.

The formal announcement of Mr. Neuendorff once more invites attention to the fact that Herr Wachtel will give, at the Academy of Music, on Oct. 18, the first of a series of operatic representations in German and in Italian. The series is to extend over seven weeks, and to include twenty nights and six matinées. Mr. Neuendorff, whose return from Europe is looked for about Wednesday, appears to have engaged a strong company to co-operate with Herr Wachtel, if his assurances are at all trustworthy. Mlle. Eugenie Pappenheim comes, we learn, from the Hamburg Opera-house. Mme. Wagner is from the Frankfort Opera-house. Mlle. Jeannette Goldberg is from the Cassell Court Theatre. Mlle. Natalie Wittmann is from the Stuttgart Court Theatre. Herr Julius Milder, tenor, is introduced as from the Nurnberg Opera-house. Herr Bruno Guntzburger, baritone, is from the Cologne Opera-house. Herr Joseph Fassbender, basso, is from Rotterdam. Half a dozen other performers, who are referred to without a proffer of credentials, complete the troupe. In point of numbers, at all events, it will be equal to any demand. The répertoire, it is further proclaimed, is to consist of "Lohengrin," "The Huguenots," "The Jewess," "L'Africane," "Il Trovatore," "William Tell," "Le Prophète," "Fra Diavolo," "Lucrezia Borgia," "The Postilion," "La Dame Blanche," "Lucia," "Masaniello," and "Martha." This list, it will be admitted, does not lack excellence or variety. The opening opera will doubtless be "The Postilion of Longjumeau."

FRENCH PLAYS.

A series of representations of great interest will begin at the Lyceum Theatre on Oct. 28, and cover a period of ten weeks. We refer to a succession of thirty performances of French plays, by a strong and proficient company of artists, specially engaged in Paris for the Winter campaign in New-York. Many years have gone by since a regular French dramatic season made known to theatre-goers the choicest pieces of the Parisian répertoire. Though the enterprise was always successful from an artistic stand-point, and habitually remunerative, imprudent or unfortunate management more than once prevented the repetition of a Winter season of the sort during the ensuing year or two. That a general desire for an annual series of entertainments such as we dwell upon is felt, not only by foreign residents, but also in the higher circles of society, has, however, been proved again and again, and even the unpretentious and sporadic performances which have now and then taken place have summoned large audiences to the theatre. The attempt which Messrs. Grau & Chizzola are now making to meet a demand which ought to exist, if it did not, in all communities where refinement of taste and education prevail, is undertaken with a determination to worthily represent in this country the French drama and its interpreters. These managers have secured the services of a complete troupe, and they have outlined a capital répertoire. The artists and their *emplois*, which, for obvious reasons, we quote in French, are as follows: Mmes. Juliette Clarence, forte jeune première; Lormiani, grand premier rôle; Gueymard, grand coquette, première amoureuse; Tholer, ingénuité; Pelletier, première soubrette; Lenarse, soubrette; Renard, rôle marqué, duègne. MM Léon Leroy, grand premier rôle; Dalbert, premier rôle jeune; Veniat, jeune premier; Legrand, amoureux; Richez, père noble; Gennetier, financier; Mezières, premier comique; Jager, deuxième comique. Régisseur, M. Léon Leroy. The principal pieces to be given during the season are: "Le Demi Monde," "Dalila," "Fernande," "Diane de Lys," "Les Femmes Terribles," "Le Gendre de M. Poirier," "Le Marquis de Villemer," "Nos Intimes," "Le Filleul de Pompignan," "Frou Frou," "La Dame aux Camélias," "La Princess Georges," "Les Idées de Madame Aubray," "Le Sphinx," "La Petite Marquis," "Les Filles de Marbre," "Les Faux Bons-Hommes," "Mlle. Duparc," "Les Faux Ménages," "Par Droit de Conquête," "Le Supplice d'une Femme," "L'Honneur et l'Argent," "La Papillonne," "Miss Multon," "La Boule," "Tricoche et Cacolet," "Le Réveillon," "Les Domestiques," "Les Chevaliers du Pince-Nez," "Les Diables Roses," "Rabagas," "Une Visite de Noces," "L'Eté de la St. Martin," "Le Homard," "Le Brésilien," "André," "Monsieur Alphonse," "Monsieur Margerie," "Fanny Lear," "Le Roman d'un Jeune Homme Pauvre," "Gavaud," "Minard et Cie," "Montoye," "La Tentation," "Les Deux Orphelines," "Rose Michel." To the foregoing facts we have only to add a mention of the announcement that subscriptions for the season are now received at the box office of the Lyceum, the performances taking place on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, of each week from Oct. 28, prox.

NOTES.

The sale of subscription tickets for the Titiens concerts commences to-morrow morning, and that of single seats for these entertainments on Wednesday.

Mrs. Butman, a soprano of considerable culture, sings at Gilmore's Garden to-night.

The present week is to be the last of *Col. Sellers'* sojourn at the Union Square Theatre.

"La Fille de Madame Angot" will be revived at the Lyceum Theatre this evening.

Mr. Max Maretzek returned from Europe by the Adriatic on Saturday.

Performances by the Worrell Sisters, the Carlo family, Mr. O'Reardon, and Mr. Henry Monroe are to be prominent features of the week's entertainments at the Olympic Theatre.

"The Shooting Match" may still be witnessed at the Theatre Comique, and the marvelous feats of the Garnellas continue to astonish and delight.

Mr. J. N. Pattison will give a series of pianoforte recitals at Association Hall on Oct. 5, 12, 19, and 26, and at the Brooklyn Academy of Music on Oct. 9, 16, 23, and 30. The latter is to be a course of matinée performances.

TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The letter of Mr. Sherwood, published in your paper a few days past, it is to be hoped, will open the eyes of all respectable citizens, whether capitalists or working-men, merchants or mechanics, to the sad condition of this City under its present rulers. It must be a dangerous crisis for all owners of property of any kind when the taxes and assessments are equal to the value of the property, and the owners are almost willing to give it up to be sold for the incumbrances. Every year thousands of lots are sold for taxes and assessments which the owners are either unable or unwilling to pay.

It was hoped that when the Ring was overthrown the taxes, &c., would be decreased; but instead of that we have millions every year added to the City debt, and in five years more the City will be bankrupt.

It will ruin any man to own a block of land above Fifty-ninth street, if he has no other property, and very quickly ruin him if he owes sixty or seventy per cent. of its cost on bond and mortgage.

Thirty-two millions and a half are to be raised this year and next year probably millions more will be added to that enormous sum. This large amount is for taxes only, but many millions more, in assessments on real estate, will be demanded for improvements altogether premature, not needed for twenty years, and it requires no prophet to foretell what the result must be.

Now, are the property holders and tax-payers, of every kind, willing to submit to this ruinous course any longer? Are they content to be ruined by men, the greater part of whom do not own any property, pay no taxes, and are not in the Directory? The only remedy is to send honest men to the Board of Aldermen and the Legislature, and insure such what a candidate's politics may be who may be legislation as will remedy existing evils. No matter nominated for such office, let him be erased from the ticket and another name substituted if he is not known to be honest. But to insure the nomination of good men a property-owners' association should be formed at once, to prepare for the next election such a ticket as will protect their interests and save them from ruin.

SEPTIMUS.

DEATH OF A VETERAN OF 1812.

LAKE VILLAGE, N. H., Sept. 26.—John W. Barron, a prominent citizen, died here to night, aged eighty-nine years. He served as Lieutenant in the Eighteenth United States Infantry, War of 1812, was severely wounded at Chippewa Plains, and carried the ball in his body to his death.

POLITICAL NOTES.

Rev. T. C. Tilton, of Wisconsin, declines the Prohibition nomination for Governor.

Senator William T. Hamilton supports the Ring Democratic nominations in Maryland.

Gen. Butler is one of the delegates to the Massachusetts Republican State Convention.

Moses W. Field denies that he called the foreigners who invest in our bonds tools and knaves.

George W. Schuyler has been nominated for the Senate by the Democrats of the Twenty-fourth District, New-York.

The Massachusetts Democrats have but two old-liners on their State ticket, the remaining four being recent recruits.

The Republicans of the Twenty-seventh District of this State have nominated Levi Averill, of Elmira, for State Senator.

The Democrats of the Eighteenth District of this State have nominated James F. Starbuck, a Watertown lawyer, for the State Senate.

The Republicans of Pennsylvania look forward to having Carl Schurz on the stump in their State after he has filled his engagements in Ohio.

Mr. Josiah Hawes, the Republican candidate for Assembly in Tompkins County, is ineligible under the amended Constitution, as he holds the office of Postmaster.

Parson Brownlow accuses Jefferson Davis of advocating inflation as leading to repudiation, by which means he "hopes to succeed in doing what he signally failed to do by force of arms."

The Wisconsin Democratic papers are publishing as a part of the platform adopted by the State Convention a resolution on the subject of immigration, which never was adopted by that body.

Mr. Charles R. Skinner, of Watertown, has formally withdrawn as the Republican candidate for Assembly, as it has been decided that his position as School Commissioner renders him ineligible.

The Toledo (Ohio) *Catholic Review* says: "That the Catholic vote should be cast solely for the Democracy at the coming election, is undoubtedly true. It is the only possible hope to break down the school system."

The Democratic managers in Ohio announce speeches this week by ex-Gov. Walker, of Virginia; Hon. Heister Clymer, of Pennsylvania; Gen. Thomas Ewing, Hon. William D. Moore, Hon. David S. Gooding, and others.

Gov. Allen is very boastful in public, but it is said that when asked to stump Pennsylvania after completing the canvass in Ohio he replied that he "would be a pretty-looking thing making speeches in Pennsylvania" if he was defeated in his own State.

The Oswego *Times* says: "We are assured by leading and intelligent Democrats in this county that the anti-Tildenites had a decided majority in the Oswego County Democratic Convention in Mexico," and the Albany *Journal* says that this is unquestionably true.

Hon. R. H. Marr has addressed a long letter to the Democrats of Louisville, in which he says the Republicans are taking the most active and vigorous measures to perfect their organization, and that the Democrats, therefore, ought not to sit longer with folded hands.

Democratic Congressman Thomas L. Jones, of Kentucky, says that his opinions on the currency are in perfect accord with the platforms of the Ohio and Pennsylvania Democracy, and that he will, in Congress, support all proposed legislation to enforce them as the law of the land.

The Minnesota Democrats claim to have a hard-money platform, but their candidate for Governor says that the attempt to bring about specie resumption at present "would be disastrous to the business of the country, and bankrupt very many of the most enterprising and active business men in it."

The Milwaukee *Sentinel* says that the action of the State Prohibition Convention has met with no encouragement, and that the leading temperance men earnestly deprecate it, preferring that the friends of temperance should choose, like other citizens, between the two parties one or the other of which is sure to carry the State.

The Albany *Times*, Democratic, says that while Mr. Bigelow's nomination is regarded with general aversion on account of his politics, Mr. Fairchild is disliked on personal grounds. It also says: "To be frank, there is no little apprehension as to what may be the fate of the ticket, particularly so far as Bigelow and Fairchild are concerned."

The Democrats held a mass-meeting in Newark, Ohio, on Thursday, at which Mr. Pendleton and others spoke, and the Cincinnati *Enquirer* admits there were less than a thousand voters present. On the same day the Republican mass-meeting at Warren—addressed by Ben Wade, Gen. Hayes, Judge Taft, and others—numbered 30,000 or 35,000 persons.

Hon. Rufus W. Peckham has writtten a letter to Judge Pratt disclaiming any intended discourtesy to him in the Syracuse Convention, in his speech presenting the name of Mr. Fairchild for Attorney General. In this letter he pays a high tribute to the eminent ability and integrity which, he says, Judge Pratt has displayed during the whole of an honorable life.

The Texas Constitutional Convention proposes two amendments to the United States Constitution—one forbidding Congress to pass any bill, except appropriation bills, embracing more than one general subject matter, to be expressed in its title; and the other permitting the President to approve some items of an appropriation bill and veto others if it seem best to him.

Gen. Robert Toombs was serenaded in Georgia the other day, and in his response, we are told, "denounced the error of sacrificing principles to policy, urged the importance of strict adherence to the old Democratic doctrines of Jefferson, Madison, Clay, and other great statesmen, and predicted the utter destruction of the Radical Party in the great political contest of 1876."

Of the Democratic candidate for Congress in the Third District of Mississippi, the Vicksburg *Herald* says: "In nominating H. D. Money, the Third District has done itself honor. He is a gentleman, a scholar, and a man of large brains. He served his country in the field during the late unhappy civil strife, and no braver soldier did his *devoirs* under the bonnie blue flag."

Gen. Winfield S. Featherston is a Democratic candidate for the United States Senate in Mississippi. One of the State papers says of him: "He knows what is right, and has always been the man to do right under any and all circumstances. A braver man did not draw a sword in the late Confederate struggle. The boys in gray remember 'Old Sweat,' as they called him, with pride, and would follow him through thick and thin."

In reference to the parties indicted in Buffalo for alleged complicity in the canal frauds, the *Commercial Advertiser* of that city expresses the decided opinion that conviction and punishment will be found difficult, if not impossible. The worst one of the lot, it says, he whose guilt seems to be beyond question, is in a fair way to escape through a big hole in the law-net with which he was caught; and if he get clear, the others ought not to find it very difficult to slip through.

The Conservatives of Pete rsburg, Va., are troubled by numerous deserters from their ranks. At a mass-meeting on Friday night their Chairman, Hon. Charles F. Collier, said: "But, fellow-citizens, this occasion of rejoicing is not unmixed with a shade of sorrow. Familiar faces and many forms, to which we are accustomed to look for cheer, are withheld from this 'Council of braves.' Can it be that these of our own household are to be arrayed against us? Perhaps the struggle, if persisted in, may issue in the death of Conservatism in the midst of us."

THE REVOLUTION IN SONORA.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Sept. 25.—A dispatch from San Diego says the revolution in Sonora, Mexico, was ended Aug. 23 by an engagement near Alta between the Government troops and the revolutionists, in which the latter were defeated, losing about fifty in killed, wounded, and prisoners. About five hundred were engaged on both sides. Martial law has been proclaimed until affairs are quieted.

KILLED WITH A CLUB.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 26.—This morning Edward Francis became embroiled in a row with James Wilson, in St. Mary's street, during which the latter fractured Francis' skull, by striking him with a club. Both parties are colored.

NOTES FROM THE INTERIOR.

CURRENT TOPICS ABOUT CHICAGO.

THE NORTH-WESTERN UNDERWRITERS—LOCAL POLITICAL CHANGES—A CASE FOR PHYSICIANS TO TALK ABOUT.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CHICAGO, Friday, Sept. 24, 1875.

As the wires have already informed you at the East, the North-western Association of Fire Underwriters have just held their session in this city. Why this organization is localized in its title is hard to explain; but as it contains representative men from New-York, east, to Des Moines, west, and St. Paul, north, it would seem to approximate in usefulness the National Board, to which it is directly responsible, as an auxiliary society. The convention was held at the Palmer House, and was very largely attended. The address of the President, Mr. C. W. Marshall, of Urbana, Ohio, was a very long document, and discussed a variety of topics.

An admirable paper, read at the afternoon session of Wednesday, by Mr. Thomas Chard, of Chicago, on "Morals and Moral Hazard as Related to Underwriting," attracted considerable attention. He showed the percentage of fire losses to receipts of companies for several years past, and that notwithstanding the introduction of improved fire apparatus, hazards were still great, and the companies are charging their patrons thirty-two per cent. more for insurance than they were fourteen years ago, and are making less money themselves. The reason for this he found partly in the great growth of manufacturing interests. Within the last decade New-York has increased 209 per cent. in manufacturing; Philadelphia, 237 per cent.; Allegheny, 341 per cent.; Cook County, Ill., 682 per cent. With all the materials of combustion at hand, the companies are contending, as well, against a growing moral hazard, which now absorbs of underwriting assets from $10,000,000 to $15,000,000 annually, practically converting the business into a lottery, with a prize for every rascal. In the first three months of 1875 there were 115 incendiary fires in Chicago. If the *per capita* of incendiaries were as great throughout the country, we should have something like 9,000 persons who annually commit arson in the United States. "If you could place these rascals half a mile apart," said the speaker, "and in a line, and give each a lighted torch, your line of light would reach from New-York to San Francisco, and leave you enough over to go from Green Bay to the Gulf of Mexico." Mr. Chard advocated the use of every good influence to combat the tendency toward incendiarism, and the strict punishment of all so guilty.

The first day was devoted entirely to the reading of reports and papers on various subjects.

TWO VACANCIES.

There are two very good official plums, which the politicians are reaching for in Chicago just at this juncture. One is the Customs Collectorship of this port, and the other the Police Superintendency of the city. Strangely enough, the late incumbents of both positions resigned simultaneously. Mr. N. B. Judd, the late Collector, who forwarded his resignation on last Friday, has for some time been engaged in silver mining and smelting at Georgetown, Col., and he had come to the conclusion that he could not satisfactorily attend to both his own and the public's business. His argentiferous prospects are so flattering that he came to the conclusion that, limited as his bonanza might be in comparison with some other metal-producing centres, he might better pay his undivided attention to quartz, than oscillate between that and politics. As it was, he was scarcely ever able to attend to his office here, intrusting its care to men who had by long association become familiar with its duties and requirements, and who were, in the aggregate, the de facto Collector.

Mr. Rehm, who, since Elmer Washburn went out, has filled the position of Police Superintendent, also claims the pressing nature of private business. Rehm is a rich man, and a comparatively small salary is no particular inducement to him to remain in the position which he has so long occupied. It has been alleged repeatedly that Rehm never had the stiffness of vertebræ necessary to the complete maintenance of the dignity of his official position, and the abolition of the numerous sinks of iniquity which have long existed here. It has been charged that he kept suppositive partnership books with gamblers and the lower classes generally, and it was openly avowed by Mark Sheridan, one of the recently deposed Police Commissioners, that a system of percentage was maintained between the gamblers and the Police Superintendent. At all events, there has never been any apparent diminution in the number of gambling establishments in the City of Chicago. On the other hand, they have multiplied, and increased in wickedness, and, although reformation has been the prevailing cry, the iniquity is just as great to-day as ever before. The issue in the appointment of a successor to Mr. Rehm will be the qualifications of the candidate to "carry out the grand work of reform." As the question now stands it is interesting to behold the number of men who deem themselves fitted for the position. A prominent name is that of Assistant Superintendent Hickey. He has been long in office, from a roundsman up, and knows the ins and outs, at all events.

It was supposed, owing partly to the coincidence in the dates of their resignations, perhaps that Rehm was after Judd's vacancy; but Rehm says it is not so. According to latest developments, Mr. J. Russell Jones, late United States Minister to Belgium, is the coming man. Jones is ambitious for something, and, providing he does not succeed to Secretary Delano's place, he will take the Collectorship here.

A REMARKABLE CASE OF APHASIA.

Recently a very interesting case of traumatic aphasia was treated at the Rush Medical College, in this City. As I learn it from a noted physician, the circumstance is this: William Udegraf is a farmer, aged forty years, and lived at Sycamore, in this State. A few months ago he was taken to the above-named medical college by two companions, who told this story: Two years ago Updegraf's reaping machine got out of order, and he took it to a blacksmith for repairs. While directing the work and stooping to a horizontal position watching the progress of a bolt which the smith was driving into a hole, he was suddenly struck upon the bridge of the nose by the end of the bolt, which was unexpectedly driven through by an unusually powerful blow of the sledge. Of course he was knocked down, but he soon recovered himself, his nose meanwhile bleeding copiously. Soon afterward he became drowsy and slept for a half hour. Upon being awakened he rode home, three miles, attended to his ordinary duties that afternoon and evening, smoked his pipe as usual, ate heartily at supper, and went to bed. Just before daylight his wife was awakened by his stertorous breathing, and found him unconscious. A physician came. His condition was then one of complete unconsciousness, of which he subsequently recollected nothing. On the right side mobility and sensibility were completely lost. His face was drawn to the left, and deglutition was accomplished only when food was placed upon the root of the tongue; fæces and urine discharged involuntarily. Two weeks afterward consciousness returned, also partial control of the bladder and rectum. After six weeks he was able to walk, dragging his right leg, with the assistance of a cane, but was unable to utter a sound. Improvement has been gradual up to the present time. He now walks with a scarcely perceptible limp in his right leg. There is no muscular atrophy. He can pick up a pin from the palm of his attendant's hand with the thumb and forefinger of his right hand, when looking at the object; but if he turns away his head, he can't distinguish the pin from a fold of skin. He cannot whistle, but has no trouble in ejecting saliva from his mouth in a straight line; has perfect control of the muscles of the eye-balls and eye-lids; tongue is deflected to the paralyzed side; all the senses are normal.

The speech of this man is limited to the one word "Yes," which he articulates distinctly, but in a whisper. His intelligence appears to be perfect; he exhibits good humor and vivacity, enjoys a joke, and laughs heartily but inaudibly. A quick nod of the head is an affirmative answer; a shake, a negative. He writes his name "William Updgr—," but shakes his head and cannot finish it. He writes the initial letter of his residence, S, (Sycamore,) but no more, and can distinguish letters in an alphabetical order from those which are not. This man sleeps well, has a good appetite, and digests his food well. It is a case which has claimed much attention from the local physicians who have examined the man at the hospital.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

TWO MEN KILLED BY THE FALLING OF A WALL.

At 8 o'clock yesterday morning fire was discovered in the old dye-house belonging to the Rockland Print Works, Haverstraw, and the heat soon became so severe that nothing could be done but save the remaining buildings. The dye-house was completely destroyed. Peter J. Dennen, printer, and several others were passing over a bridge from the printing-room to the dye-house when the gable end of that building fell in and crushed Dennen's skull, killing him instantly, and at the same time covering up several laborers with the falling material. John Bowers died shortly after he was taken out; the others were injured slightly. The company will resume operations as soon as the insurance agents view the building destroyed. The loss cannot at present be estimated. The company has a new dye-house just completed, so that none of the employes will be thrown out of employment.

OTHER FIRES.

A fire broke out on Friday night in the paper mill and sack factory of Messrs. Taggath and Davis, in Watertown, N. Y., caused by an explosion of a kerosene lamp, destroying entirely one section of the mill, together with a large amount of stock. The property in the other four sections of the mill was saved, but damaged by smoke and water. The loss is probably $20,000; insured in the following companies: Westchester, of New-York, $2,500; New-York Central, $2,000; Amazon, of Cincinnati, $2,500; People's, of Memphis, $2,500; Rochester German, $2,500; Allemania, of Pittsburg, $1,500; Mississippi Valley, $2,000; People's, of New-Jersey, $2,000; Lorillard, of New-York, $2,000; Old Dominion, of Richmond, Va., $2,500; Lancaster, of Lancaster, Penn., $2,500; Capital City, of Albany, $1,500; Atlantic, of Brooklyn, $2,000; St. Louis, of St. Louis, $2,500; Union, $2,500. William Barber was killed by suffocation.

At 3 o'clock on Friday morning fire was discovered issuing from a large tenement-house in Eatontown, Monmouth County, N. J. The neighbors turned out and endeavored to extinguish the flames, but without avail. The building was entirely consumed, entailing a loss of $20,000. The property was that of Martin Bros., who recently started a large hat factory in Eatontown and selected the burned building, with others for the accommodation of their hands. The insurance is $15,000.

At 4 o'clock yesterday morning a fire was discovered in a rear room on the third floor of the five-story brick tenement-house No. 878 Third avenue R. Mentz and Henry Pugsley, occupying the third floor, lost $500 on furniture. Frank Walder, occupying the second floor, lost $1,500 on furniture. The building, owned by Jesse Marshal, was damaged $3,000; insured.

An incendiary fire early yesterday morning destroyed three dwelling houses on Elliott street, Brattleboro, Vt., together with three barns, four horses, harness, household goods, &c., to the amount of $20,000. Insured for $12,000.

The Neversink House, a Summer hotel at Port Jervis Depot, N. Y., owned by F. Mertz, caught fire from the explosion of a lamp last evening, and was totally destroyed. The loss is about $10,000; insured for $4,000.

The stores, fish houses, wharves, &c., of Watson & Co., at Nickerson's Point, Booth Bay, Me., with contents, were totally destroyed by fire on Friday night. Loss about $5,000; no insurance.

The tenement-house of the Maxwell Hat Company at Eatontown, N. J., was destroyed by fire on Friday night. Loss $25,000; partially insured.

THE ODD-FELLOWS.

THE LAST DAY'S SESSION OF THE GRAND LODGE.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Sept. 26.—The Grand Lodge of the I. O. O. F. met for the sixth day on Saturday at 9 A. M.

After prayer by Grand Chaplain Venable, a rising vote of thanks was tendered to Grand Sire Durham for the able and impartial manner in which he had presided over the body.

The report on tactics and drill was referred to next session. It is ordered that any grand or subordinate body or individuals printing any of the forms, &c., of the grand body that are a part of its revenue shall be guilty of an offense against the laws of the Grand Lodge of the United States.

The appeal of Past Grand Sire Nicholson in behalf the grand officers of Pennsylvania in regard to a discount on supplies was postponed until next session.

The amendments to the Constitution of the Grand Encampment of the District of Columbia were adopted, also those of the Grand Lodge of Nebraska.

It is recommended that the efforts to establish the Order in Great Britain, Ireland, and Austria be continued.

The Committee on Returns made a report, in which it was stated that the returns from the various grand and subordinate lodges are correct, with but very few exceptions. Reports from all have been received, except from the Grand Encampment of South Carolina. The prosperity of the order as evinced by the returns is hailed as very gratifying by the committee. The convention expressed a deep interest in the jurisdiction of Australia, but deemed it inexpedient to incur the expense of a commissioner to said country. The Grand Lodge of the United States expressed its gratification at the labors of the historiographer, J. L. Ridgeley, and the prospect of the completion of the work.

The sum of $1,000 was voted to him as a partial compensation. An assistant was authorized at a compensation of $500. A special committee of three on the subject was appointed, consisting of Representatives Garey, Given, and Latham. It was ordered when completed that proposals be invited for the publication of the same. The committee highly indorsed the plans and syllabus submitted by the historiographer. A proposition for uniforms for subordinate lodges was lost. It was decided that grand bodies must have ten subordinates to entitle their representatives in the supreme body to mileage and per diem. This decision is upon petitions from Utah and Wyoming.

It was ordered that a translation of the ritual into the Spanish language be authorized. The Grand Lodge of Ontario was directed to return the digest printed by its body, and that the supplies printed under it be returned to the Committee on Supplies of the grand body.

A protest was received from several representatives against the action of the Grand Lodge of the United States in ruling that Grand Lodges and Grand Encampments can be opened in the scarlet or royal purple degree during the exemplification of the unwritten work.

A spirited discussion arose upon a motion to reconsider the action in regard to the election of Grand Master, with the result that said motion was lost.

Thanks were unanimously tendered to the Committee of Arrangements and Reception in a series of complimentary resolutions, and the Grand Sire returned his thanks to the members of the Grand Lodge for their courtesy. Prayer was then offered by Grand Chaplain Venable, and at 12:45 P. M., the supreme body adjourned sine die.

SQUIRREL SAILORS.

The Watkins (N. Y.) *Democrat* relates this story: "Robert Burling, Esq., who lives on the east shore of Seneca Lake, nearly opposite Coal Point, in the town of Hector, informs us that in the year 1832 he resided at Hector Falls, also on the east side of the lake, and was building a boat on the west shore. He therefore had occasion to cross the lake several times every day in his skiff; and some days he met from fifteen to twenty squirrels crossing over from the western to the eastern shore on bits of bark and chips. The wind being from the west when these voyages were made, the 'navigators' always had their broad tails up for sails, which enabled them to make good time, and reach their destination before night. Their favorite season for crossing over seems to have been in the Fall, as it was at that time of the year when Mr. Burling met with them in the largest numbers."

A CORRUPT SENATOR CONVICTED.

A telegram from Chester, S. C., 23d inst., to the Charleston *News*, says: "Rev. Dublin J. Walker, formerly School Commissioner of Chester County, and now a member of the State Senate, was convicted here to-day in the Court of Sessions, Judge Mackey presiding, on the charge of issuing a fraudulent school certificate for $70. The jury that rendered the verdict was composed of one white and eleven colored men. Walker is the leading colored preacher in this section. Six of the jury that found him guilty were communicants in his own church."

FOREIGN NOTES.

The Dutch Government has created a military academy for the higher instruction of distinguished young officers of all branches of the service.

A son of Abd-el-Kader has arrived in Paris for the purpose of having translated into French a work on African horses which he has just published in Arabic.

In accordance with instructions from the British War Office the new Martini-Henry rifle is to be in the hands of all troops throughout the Empire by the end of the financial year.

It is proposed to erect a public statue somewhere in London of Mr. Plimsoll. The idea arose among the sailors of the port of London, but it has now assumed national proportions.

It is asserted on medical authority that the madness of a large proportion of the patients received into Bethlehem Hospital, London, is traced directly or indirectly to overwork.

In one of the large London hotels they have introduced steam machinery for washing the dirty plates and dishes, and also for cleaning boots and knives and forks. It is said to answer well.

A committee which has been appointed at Athens to inquire into the disappearance of from 14,000 to 15,000 volumes from the National Library there, has made the librarian, Commos, responsible for the loss.

The Directors of the new Westminster Aquarium are said to have made up their minds to draw many specimens from the water of the Mediterranean, and a railway car is being constructed to carry the fish alive over the Italian and French lines.

A lady named Strangeways is about to institute a horse-breeding establishment near Bath. It is to be on an extensive scale, and on the most approved design. It has been reported that all the grooms are to be females too, but this is not credited

There has been a Roman Catholic demonstration in Lurgan, Ireland, to welcome the return from Armagh Jail of two co-religionists who have just been liberated after six months' incarceration, for taking part in a riot and wrecking the house of a Protestant named Allen.

At a private dinner party recently given in England, at which the Poet Laureate was present, one of his friends quoted a line from his poems as a happy instance of the natural expression of a spontaneous thought, and the poet said: "I smoked a dozen cigars over that line."

A Berlin telegram says that well-informed German papers assert that England has confidentially notified to the powers that she has not changed her policy on the Oriental question, that she firmly upholds her treaty obligations, and protests against any dismemberment of Turkey.

A complete index of the London *Times* is being published. It is complete from 1867 to the present date, and in addition to the continuance of the index for the future, Mr. Palmer, the compiler, intends working backward, so that in due time it will be complete from the first issue of the paper.

Experiments on the height and weight of boys fourteen years of age, in two groups of English schools, showed that the boys in the country group were about one and one-quarter inches taller and seven pounds heavier than those in the town schools. The difference in height was due in about equal degrees to mere retardation and to total suppression of growth.

The terms conceded by China to England in the recent negotiations are very favorable: "China sends a special ambassador to England, and undertakes to punish the murderers of Mr. Margary; Yunnan to give an indemnity to Mr. Margary's family; a trade route between Yunnan and Burmah to be opened, and the levy of Pekin taxes to be regulated."

During the hearing of a case at the Hammersmith Police Court, in which a man and a woman were charged with an assault at some festivities following an Irish wedding, a female witness for the defense said that she did not know what book it was that she was being sworn upon, and that she understood an oath to mean that if she swore falsely she would suffer twenty-four hours in purgatory.

A German paper expresses uneasiness at the decreasing population of Prussia proper. Between 1861 and 1864 there was an increase of 8,409, but between 1864 and 1867 there was a decrease of 12,922, and between 1867 and 1871 one of 56,440. Allowing for the loss of life in the last two wars, and for the Prussian soldiers quartered in France at the time of the census, the loss of population in ten years amounts to 52,200.

A ticket-of-leave man who had misappropriated a goose, put forward a novel defense when charged with stealing it at the Nantwich Police Court the other day. He asserted that he was lying asleep in the road and when he awoke the goose was by his side. It persisted in following him and he took it up with the intention of returning it to its owner. The Bench refused to give credence to the somewhat apocryphal story and committed the ex-convict for trial.

It has been ascertained that there are living within the bounds of the town of Crieff, in Perthshire—the population of which is about 4,000—no fewer than forty persons whose ages range from eighty to ninety-six years. Ten of that number are ninety years and upward—their united ages amounting to 925 years. The ages of the remaining thirty persons vary from eighty to eighty-eight years. The majority of these aged persons enjoy fair health, and are able to walk about.

A copy of what is represented to be the smallest Bible ever produced has been sent to the London *Standard* by Mr. Frowde, of the Oxford University Press Warehouse. It is printed on a tough India paper of extreme thinness, measures 4½ by 2¾ by ½ inches, weighs when bound in limp Morocco leather less than 3½ ounces, and can be sent through the post for a penny. Besides being a marvel as regards size, the little volume is said to be also a model of printing, highly creditable to the Oxford University Press.

The new opera-house now in course of erection in London will be the largest in Europe except the San Carlo of Naples. It will cover between two and three acres of ground, and in shape will be something like an elongated horse-shoe. It is intended that the house shall remain open throughout the year, and that, in addition to Italian opera, English works, sung by English singers, shall be produced. Dramatic performances are also to be considered; a training-school for music and for the ballet is to be established, and it is hoped that it may be found possible to bring the Academy of Music there also.

A correspondent of one of the London newspapers writes from Paris with reference to the origin of the word *fiacre*, as applied to hired carriages. He says: "St. Fiacre, who really came from Ireland, was a great lover of flowers, and instituted the first gardens in this country; he is, therefore, also the patron saint of the gardeners. In the last century a man in Paris took it into his head to build coaches and let them out for hire. The office for these cabs or coaches was in a wine-seller's shop, patronized by gardeners and dedicated to St. Fiacre. This is, therefore, the reason the name of *fiacre* was given."

The arrangements at Woolwich for the proof of the eighty-ton gun are complete, and the trial, which will take place in about a month, is looked forward to with interest. The proof projectiles, each of which weighs about 1,300 pounds—more than half a ton—have been cast at the steel foundery of the Royal Laboratory, Woolwich, and are being fitted with crusher gauges to measure the pressure to which they are subjected in the discharge. They are flat-headed, and will be fired with charges of 250 pounds of gunpowder. The anticipated difficulty of moving the gun from place to place has disappeared, every provision having been made to meet it.

The *Fanfulla*, of Naples, in a humorous article, proposes to give a pendant to the monument to Arminius, recently inaugurated at Detmold, by raising a colossal statue to young Drusus, the adopted grandson of Augustus, with this inscription:

> "To Drusus Tiberius Nero,
> surnamed Germanicus,
> who triumphed over Teutonic barbarism after having
> vanquished and put to flight Arminius, and
> avenged, like a loyal soldier,
> the legions
> of P. Quintilius Varus
> massacred by treason."

The *Fanfulla* calls attention to the fact that Arminius was brought up at Rome, and long enjoyed the confidence of Augustus and of Varus himself.

A curious circumstance is just recorded in London in the discovery in a house in Great Peter street of a side-board, a book-case, and an iron chest which were made by Peter the Great when he was living as a workman in that country. The London *Gazette* of Feb. 9, 1698, describes these articles, which are said to have remained where the Czar left them, and as he left them since that time. Latterly they have been considered rather in the light of lumber; but having been seen by M. Stanislaus, a Pole, they have now become the property of a Russian nobleman, Gregoire Tschertkoff, who intends presenting them to the Emperor of Russia, in order that they may be placed among other relics of Peter the Great at Moscow.

CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA.

THE CIVIL WAR IN COLOMBIA ENDED—MEETING OF THE PANAMA LEGISLATURE—CAPTURE OF ONE OF THE ASSASSINS OF PRESIDENT MORENO.

PANAMA, Aug. 17.—Gen. Santo Domingo Vila forced the passage of El Banco, on the Magdalena River with two steamers, armed by the State of Bolivar, though not without a considerable loss of men and officers. Reinforcements arrived from Bogota of 750 men, under the orders of Gens. Patria and Lopez, making with those under Gen. Delgado at the Banco, about one thousand men. Santo Domingo Vila made proposals of peace, and they were accepted by the Federal commanders. The forces of Bolivar were to return to Barranquilla, and the national forces not to descend lower than Magangue until the approval of President Peres is obtained. The Isthmus had been in the meantime declared in a state of siege, a forced loan decreed of $100,000, and the Militia force of the State increased. On being informed of the treaty of peace signed on the Magdalena River, this state of siege was abolished and Panama declared in friendly relation with the Federal Government. The Bolivar authorities took $150,000 out of the Custom-house. The Federal Government declared to the Foreign Resident Ministers at Bogota that it could no longer protect foreign interests in the coast States and requested them to do so.

A Señor Aizpuru, a brother of the ex-President Correoso, has raised the flag of rebellion against the State Government of Panama, at a place called Chame, not far from Panama. The Government sent down a force of about sixty men against them, but they got beaten and returned to the city bearing their dead and wounded. President Miro then went with a force of 200 men, but the enemy fled to the woods. The expedition, after an absence of three days, returned here on the 13th inst. Since then all appears quiet and will probably remain so, if matters are arranged between the Federal Government and the States on the Atlantic coast.

The Legislature of Panama assembled on the 15th inst., elected its officers, and heard read the message from the President. Dr. Nuñez, the candidate of the Coast States for President of the Union, proposed to Dr. Parra, the Government candidate, that he (Nuñez) was willing to resign if Parra would do the same, in order to avoid war. Parra refused.

The United States ships Omaha and Richmond are at anchor in Panama harbor. The latter arrived on the 12th inst., six days from Payta.

The United States steam-ship Worcester arrived at Aspinwall on the evening of the 14th, from New-York.

It is reported that Valmaseda, Captain General of Cuba, at the instance of the Spanish Government, sent a note by special envoy to President Barrios, of Guatemala, taking the Guatemalan Government to task for its proclamation recognizing the Cuban Republic, and insisting on its revocation. Guatemala has consented to send a Minister to Madrid to discuss the matter.

Cornejo, another of the assassins of President Moreno, of Ecuador, has been captured and shot at Quito. Dr. Manuel Polanco, with whom he was in correspondence, has been sentenced to nine years' imprisonment, and will be further tried by court-martial as chief [illegible]tigator of the conspiracy. Several other citizen[illegible] [illegible]plicated in the affair have been banished. Rigid [illegible]easures have been adopted against the press.

The submarine ca[illegible] has been laid as far as Caldera, Chili, whence land telegraphic communication is had with Buenos Ayres and Rio Janeiro. The Presidents of Peru and Chili have exchanged congratulations with the Emperor of Brazil and the President of the Argentine Confederation on the completion of the new link between the countries. The President of Peru has asked for a loan of 8,000,000 soles; the banks offered 1,000,000, which the Government refused, and threatened to issue paper money unless relief was forthcoming.

The Cuban steamer Uruguay, late the Octavia, bearing the flag of Uruguay, arrived at this port on the afternoon of the 11th inst. She came from San Andres, where she had been for arms and ammunition that were sent from here on the brig Nile between two and three months ago; also for coal that she expected to find, but which had not yet arrived. She passed the schooner bearing the coal somewhere between Aspinwall and San Andres. After taking on a quantity of coal and provisions, she sailed from here the evening of the 13th inst., probably for Cuba. The Uruguay is commanded by Capt. Summers, an American, I think. The crew are mostly Cubans. While here she lost seven of her crew by desertion.

TERRIBLE LOSS OF LIFE IN INDIA.

TWO HUNDRED PILGRIMS DROWNED.

From our foreign exchanges we get more detailed accounts of the shocking disaster in India early in August, of which brief cable announcement was made at the time. A correspondent writes as follows from Madura, Aug. 8, to the Madras *Mail*: "Intelligence has been received at this station of a frightful catastrophe which befell a party of pilgrims to the Mahalingam shrine, on the Tinnevelly frontier, on the evening of Sunday last. If we are to believe the reports of returned pilgrims, more than two hundred persons were drowned under circumstances of the most heart-rending character. Thirty-three of the Madura pilgrims have been either carried away by the mountain torrent or are missing; and it is frightful to think how many more, from Tinnevelly or other parts, may have shared the same fate. The shrine in question stands on the summit of one of the Saduragiri hills (literally four hills) which form a portion of the Saptoor estate, though included in the Tinnevelly district. The direction from Madura is south-south-west, and the distance nearly fifty miles. What particular manifestation of Siva this shrine was built to commemorate I cannot at present tell, nor is it known where the first devotee from whom the present one traces an unbroken line of succession established himself; but, however that might have been, thousands of people from all parts of the country flock thither in this part of the year to get cured of fancied or real evils, and, if possible, to lay by a store of blessings for themselves and their children. From the base of the hill a long circuitous path leads up to the shrine for a distance of ten miles or so, along fearful chasms, and deep, meandering mountain torrents, and through meshes of cane-brake or other underwood. The pilgrims, arrived at the shrine, used to pass a night or so in the jungle without anything like a roof over their heads. The dry bed of a mountain torrent that skirts the shrine used to be their quarters; and there they cooked and ate their meals, sung and danced, and otherwise made themselves comfortable. On the evening of Sunday last, there was the same spectacle as used to be in former years—thousands of men, women and children were talking, or eating, or dancing in the sandy bed; hundreds of sheep and fowls, brought up to be sacrificed, stood in mournful groups each waiting its turn; some pilgrims, more religious than the rest, were rolling in front of the shrine or performing other equally curious evolutions—in fact, everything went on without a hitch. At 5 P. M. there was a tremendous shower of rain; ten minutes later the hitherto dry bed was full, and the water rushed down headlong, carrying those who could not force their way through the crowd, and the general confusion was rendered still more dreadful by the darkness. Many dead bodies intercepted by roots and bushes were picked up in the bed; a good many were seen floating on toward the Waptrap tank, and some were found jammed between stones, and only a very few of the ill-starred lot saved themselves by catching hold of some friendly bough."

PAINFUL SURPRISE TO A SISTER.

The Milford (Del.) *News* says: "On Thursday, 16th inst., Mary Gray, of West Chester, was found dead in her house in West Chester. Her sister, the only companion of the household, left on the preceding Tuesday to visit some friends, and in spite of every exertion to ascertain her whereabouts the efforts proved unavailing, and in the absence of all family connections the body was interred on Saturday afternoon. On Saturday evening, a few hours after the funeral, the sister returned, and upon entering the house was surprised at finding everything so quiet and cheerless, and not until the intelligence was then imparted to her was she made acquainted with the truth. She subsequently informed her friends that she was only about one and a half miles from West Chester all the while, but the family were not subscribers to the newspaper, and hence she failed to learn of the sudden death of her sister."

THE ECLIPSE OF THE SUN.

BY PROF. STEPHEN ALEXANDER.

As the distance of the moon from the earth varies to the extent of about one-twentieth of the whole mean or average distance, her apparent diameter, which is nearly in the inverse ratio of the distance, will vary between two limits which may be nearly represented by the numbers 21 and 19 respectively; while, as the distance of the sun from the earth varies only to the extent of about seventeen one-thousandths of the mean, the change in his apparent diameter is comparatively small. Then, as the apparent diameter of the moon at her mean distance from us is (even then) somewhat less than that of the sun, it must frequently happen that, when the moon, at new moon, is seen between us and the sun, that being apparently as well as really the smaller body, the moon cannot cover the whole sun; but, where the centre of the one appears nearly in front of the centre of the other, the outer portion of the sun's disk will appear all around the dark hemisphere of the moon—then turned toward us—in the form of a brilliant and exquisitely beautiful ring; and we thus have what is termed an annular eclipse, (from the Latin *annulus*, the diminutive of *annus*, a ring.)

Such an eclipse will be visible on the 29th of the present month in portions of the several States of New-York, Vermont, Massachusetts, New-Hampshire, and Maine.

Where the centre of the moon's dark disk is precisely in front of that of the sun, we have a central eclipse, and the bright ring is then symmetrical—it appearing of an equal breadth all around.

To a place a little to one side of the position at which that occurs the moon appears, as it were, thrust over (projected) toward the other side; and this more, the further a place is from the position at which the eclipse is central, until the limit is reached where the edge of the moon's disk seems to touch that of the sun on the inside, and thus the breadth of the ring is there reduced to nothing. To a place a little beyond where that occurs the edge of the moon will be projected beyond that of the sun, and the ring be broken, so that the eclipse, just then and there, will not be annular.

Just these appearances will themselves take place as the moon, after the central eclipse, advances even to the breaking of the ring—the edge of her dark disk, when that happens, seemingly touching the edge of that of the sun on the inside, and immediately afterward rupturing the ring.

The like occurs, but in an inverse order, when the ring is first completed, or at the formation of the ring.

Both the formation and the rupture of the ring are not unfrequently accompanied by very beautiful phenomena, which in some cases also succeed one another with surprising rapidity. Among these is the phenomenon, or rather are the phenomena, known as "the Baily beads," appearances like bright beads or like drops of mercury, &c., showing themselves between the exquisitely sharp and beautiful cusps extending toward one another to form the ring, to which very special attention was called by the astronomer Francis Baily in 1836. Sometimes, as the rough edge of the moon advances, these intervening portions of the forming ring appear serrated. Just before the appearance of the beads, &c., it not unfrequently happens that the intervening portion of the moon's dark edge is bordered by a band of light, not sharply defined on the outside, and which resembles a miniature aurora borealis. This seems to be due to the exposure of the less brilliant material which surrounds the sun's bright globe.

At the rupture of the ring similar appearances are not unusual, but in an inverse order; and all these special phenomena have been visible, (with variety of circumstance,) where the eclipse, though annular, was not central.

The phenomena here specified may all be seen through a small telescope (or even through a spy-glass) of low power—the eye being, of course, defended by a screen glass; and when they have been witnessed they will not soon be forgotten.

[For the low altitude at which this eclipse will occur with us the screen glass need not be so dark as usual. A red screen glass seems to show some of the phenomena better and longer than glasses of another tint, but it is less agreeable to the eye. A neutral tint seems for most purposes to be preferable.]

The sun, on the 29th, will rise centrally eclipsed, at a place a little south of Lake Ontario, and to the east of the City of Rochester, New-York. The line of the central eclipse faced thence eastward nearly coincides with a parallel of latitude running through the States already specified, and the eclipse near to that line will be very nearly central, with variety of circumstances, as specified in what now follows: It should be premised that by the time of sunrise is to be understood that of rising of the sun's lower limb—the position of the same corrected for refraction.

When the time of the nearest approach of the centres alone is given, that is a close approximation obtained by interpolation.

(A.) ECLIPSE ANNULAR AND NEARLY CENTRAL.

1. *Rochester, N. Y.*—Eclipse will most probably be annular for a few seconds after sunrise, 5:57 A. M. Even this result, if visible, be due to refraction. The form of the ring will be somewhat oval, the lower limb of the sun being as usual more elevated by refraction than the upper, and the ring, if seen, will appear very narrow on the lower side.

The like may be stated as being very nearly true of, 2, Canandaigua; 3, Lyons, and 4, Oswego, N. Y., the last having the eclipse nearly central, in all probability, about three minutes after sunrise.

5. *Syracuse, N. Y.*—Nearest approach of centres at 6:02:06 A. M., five minutes after sunrise.

6. *Rome, N. Y.*—Nearest approach 6:04:58, eight minutes after sunrise.

7. *Utica, N. Y.*—Nearest approach, 6:6:17, 9 minutes after sunrise.

8. *Saratoga, N. Y.*—Sun (lower limb) rises eclipsed at 5:57:2—fraction of the sun's diameter eclipsed at sunrise, 0.75; formation of the ring, 6:10:14.14; central eclipse 6:11:48.10—1:33.96; rupture of the ring, 6:13:22.29—1:34:19; total time, 3:8.15. Nearest approach of centres 1.025, D. N.

9. *Bennington, Vt.*—Nearest approach, 6:14:23.

10. *Fayetteville, Vt.*—Nearest approach, 6:16:30.8.

11. *Keene, N. H.*—Nearest approach, 6:18:7.

12. *Amherst, N. H.*—6:20:54.5.

13. *Manchester, N. H.*—Sun rises eclipsed at 5:56:58.7—fraction of sun's diameter eclipsed at sunrise, 0.61; formation of the ring, 6:20:6.52—1:33.91; central eclipse, 6:21:30.43—1:34.57; total time, 3:8.48; rupture of the ring, 6:23:15. Nearest approach, 1.7, D. N.

14. *Exeter, N. H.*—Nearest approach, 6:23:43.

15. *Portsmouth N. H.*—Nearest approach, 6:24:11.

(B) ECLIPSE ANNULAR BUT NOT CENTRAL.

16. *Schenectady, N. Y.*—(South of central path—obtained by interpolation between the result for Saratoga and that for Albany)—Formation of the ring, 6:9:40.4—1:27.8; nearest approach, 6:11:8.2—1:27.8; rupture of the ring, 6:12:36.

17. *Albany, N. Y.*—(South of central path)—Sun rises eclipsed at 5:56:56; fraction of sun's diameter eclipsed at sunrise, 0.75; formation of the ring, 6:10:38.05—1:21.56; nearest approach, 6:11:59.31—1:21.37—2:42.63; rupture of the ring, 6:13:20.68; nearest approach, 22.57, D. N.

17. *Troy, N. Y.*—(South of central path)—Nearest approach, 6:12:11.7.

19. *Concord, N. H.*—North of central path)—Nearest approach, 6:21:7.5.

(C) NEAR TO THE LIMIT OF THE ANNULAR PHASE

20. *Coxsackie, N. Y.*—(South of central path)—Sun rises eclipsed about 5:57; formation of the ring, 6:11:11.1—40.5; rupture of the ring, 6:12:32.0—40.4—1:20.9; nearest approach, 40.37, D. N.

21. *Lenox, Mass.*—(South of central path)—Sun rises eclipsed about 5:57; formation of the ring, 6:13:3.56—43.7; rupture of the ring, 6:14:30.87—43.7—1:27.3; nearest approach, 39.63, D. N.

22. *Hudson and Athens, N. Y.*—(South of central path)—The small differences in the computed semi-diameters from different ephemerides, the roughness of the moon's edge, &c., make the precise limit a little doubtful; but Hudson and Athens very possibly may have a momentary duration of the ring, just formed, and almost immediately broken.

(D) ECLIPSE NOT ANNULAR.

23. *City of New-York* (*City Hall.*)—Sun rises eclipsed at 5:56:25—fraction of diameter eclipsed at sunrise, 0.76; greatest obscuration, 6:11:27.4; fraction of diameter eclipsed at greatest obscuration, 0.91; nearest approach of centres, 2:14.07.

24. *Newark, N. J.*—Greatest obscuration at 6:10:46. Other phases all but the same with those for New-York.

25. *Princeton, N. J.*—Sun rises eclipsed at 5:56:19.9—fraction of diameter eclipsed at sunrise, 0.79; greatest obscuration, 6:7:23.2, (only 11m. after sunrise,) Princeton, like the places in Western New-York, being near to the limit at which the greatest obscuration will occur at sunrise. Nearest approach of centres, 2:38.33.

One other phenomenon remains to be noticed. If small balls be exposed to the sun's rays during the existence of the annular eclipse, the shadows, both the dark and the outer faint one, will have a striking distinctness of outline; and if the distance of the screen receiving the shadows be more than about 110 diameters of the ball the faint shadow will alone exist, and it will itself have the form of a ring.

Among other places at which the eclipse will moreover be annular are Lowell and Newburyport, somewhat to the south of the central path, Boston and Cambridge situated in that respect a good deal like Albany, and Northampton and Worcester near to the south limit of the annular phase.

The size and duration of the ring have been determined by using the diameter of the sun as given in the American Ephemeris and Nautical Almanac, and the diameter of the moon as given in the English Nautical Almanac, an arrangement found to answer best in the instance of the (observed) annular eclipse of 1865, under nearly similar circumstances. With other combinations of the data we would find the ring to be a little wider and to last a very little longer.

THE TEXAS DISASTERS.

ACCOUNTS FROM HOUSTON—PERILOUS ADVENTURES OF A FAMILY—ADULTS AND CHILDREN DROWNED—A BIRTH.

The Houston (Texas) *Telegraph* of Tuesday, 21st inst., says:

"Mr. and Mrs. West (formerly Mrs. Grafton) occupied a new house at Baytown. Mrs. McKee and little Clara Grafton, Mrs. West's child, were with them. When the water rose over Hog Island, Mr. McKee, Charles Post, (the light-keeper,) and Mrs. Pierce with four children, abandoned that place and came in a skiff to West's Thursday morning before daylight. During Thursday the water rose gradually in the house, and by afternoon reached the ceiling. They hung on by the windows until about 4 P. M., when finding that the water was gaining, they got into a skiff, with the hope of reaching the high land. In half an hour the skiff swamped, and in getting hold of the windows again, two children were lost, the oldest and youngest girls. Mr. West then made a hole in the roof, and all were got on it. Small hand holes were made to cling to. In a short time the roof was swept away from the building, the tide carrying them up the bay several miles. They drifted about Thursday night and Friday, at the mercy of the waves, during which time Mr. McKee and Mr. Post got in a tree, when the norther came out Friday and drove them back down the bay. Of the occupants of the roof none remained but Mr. and Mrs. West, Mrs. Pierce, and one child, and Mr. Post. The wind drove them across the bay and the current into the mouth of the canal. Just as the roof entered the canal it turned over and Mrs. Pierce and the child were lost. Mr. West rose, clinging to his wife, and seized the roof again; the current swept the roof over on the east side, and when it struck the bank the two were thrown up on the side of the dump. Post was able to reach the bank, West was senseless, and Mrs. West stunned, but moaning. The tug Coates had been driven by the gale on the Point and lay on the other side of the dump. Mr. Nelson, who had brought her up from Red Fish through the gale, and Mr. Rhett, master mechanic, were on board. Hearing the moans, they went over the dump and carried the rescued pair on board the tug. About 7 P. M., within half an hour after Mrs. West was carrid on the tug, she was taken ill and gave birth to a boy. These rugged men, fathers themselves, yet unused to such ministrations, aided by Mr. West, faithfully performed the duties belonging to gentler hands. The brave little woman who had undergone all these perils, seeing mother, child, sister and her four nieces swept away before her eyes, gave those directions which doubtless saved her life and that of the babe. As soon as mother and babe were in condition to be moved and the gale would permit, a couch was made and the men of the dredging fleet carried them up to the old Morgan place, occupied by Mr. Tom Edwards, where every possible arrangement was made for their comfort. Yesterday evening, when the Fowler left Morgan's Point both were doing well. The hospitality of Mr. and Mrs. Edwards, who surrendered their residence to some five or six homeless families, deserves remembered.

Mr. McKee was rescued Thursday night; also Joseph Martin and his wife, who had left Hog Island and got into trees.

CHAUTAUQUA AND CATTARAUGUS NOMINATIONS.

The Republican Congressional Convention for the Thirty-third District met in Jamestown on Friday, all the towns in the two counties, Chautauqua and Cattaraugus, being fully represented. Silas Vinton, of Gowanda, was chosen Chairman; J. T. Williams, of Dunkirk, and Col. Nash, of Cattaraugus, Secretaries. For candidates for Congress the vote was divided among ten different candidates. The first informal ballot resulted as follows:

Walter L. Sessions	28
Nelson I. Norton	16
Mr. Van Aernam	13
Dr. F. B. Brewer	21
Scattering	11
Blanks	11

Seven more informal ballots were taken. After the eighth ballot Mr. Van Aernam withdrew in favor of Mr. Norton, Cattaraugus concentrated on Norton, the Brewer strength, all there was of it, was also given to Norton, and the ninth ballot resulted as follows:

N. I. Norton	54
W. L. Sessions	45

Loren B. Sessions moved that the nomination of Nelson I. Norton, of Hinsdale, Cattaraugus County, be made unanimous. The motion was carried.

Mr. Norton was notified of his nomination and called into the convention. He spoke at some length, and was repeatedly and enthusiastically cheered. He paid Mr. Sessions several fine compliments in his speech.

The Republican Convention to nominate a candidate for State Senator was also held in Jamestown on Friday. Nine ballots were taken. On the last and decisive one C. P. Vedder, of Ellicottville, Cattaraugus County, was nominated by 61 votes to 37 cast for W. S. Cameron. Cattaraugus thus secured both candidates, but the correspondent of the Buffalo *Express* says that the best of feeling prevails, and the determination is to elect these candidates.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

The attempted revolution in San Domingo has proved a failure.

George R. Budd, one of the oldest and best known citizens of St. Louis, died on Friday.

The American fishing fleet off Cape Breton has so far met with poor success, mackerel being very scarce.

Rev. Father P. Bede O'Connor, Vicar General of the Diocese of Vincennes, Ind., died in Terre Haute yesterday of congestion of the stomach.

Matthew McIntyre, who was crushed by the cars at Central Falls, R. I., on Friday night, died two hours after reaching the hospital. He is said to have a wife in Baltimore.

At a meeting of the bar of Albany County on Friday arrangements were made to attend the funeral of the late Judge John H. Reynolds, at Kinderhook, on Tuesday next.

The annual foot-ball game between the Freshmen and the Sophomore classes of Brown University took place on Saturday with unusual excitement. The Sophomores won.

Ernst C. Schmidt, aged forty-five, residing at No. 395 South Charles street, Baltimore, committed suicide early yesterday morning by hanging. He had been drinking excessively for some time past.

Richard Wannamaker, of Paterson, N. J., a brakeman on the Erie Railway, was struck at the depot in that city last evening by the Orange County express, and so badly hurt that he is not expected to live.

Ellen Post, aged twenty-eight years, whose friends reside near Burlington, Vt., died of disease at the Police station in Providence, R. I., on Saturday night, having been turned out of her lodging the evening previous for non-payment of rent.

Richmond papers publish an appeal for funds to provide the city with an equestrian statue of Gen. Robert E. Lee. It closes with these words: "Virginians, Englishmen have given us a statue of Jackson. Let Virginians themselves provide one for Lee."

Thomas M. Tyrrell, formerly an actor of some note in England, and for some years past a teacher of elocution in Providence, R. I., was buried there yesterday afternoon. The various orders of Sons of Temperance, Temple of Honor, and Sons of Jonadab appeared in the procession.

MR. LICK'S OBSERVATORY.

James Lick has made a proposition to the Board of Supervisors of Santa Clara County, Cal., to locate his observatory on the summit of Mount Hamilton, in that county, on condition that the county will build a road from Santa Clara avenue to the proposed site. The San Jose papers enthusiastically favor an appropriation for the purpose. Mr. Lick thus explains his plan: "Being more interested in the observatory and telescope, which I have ordered to be erected on this coast, than any of my other projects, and which I intend to be in advance of any other scientific work in the world, the question of its location has been a matter of deep interest to me. Of the many locations proposed, I have after much deliberation thought favorably of locating it on the summit of Mount Hamilton, Santa Clara County, providing this, my petition to your honorable body, is received with favor. The advantages its near vicinity would be to the general public and tourists from abroad of course I have taken into consideration, but above all, the benefits to be derived from it by the inhabitants of Santa Clara County and City of San Jose. You are no doubt aware that I have donated for the purpose above mentioned $800,000. Out of this sum a corps of astronomers and engineers are to be engaged and salaried for an indefinite period, and you will observe that economy must be practiced in its distribution."

WHEN THE LIVER IS OUT OF ORDER use DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS, and you will bring back this organ to a healthy condition, and get rid of many distressing symptoms. Sold everywhere.—*Advertisement.*

Sweeter than a Kiss
To hear Dr. Colton, at the Cooper Institute, say "All right," when you are waking from a laughing-gas sleep, to find you have lost twenty teeth, or stumps, without knowing it.—*Advertisement.*

A VALUABLE EXPERIENCE.—Thousands of ruptured ones through all the length and breadth of the land have been permanently cured by the ELASTIC TRUSS COMPANY, No. 683 Broadway. Adopted by Government for pensioners.—*Advertisement.*

Thousands of dollars and your life may be saved before Spring by protecting your house with HOLMES' BURGLAR ALARM TELEGRAPH. No. 571 Broadway.

Wm. Everdell's Sons, No. 104 Fulton st.
Established 1815. No branch offices.
Card Engravers, Label and Job Printers, Stationers, &c.

No medicine ever had stronger recommendations for its intrinsic merit than the PERUVIAN SYRUP.

Use Brummell's Celebrated Cough Drops.—The genuine have A. H. B. on each drop.

MARRIED.

DAVENPORT—CROMWELL.—On the 15th inst., by Friends' ceremony, CHARLES E. DAVENPORT to ANNA CROMWELL, all of Brooklyn. No cards.

DIED.

BENJAMIN.—At Sing Sing, Sept. 19, DELIA F., wife of W. W. Benjamin, in the 36th year of her age.

BENTLEY.—On Sunday morning, Sept. 26, PETER BENTLEY, aged 70 years.

Funeral from his late residence on Tuesday afternoon at 3:30 o'clock.

BOGERT.—In Plainfield, N. J., on Thursday, 24th inst., CLARENCE LIVINGSTON, youngest child of Peter and Hattie A. Bogert, aged 2 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his grandfather, N. E. Smith, D. D., 2d st., Plainfield, N. J., on Monday, 27th inst., at 12 o'clock noon, without further invitation. Trains leave foot of Liberty st., Central Railroad of New-Jersey, at 10:30 A. M.

DAVIS.—On Sunday morning, Sept. 26, at the residence of William P. Dixon, 105th st. and Boulevard, SOPHIE A. SAWYER, wife of John H. Davis.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from St. Michael's Episcopal Church, 99th st. and Broadway, on Tuesday, Sept. 28, at 2 o'clock P. M.

GOODRIDGE.—On Saturday, Sept. 25, ELIZA MADELINE, daughter of Hugh W. and Adelaide Goodridge, aged 2 years and 3 months.

Funeral services on Tuesday, Sept. 28, at 3 P. M., at the house of her parents, 220 9th st., South Brooklyn.

GRACEY.—REBECCA L. GRACEY, at Moore's Mills, Dutchess County, N. Y., Sept. 22, 1875, aged 68 years.

Interred at Milford, Conn.

☞ Charleston and Columbia (S. C.) papers please copy.

HALL.—At Tarrytown, on Sunday morning, 26th inst., CHARLES C. HALL, of the firm of Hall & Bryan, New-York.

His funeral will take place on Tuesday, 28th inst., at 3:30 o'clock, from the residence of his brother, John H. Hall. Carriages will be waiting at Tarrytown on the arrival of 2 o'clock train from Grand Central Depot, 42d st. Relatives and friends respectfully invited to attend.

MINER.—At Morrisania, on Saturday, Sept. 25, GRACE H., daughter of Jacob G. and Jane Miner, in the 17th year of her age.

Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the First Congregational Church, Washington av., near 166th st., on Monday, 27th inst., at 2 P. M.

McFALL.—On Saturday, Sept. 25, at her late residence, No. 573 3d av., JEANNETTE McFALL, widow of the late Henry McFall, in the 75th year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral on Tuesday, Sept. 28, at 10 o'clock A. M.

☞ Canada and Glasgow papers please copy.

PROUDFIT.—Suddenly, 24th inst., from a fall from his carriage, at Troy, N. Y., WILLIAMS, only son of Ebenezer and Margaret E. Burden Proudfit, in the 19th year of his age.

REYNOLDS.—At Kinderhook, N. Y., Friday, Sept. 24, 1875, of consumption, JOHN H. REYNOLDS, in the 57th year of his age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

SHAW.—On Sunday morning, Sept. 26, HELEN EDWARDS, only child of George and Margaret Shaw, aged 4 months and 21 days.

SHIRLEY.—On Saturday, Sept. 25, HENRY SHIRLEY, son of the late William W. Shirley, of New-York.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at Christ Church, corner 35th st. and 5th av., on Tuesday, the 28th inst., at 10:30 A. M.

SMITH.—At the Mansion House, Brooklyn, Tuesday, Sept. 26, of consumption, HARRIET A., wife of Henry M. Smith, late of Chicago, daughter of Hon. Charles Hudson, of Lexington, Mass.

Funeral from Mansion House, Wednesday, Sept. 29, at 3 P. M. Friends will attend without further notice.

WINSOR.—On Saturday, Sept. 25, of inflammation of the brain, Rio, daughter of Capt. Henry Otis and Louisa Winsor, aged 2 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral from the residence of her grandfather, Gilbert F. Hays, No. 136 West 45th st., on Monday afternoon at 3 P. M.

☞ Boston and San Francisco papers please copy.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

A BENEFACTRESS.

Just open the door for her, and Mrs. Winslow will prove the American Florence Nightingale of the Nursery. Of this we are so sure that we will teach our "Susy" to say, "A blessing on Mrs. Winslow" for helping her to survive and escape the griping, colicking, and teething siege. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP relieves the child from pain, and cures DYSENTERY and DIARRHEA. It softens the gums, reduces inflammation, cures WIND COLIC, and carries the infant safely through the TEETHING PERIOD. It performs precisely what it professes to perform—every part of it—nothing less. We have never seen Mrs. Winslow—know her only through the preparation of her "SOOTHING SYRUP FOR CHILDREN TEETHING." If we had the power, we would make her, as she is, a physical saviour to the infant race. Sold by all druggists.

THE FOLLOWING TRIBUTE TO GOURAUD'S ORIENTAL CREAM is from the plastic pen of the late gifted Ada Clare, and was published editorially in the *Leader*: "The famous Dr. GOURAUD, of Broadway, has invented an ORIENTAL CREAM which resembles delicate enamel, and which has the merit of permitting the face to be washed, and then the cream be reapplied. This, I believe, is perfectly free from anything injurious to the skin, and is invisible—in fact, preferable to all the preparations advertised for the purpose." GOURAUD'S ITALIAN MEDICATED SOAP cures Tan, Tetter, Pimples, Scalp Diseases, Moth Patches, &c. GOURAUD'S LIQUID ROUGE gives pale lips and cheeks a delicious rose stain. GOURAUD'S LILY WHITE surpasses the imitations in quality and quantity. GOURAUD'S depot is No. 48 Bond st., New-York, and druggists.

EXTRA DRY CABINET
OF
MOET & CHANDON.
THE BEST DRY CHAMPAGNE.
For sale with the leading dealers in wines.
ANTHONY OECHS,
Sole agent for the United States.

THE NEW LAMPS FOR STREETS, WITH REFLECTORS.
BARTLETT'S "BOULEVARD" STREET and "PARK" LAMPS, with or without Porcelain or Silvered Reflectors. Also patent Torch and Key for lighting all street lamps instantaneously, the same now used in New-York, Boston, and elsewhere. Factory sales-room, No. 569 Broadway, corner Prince st., New-York.

PRIVATE LIBRARY AT AUCTION.
TUESDAY EVENING, Sept. 28, commencing at 7.30 o'clock, at the Clinton Hall Sale-rooms—Sale of the library of the late Rev. T. N. McJilton, comprising a large assortment of theological and miscellaneous books, works on Freemasonry, &c., &c.
THE MESSRS. LEAVITT, Auctioneers.

STRICTURE, VARICOCELE, HEMORRHOIDS, and their consequence nervous exhaustion; absurdity of swallowing medicines; description of three instruments for self treatment, from the concluding lecture to his private surgical class, by EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., editor of the *Scalpel*. Inclose a stamp to No. 29 5th av.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counselor at Law, Notary Public, No. 182 Broadway, Room No. 4 New-York.
N. B.—Special attention paid to settling "estates," conveyancing, and City and country collection.

MILK OF MAGNESIA CAN BE HAD OF every druggist. It is the child's medicine of the period. Every infant can swallow it and obtain relief from its ailments.

DISEASES OF MEN A SPECIALTY.—HENRY A. DANIELS, M. D., No. 144 Lexington av., near 29th st. Hours, 8 to 3.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

39 UNION SQUARE. 39
SPECIAL NOTICE.
BRENTANO'S LITERARY EMPORIUM.
AUGUST BRENTANO begs to announce to his numerous friends and patrons that he has REMOVED the LITERARY EMPORIUM from No. 33 to No. 39 UNION SQUARE, same block, one door below 17th st., where are to be found the USUAL COMPLETE ASSORTMENTS of BOOKS, PERIODICALS, and PAPERS—AMERICAN and FOREIGN, which have made
BRENTANO'S LITERARY EMPORIUM
the most popular institution of its kind in the
UNITED STATES.
39 UNION SQUARE. 39

[illegible] S COUSINS.

CHOICEST NEW MUSIC.—"BROWN EYES has that Little Maiden," G. L. Osgood, 35c.; Strauss' "Cagliostro" Waltz, 75c., and Galop, 35c.; "Jolly Fellows" Waltz, Strauss, 35c.; "Pride of Our Home," Wilson, 60c.; "Evening," Gounod, 40c.; "Coinette," Alary, 30c.; "Girofle-Girofla" and "Fille de Mme. Angot," by C. Wels, 75c.
C. H. DITSON & CO., No. 711 Broadway.

THE HOME JOURNAL, WITH EITHER of Harper's periodicals or any $4 magazine, sent one year, to any address in City or country, postage paid, for $5 25. Address Publishers HOME JOURNAL, 3 Park Place, N. Y.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

Business during the present week has been mainly confined to foreclosure sales, and in most instances the property has been purchased by parties in interest. The auctions have attracted a larger attendance than usual at the Exchange, and considerable interest has been manifested in the proceedings, but investors are still holding back, waiting for lower prices. In the general market, business gives no signs of returning activity, if we except house renting, which for the Fall season has been better than was expected. The auctions noticed for Saturday at the Exchange were both postponed, namely: Sale by James M. Miller of the house and lot No. 148 Mulberry street, south of Grand street, adjourned to Oct. 2, and sale by Charles S. Carter of a warehouse, with plot, on East One Hundred and Twenty-eighth street, west of Third avenue, adjourned to Oct. 11.

The total value of City real estate sold at the Exchange for the week ending with Saturday, Sept. 25, amounts to $235,296, as against $111,590, the figures for the previous six business days.

We would call attention to the card in our advertising columns of Messrs. Blackwell & Riker, No. 4 Pine street, offering for sale desirable building lots located at Creedmoor, within thirty minutes' distance from Hunter's Point, and easily accessible from this City. In connection with this property it is proposed to organize a building loan and saving society, controlled by purchasers of lots, for the purpose of extending aid, at a low rate of interest, for immediate improvement. This plan has been found to work admirably in Philadelphia, and the system is to work now first attempted here. Full particulars relating to the project can be obtained from the firm above named.

THIS WEEK'S AUCTIONS.

For the present week, at the Exchange, the following sales are thus far announced:

To-day, (Monday,) Sept. 27.

By Richard V. Harnett, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Jefferson M. Levi, Esq., Referee, of forty-four and one-half acres of land on Riverdale avenue, west side, adjoining land of the estate of Abraham Schermerhorn, deceased, in the village of Yonkers, Westchester County.

Tuesday, Sept. 28.

By James M. Miller, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, William H. Leonard, Esq., Referee, of one lot, 25 by 37.5, with improvements, on Seventh avenue, east side, extending through to Broadway, 75.5 feet north of Forty-second street. Also, similar sale, Thomas H. Landon, Esq., Referee, of one house, with lot 25 by 75, on First avenue, west side, 50.4 feet south of Fifty-fourth street. Also, similar sale, N. Jarvis, Jr., Esq., Referee, of one house, with lot 26 by 100, on Monroe street, north side, between Rutgers and Jefferson streets. Also, public auction sale of four four-story brown-stone-front stores and dwellings, with lots each 25 by 75, on First avenue, south-east corner of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street, and one four-story and basement brown-stone-front house, with lot 25 by 75, on East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street, south side, 75 feet east of First avenue.

By A. H. Muller & Son, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, William A. Boyd, Esq., Referee, of one plot, 108 by 150, on Fourth avenue, south-east corner of Ninety-first street.

By Peter F. Meyer, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Henry D. Purroy, Esq., Referee, of one house and lot on Monroe street, east side, known as lot No. 63 on map of estate of Henry Rutgers, deceased.

By Richard V. Harnett, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, William Sinclair, Esq., Referee, of the three-story brick house, with lot, No. 521 West Twenty-ninth street, north side, west of Tenth avenue. Also, similar sale, H. W. Kennedy, Esq., Referee, of two houses, with lots each 25 by 100.11, on East One Hundred and Sixth street, south side, 330 feet west of Fourth avenue.

By Blackwell & Riker, Superior Court foreclosure sale, John Pyne, Esq., Referee, of the three-story and basement brown-stone-front house, with lot 17.6 by 99.11, No. 152 East One Hundred and Twenty-seventh street, south side, 300 feet west of Third avenue.

By H. W. Coates, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, B. E. McCafferty, Esq., Referee, of one house, with lot 25 by 100, on Ninth avenue, east side, 50.5 feet south of Seventy-first street.

By John H. Wilson, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, William H. Ryan, Esq., Referee, of one house, with lot 20 by 80, on East Sixty-first street, south side, 80 feet west of Lexington avenue.

By E. A. Lawrence & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, E. D. Gale, Esq., Referee, of one house, with lot 25 by 114 by 31 by 94.7, on Third avenue, west side, 105.1 feet north of Eighty-eighth street.

By V. K. Stevenson, Jr., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, A. H. Holmes, Esq., Referee, of a plot of land, 175.3 by 212 by 54 by 167 by 141.5 by 23 by 132 by 58 by 86 by 65, bounded by Morrisania avenue, Helen, Ella, and Lewis streets, Morrisania, Twenty-third Ward.

By William Kennelly, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, J. P. Ledwith, Esq., Referee, of one plot, 55 by 182.9 by 62.10 by 55, on Tenth avenue, 202.5 feet north of King's Bridge road.

Wednesday, Sept. 29.

By E. A. Lawrence & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, E. D. Gale, Esq., Referee, of a plot of land containing thirteen city lots, in size 302,11 by 183.4 by 230, on Prescott avenue, south-west corner of Nichols place, known as lots numbered from 479 to 486, part No. 3, estate of Isaac Dyckman, deceased; also four lots, together in size 51.9 by 202 by 54.3 by 235, on Nichols place, south side, 183.4 feet west of Prescott avenue, known as lots Nos. 477, 478, 487, and 488 of the same estate, and adjoining above.

By J. Thomas Stearns, foreclosure sale, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, William V. McDaniel, Esq., Referee, of a one-half interest in five lots, forming plot 155 by 122.6 on Washington avenue, east side, known as lot No. 3 of map of village of Morrisania.

Thursday, Sept. 30.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, George P. Smith, Esq., Referee, of one house, stable, and plot, 75 by 199.10, on West One Hundred and Fifty-first street, north side, extending through to One Hundred and Fifty-second street, 100 feet west of Tenth avenue.

By Samuel A. Steele, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, William Sinclair, Esq., Referee, of one house, with lot 25 by 100, on West Fifty-first street, north side, 150 feet east of Seventh avenue.

Friday, Oct. 1.

By William Kennelly, Supreme Court foreclosure sales, Thomas Boese, Esq., Referee, of a lease of plot, 58 by 142.4, on West Twenty-third street, north side, 300 feet east of Ninth avenue, with lot in rear, 8 by 55, fronting on West Twenty-fourth street. Also, similar sale, same Referee, of the following leasehold property: One plot, 180 by 63, with buildings, on West Twenty-third street, north side, 95 feet west of Eighth avenue, known as Nos. 307, 311, 313, 315, 319, 321, and 323 West Twenty-third street; also, one house, with lot 19 by 55, No. 312 West Twenty-fourth street, south side, 75 feet west of Eighth avenue; also, one house, with lot 21 by 55, No. 304 West Twenty-fourth street, south side, 104 feet west of Eighth avenue; also, one house, with lot 16.6 by 55, No. 316 West Twenty-fourth street, south side, 258.6 feet west of Eighth avenue, and one house, with lot 25 by 98.9, No. 318 West Twenty-fourth street, south side, between Eighth and Ninth avenues.

By James M. Miller, foreclosure sale by order of the Court of Common Pleas, William S. Keiley, Esq., Referee, of one house, with plot 40 by 95, on Madison avenue, west side, 85.5 feet north of Forty-fourth street. Also, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, N. Jarvis, Jr., Esq., Referee, of one house, with lot 25 by 100.4, on East Sixty-fifth street, north side, 200 feet east of Second avenue.

By Peter F. Meyer, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Henry D. Purroy, Esq., Referee, of four lots, each 25 by 100.11, on Tenth avenue, south-west corner of One Hundred and Eighth street.

By D. M. Seaman, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, J. P. Ledwith, Esq., Referee, of one house, with lot 25 by 98.9, on West Fortieth street, north side, 326 feet east of Eighth avenue. Also, similar sale, William Sinclair, Esq., Referee, of one three-story frame house, with lot 18 by 100.11, on East One Hundred and Sixth street, south side, 196 feet east of Third avenue.

By George H. Scott, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, George B. Pentz, Esq., Referee, of one house, with lot 18 by 74.10, on East One Hundred and Twenty-seventh street, south side, 18 feet east of Fourth avenue.

By E. A. Lawrence & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, E. D. Gale, Esq., Referee, of a plot of land 100 by 134.6 by 100 by 140.10, on West One Hundred and Seventy-fifth street, south side, 500 feet west of Tenth avenue.

By Richard V. Harnett, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, T. Burwell, Esq., Referee, of a plot of land on Washington avenue, north-east corner of First street, Morrisania, Twenty-third Ward.

Saturday, Oct. 2.

By A. H. Muller & Son, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Frank Rudd, Esq., Referee, of two houses, with lots each 25 by 100.5, on east Fifty-fourth street, south side, 100 feet west of First avenue.

By James M. Miller, Superior Court foreclosure sale, Joseph Meeks, Esq., Referee, of the house, with lot 27.2 by 106, No. 148 Mulberry street, east side, 76.6 feet south of Grand street.

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Friday, Sept. 24.

Leonard st., No. 73, 24.7x100; James H. Smith to Joseph Tucker, Sr.	nom.
Leonard st., same property; Joseph Tucker to Annie, wife of James H. Smith	nom.
Morrisania, Morris av., n. w. s., (irregular;) Harriet Toy and others to Mary Pickard	$660
West Farms; George W. Martin and wife to Fanny, wife of Charles Loewenthal	2,900
7th av., e. s., 74.1 ft. n. of 34th st., (irregular;) Rosanie, wife of Jacob Newberger, and husband, to M. Theo. Gibbins	72,500
24th st., n. s., 677 ft. e. of 6th av., 24x98.9; John Morrissey and wife to Albert Spencer	40,000
26th st., s. s., 300 ft. w. of 9th av., 36.9x98.9; Thomas Murphy and wife to Patrick Cowen	8,250
39th st., n. s., 225 ft. w. of 5th av., 20x98.9; Bradbury C. Chetwood, Referee, to William A. Darling	28,300
60th st., s. e. corner of 4th av., 20x100.5; Edward D. Gale, Referee, to Max Danziger	26,000
84th st., n. s., 175 ft. w. of 11th av., 25x102.2; Oliver R. Steele, Referee, to Union Dime Savings Institution	2,500
LEASES.	
Bleecker st., No. 270, store and cellar, 6 years from May 1, 1876; Jane M. Dugdale to William C. R. Simpson	$900
Dey st., No. 44, 5 years from May 1, 1876; E. E. Marcy to Greek Confectionery Company	2,400

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A LARGE, FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, four-story and basement, with all the modern conveniences, Nos. 36 and 38 East 39th st., between Madison and Park avs.; house 38.6 feet front; lot, 55 feet by half the block. Apply to THOMAS MURPHY, No. 31 Broad st.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE house No. 27 West 45th st., 20x50 feet, with two-story extension, dining-room on the first floor. This house is in the most perfect order, and is one of the most attractive now in the market. If not disposed of previously, will be sold at auction THURSDAY, Sept. 30. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st. and No. 35 East 17th st.

VALUABLE INVESTMENT.—PROPERTY FOR SALE ON CHATHAM ST., near CHAMBERS ST. Five-story building, about 25x108 feet; also, a five-story brick store on VESEY ST., between CHURCH and GREENWICH, 26x101 feet; both well rented. For full particulars apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON, No. 7 Pine st.

AN OFFER WANTED FOR NO. 17 EAST 73d st.—22x60, four stories and basement; hardwood finish. Inquire on premises or of JAMES BLACKHURST, No. 225 West 48th st.

COMBINATION COOKING OR LAUNDRY ranges that heat three rooms above with same fuel used in other range for cooking only. HALL, GRIPPEN & CO., 3d av., above 23d st., New-York.

ANY PORTION OF FIFTY-TWO LOTS, IN-cluding three houses, to be sold for cash; well located in the Twenty-fourth Ward; the best offer will be taken; we mean to sell. RIKER & CO., No. 5 Pine st.

FOR SALE.—THE HANDSOME THREE-STORY brown-stone house No. 139 East 52d st., two doors from Lexington av., will be sold very low. Apply on premises.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

QUICK TRANSIT AND LOW RATES.

Flushing, North Shore and Central Railroad trains will leave

HUNTER'S POINT DEPOT, LEFT HAND SIDE OF FERRY,

TUESDAY, Sept. 28, WEDNESDAY, Sept. 29, THURSDAY, Sept. 30, at 9:35 A. M., 10:15 A. M., 11 A. M., 1 P. M., 2:30 P. M., giving opportunity to persons wishing to attend the

THIRTY-FOURTH ANNUAL QUEENS COUNTY FAIR AT MINEOLA,

near A. T. Stewart's

GARDEN CITY.

Also, to attend

THIRD ANNUAL FALL MEETING

of the National Rifle Association at

CREEDMOOR

BUY A LOT AT

CREEDMOOR OR QUEENS.

Land high and well drained.

STREETS ALL GRADED.

30 MINUTES from Hunter's Point by

TWO RAILROADS.

Early and late trains.

POST and TELEGRAPH OFFICES, CHURCHES, SCHOOLS and STORES adjoin the property.

A BUILDING, LOAN and SAVINGS SOCIETY (to be organized and controlled by purchasers of lots) will loan money to those desiring to build.

LOTS $150 to $350 each.

PAYMENTS $10 PER MONTH.

Half of the monthly payments to go to Building Fund if desired by the purchasers.

For maps and further particulars see

CREEDMOOR LAND ASSOCIATION,

BLACKWELL & RIKER, Agents,

No. 4 PINE ST., NEW-YORK.

WANTED.—A RELIABLE AGENT WHO CAN SELL from 1,500 to 2,000 or more acres of land with improvements, &c., near Petersburg & Weldon Railroad, in Sussex County, Va.; valuable land, healthy, good society, &c.; a fine investment for capitalists and liberal percentage given. For further particulars address Rev. THOMAS B. CREATH, Jarratt's Depot, Petersburg & Weldon Railroad, Va.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone sts.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—SOUTH-ern District of New-York.—EGBERT DEMING, as Assignee in Bankruptcy of ANSON B. BIRDSALL vs. ANSON B. BIRDSALL and others.

Under and by virtue of a decree in the above-entitled action, entered on the second day of September, 1875, I, the undersigned, Receiver of all and singular the property hereinafter described, duly appointed by said decree, will expose for sale at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 1st day of October, 1875, at 12 o'clock M., by Adrian H. Muller, Auctioneer, the following described land and buildings thereon, viz.:

All those seven certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land situate, lying, and being in the Nineteenth Ward of the City of New-York, and bounded and described as follows, to wit:

Beginning at the south-easterly corner of Forty-seventh street and Lexington avenue, and running easterly, along the southerly line of Forty-seventh street, one hundred and twenty-five feet to a point opposite the centre line of a party wall, thence southerly through the centre of said party wall, and parallel with Lexington avenue, one hundred feet five inches to the centre line of the block; thence westerly along said centre line one hundred and twenty-five feet to Lexington avenue, and thence northerly along the easterly line of Lexington avenue one hundred feet five inches, to the point or place of beginning.

And, also, all those nine certain other lots, pieces, or parcels of land, situate, lying, and being in said City and ward, and bounded and described as follows, to wit:

Beginning at a point on the southerly line of Forty-seventh street, distant one hundred and forty-five feet easterly from the south-easterly corner of Lexington avenue and Forty-seventh street, and opposite the centre line of a party wall, and running thence southerly through the centre of said party wall, and parallel with Lexington avenue, one hundred feet five inches, to the centre line of the block aforesaid; thence easterly along said centre line one hundred and sixty feet; thence northerly, parallel with Lexington avenue, one hundred feet five inches to Forty-seventh street, and thence westerly, along the southerly line of Forty-seventh street, one hundred and sixty feet to the point or place of beginning.

NEW-YORK, 17th September, 1875.

EGBERT DEMING, Receiver.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

FOR RENT.—TWO THREE-STORY, HIGH-STOOP houses, $800 each; three four-story, high-stoop, brown-stone, $1,500; two four-story, high-stoop, brown-stone, on Madison av., $1,500, $1,800; five superbly finished and admirably located brown-stone residences, $2,000, $2,500, $3,000, $6,000. Apply at the Office of the North America Life Insurance Company, Nos. 17 and 19 Warren st., or at the office in new block, 60th st., near Madison av. KINGMAN F. PAGE.

AN ELEGANT APARTMENT, HANDSOMELY furnished, in the Stevens Buildings, consisting of four rooms, ample closets, bath-room, and conveniences, to lease on favorable terms: the building has a fine elevator. For particulars, apply at the office of B. D. HASELL, No. 317 Broadway, between the hours of 11 and 12 A. M. or 3 and 4 P. M.

$1,200.—NEW THREE-STORY AND basement brown-stone house; mirrors, cab, French heater, all complete, and a gem, on 74th st., near 4th av.; will lease. Apply to SQUIRE, No. 1,336 3d av.

A VERY DESIRABLE HOUSE TO RENT, UNFURNISHED—Forty-second st., near 6th av.; in perfect order; suitable for small family; moderate rent; also others. OGDEN & CLARK, Broadway, corner 17th st.

TO LET—THE FOUR-STORY HIGH-STOOP BROWN-stone house No. 38 East 32d st., between 4th and Madison avs. Apply to or address J. & W. SHRADY, No. 194 Broadway.

A MEDIUM-SIZED HOUSE NEAR MADISON av and 48th st., in perfect order, to rent fully furnished to a small family only. Permits from F. G. & C. S. BROWN, Broadway, corner Wall st.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—HOUSE NO. 321 WEST 46th st.; also No. 331 West 50th st.; both houses three stories and basement. JAMES BLACKHURST, No. 225 West 48th st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—FOR AN ELDERLY WIDOW LADY, who is in all respects reliable, a front room, with southern exposure, in an agreeable location, with a private family; it must be convenient to Broadway, 6th av., or 4th av. cars; not below 26th st. preferred; rent moderate. Immediate answers, giving full description, may be directed to WIDOW, Box No. 297 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WANTED.—BY A FAMILY OF ADULTS, THREE or four rooms, unfurnished, in private house, central location; references. Address A. E. J., Box No. 271 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

A SMALL FAMILY DESIRES A WELL-furnished house from Oct. 15 to May 1; references given. Address J. M., No. 226 West 40th st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

COAL AND IRON

EXCHANGE,

Corner Cortlandt and Church Sts.

This extensive structure will be ready for occupation on or about the FIRST OF NOVEMBER NEXT.

It is thoroughly FIRE-PROOF, no pains, care, or expense having been spared to secure that end. It is built mainly of brick, all the supports being of this material, to the entire exclusion of iron columns. All the windows and entrances are provided with corrugated steel shutters.

The heating and ventilation are made upon the latest and most approved principles, and it is confidently believed THAT IT IS THE BEST VENTILATED BUILDING IN THIS COUNTRY.

Individual firms or corporations can now negotiate for single offices or large or small suites on liberal terms.

Apply to R. G. MOULTON, Secretary Building Committee.

DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO.

No. 71 Broadway.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET

IN THE

TIMES BUILDING.

ON THE SECOND AND THIRD FLOORS.

These rooms are desirably located, are well lighted, in good order, and will be partitioned to suit tenants.

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(Organized 1860.)

MONEY DEPOSITED on or before the 1st day of October will date interest from that time.

HARRISON HALL, President.
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SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

AT MRS. HARDMAN'S, NO. 1,325 BROAD-way, removed to No. 1,282 Broadway, corner 33d st.; select servants; all nationalities; also colored male and female servants; City or country; lady attending.

AT BOOKHAM'S, NO. 307 4TH AV.—A LARGE number of superior cooks; cooks, washers, and ironers, chamber-maids, waitresses, nurses, ladies' maids, laundresses, house-workers for City or country; young girls and those lately landed.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG GIRL OF RE-spectability who understands chamber-work and waiting thoroughly; wears print dresses about her work, and is willing to assist at whatever she is required; wants a place for moderate wages that will be permanent; City or country. Call at No. 366 6th av., near 23d st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A neat, tidy young girl who understands her duties thoroughly; is quick and orderly and a good waitress; can prepare salads; care and clean silver, glassware; best City recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st., late of 11th st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A PROTESTANT nurse and seamstress or chamber-maid; a competent, reliable person with excellent reference; can take the entire charge of an infant or growing children; is a really desirable person for a position of trust; City or country. Call at 366 6th av., near 23d st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A neat, tidy, willing, and obliging young woman, who is an experienced chamber-maid and a first-class waitress, and can furnish the very best reference from last employer; City or country. Can be seen until suited at Odell's Agency, 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS, OR Chamber-maid and Nurse.—By a trustworthy German girl; understands her duties thoroughly; a good hand-sewer; neat, obliging, and pleasant tempered; has excellent reference. Apply at Mrs. Lowe's, No. 131 13th st., between 3d and 4th avs.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young woman in a private family as chamber-maid and waitress or as chamber-maid and to do plain sewing; five years' reference from last place. Call at No. 115 West 19th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A nice young American girl to do light chamber-work and waiting in a respectable family; age, eighteen years; willing and obliging. Call or address, for two days, No. 404 East 23d st.

CHAMBER-MAID, WAITRESS, &c.—BY AN experienced and competent girl; is bright, tidy, and active; has good references; City or country. Can be seen at the Protestant Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A NEAT, RELIABLE young woman as first-class chamber-maid and waitress, or would care children and do plain sewing; is willing and obliging; City or country; City reference. Call at No. 205 West 27th st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS chamber-maid and waitress, or chamber-maid and take care of children. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 22 East 35th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND FINE LAUNDRESS. —By a very experienced girl, who is neat, willing, and industrious; has very good City reference. Call at or address 951 6th av., second door above 53d st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS chamber-maid or waitress; has good City reference. Call at No. 353 West 26th st., first floor, front room, from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL as chamber-maid and to assist with washing and ironing; no objection to a boarding-house; best City reference. Call at No. 204 East 44th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young girl as chamber-maid and waitress; good City reference from her last place. Call at No. 231 West 33d st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A NEAT, RESPECTABLE young woman to do chamber-work and waiting or washing; ten years' best of City reference from last lady. Call at No. 161 East 28th st., Intelligence Office.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young, experienced, and well-trained servant; willing and industrious, with City references; lady can be seen. Call at 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young girl as chamber-maid and waitress in a private family; City reference. Call at 319 West 25th st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS chamber-maid and seamstress, or would do washing. Call at her present employer's, No. 66 West 40th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young girl of fifteen to do light chamber-work and waiting, or would assist in the care of children where the lady would give her a lesson in the day to improve her education; no objection to a short distance in the country; good reference. Address 255 7th av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY a young respectable girl as chamber-maid and seamstress; understands her duties thoroughly; is willing, obliging, and has best of references. Call at the Swedish Intelligence Office, No. 203 East 37th st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER—CHAMBER-Maid and Waitress.—By two young women whom we know; would like a place together; in City or country; one is a good family cook and laundress, the other an experienced chamber-maid and first-class waitress; can furnish unexceptionable City reference. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway.

COOK AND ASSIST IN WASHING.—BY A respectable woman as an excellent family cook; understands meat and pastry thoroughly; is a good baker of bread, biscuit and rolls, and can furnish superior reference; will assist in washing if required, and can be seen until suited at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway.

COOK.—BY A NORTH OF IRELAND GIRL OF twenty-two, with four years' reference from last place, a good cook and laundress, wants general work; is not afraid of a large family; in City or country; is a temperate, respectable girl, worthy of a steady home, which she will try to keep. Call at No. 106 6th av., up stairs, over shoe store.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, WHOM WE know to be honest and trustworthy, who is an A No. 1 cook; would take a place in City or country; makes delicious roasts, brown gravies, &c., also pastry, creams, ices, &c., and can furnish the very best reference. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway. Inquire for J. L.

COOK.—BY AN AMERICAN PROTESTANT YOUNG woman who is a thorough cook in every branch; cooks meats, fish, game, poultry, and in superior style; is also an excellent baker and pastry cook; has best City reference. Call at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st.

COOK, &c.—BY A YOUNG ENGLISHWOMAN, with four years' reference from last place, to cook, wash, and iron; makes bread, biscuit, desserts, &c.; is an excellent laundress and willing to assist with any work; City or country. Call at No. 366 6th av., near 23d st.

COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—BY A strong woman as good family cook; makes excellent bread and biscuit, soups, roasts, desserts, &c., and is a superior laundress; can furnish the very best of reference. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway. Inquire for M. B.

COOK.—BY AN A 1 FAMILY COOK; WOULD LIKE A place in City or country; makes all kinds of nice soups, desserts, jellies, preserves, pastry, cream, ices, &c.; bones and larts, and can furnish unexceptionable City reference. Can be seen at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK AND GOOD baker; several years' best City references for honesty and sobriety. Call at No. 142 West 31st st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

GREAT SALE OF HORSE BLANKETS.

EUREKA HORSE BLANKET COMPANY,

No. 33 Mercer st., near Grand,

Are offering their stock of

HORSE BLANKETS and ROBES,

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HORSES, CARRIAGES, AND HARNESS FOR SALE.—One pair dark bay carriage horses, stylish, sound, and gentle in single or double harness; sixteen hands; one family coach for City use, made by Brewster; one set of double harness, silver-plated mountings; Wood Gibson's make; in good order. To be seen at the stable in rear of No. 278 5th av., entrance from West 30th st.

A COUPE, IN PERFECT ORDER, WITH pole and shafts complete, to be sold in consequence of the owner going to Europe. To be seen at No. 522 West 22d st.

FOR SALE.—ONE COUPE, ONLY USED A FEW months by a private family now going to Europe. To be seen at CURLEY'S, Nos. 109, 111, and 113 East 13th st.

STABLE TO LET—NO. 26 EAST 13TH ST.; five stalls on ground floor, with good carriage room and a large loft over stable. Apply to M. CURLEY, No. 111 East 13th st., near 4th av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A strong German young woman; understands American and English cooking thoroughly; makes excellent bread and biscuit, soups, desserts, &c., and is a first-class washer and ironer; best City reference. Apply at Mrs. Lowe's, No. 131 13th st., between 3d and 4th avs.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A RE-liable young woman, who is a good cook; makes soups, bread, biscuits, pastries, &c., in superior style; is also an excellent washer and ironer; has good City recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st., late of 11th st.

COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—BY A Protestant woman, well recommended; good cook, meats, game, pastries, &c.; good baker of bread and biscuit; excellent laundress; country or City; willing and obliging; wages moderate. Apply at Bookham's, No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

COOK.—BY A SWEDISH YOUNG WOMAN AS first-class cook, makes soups, roasts, poultry, jellies, and preserves; best of City references; is neat, willing, and good tempered. Can be seen to-day at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

COOK.—BY A SWEDISH YOUNG WOMAN; THIR-teen months' good references; first-class cook and baker; will do the coarse washing; speaks English. Can be seen to-day at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st., over Russian baths.

COOK.—BY AN ENGLISH GIRL AS FIRST-CLASS cook in every branch; meats, fish, poultry, &c.; is also an excellent baker and pastry cook; has the best references, City and country. Can be seen at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK IN A PRIVATE family; understands her business thoroughly; can make excellent bread and pastry; four years' reference. Call at No. 786 3d av., near 49th st., in the toy store.

COOK, HOUSE-WORK, &c.—BY GOOD COL-ored women; good washers and ironers and cooks, &c., for the country or City; good references. Can be seen at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK, WASHER, IRONER.—BY AN ENGLISH young woman; excellent cook, and good, capable washer and ironer, and general house-worker; City or country; has good references. Call at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN IN a private family as cook; understands meat, game, soups, bread, jellies; four years' reference from last place. Call at No. 115 West 19th st.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN WHO UN-derstands all kinds of family cooking, soups, meats, games, and desserts; City or country. Call at No. 307 7th av., near 28th st., can be seen for two days.

COOK OR HOUSE-WORK.—BY A GERMAN girl, for City or country; used to all kinds of house-work, cooking, &c.; good reference. Can be seen at the Protestant Home Bureau, 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT AND ECONOMICAL woman as cook in a private family; best City reference from last place. Call at No. 156 West 41st st., near Broadway.

COOK, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman as good plain cook; excellent washer and ironer; best of City reference from last place. Seen for two days at No. 400 East 23d st., third floor, front.

COOK.—BY A SWEDISH YOUNG WOMAN AS first-class cook or laundress, or as chamber-maid and nurse, or for general house-work. Call at No. 236 West 20th st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS SCOTCH WOMAN, who understands everything in the culinary line; can fill any position as cook; City or country. Call at No. 106 6th av., up stairs, over shoe store.

COOK.—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, who has the best of recommendations, as very good family cook; neat and obliging. Can be seen at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; IS A GOOD BA-ker, meat, and pastry cook, understanding the care of her kitchen; good on game and desserts. Can be seen at No. 1,233 Broadway, French Office.

COOK.—BY A REAL CORDON BLEU WHERE SHE has nothing but her kitchen to attend to; is strictly a first-class cook. Can be seen for three days at No. 1,233 Broadway.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; understands cooking in all its branches; will be found trustworthy; first-class City reference. Call at No. 250 West 35th st., in the store.

COOK.—BY A STEADY WOMAN AS FIRST-CLASS cook; excels in baking and pastry; is careful and economical in her kitchen; has good City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th st.

COOK, &c.—CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY two respectable young girls, one as cook, washer, and ironer, the other as chamber-maid and waitress; can come well recommended. Call at 304 East 33d st.

COOK.—BY A WELL-RECOMMENDED GOOD cook, to wash and iron; has best City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 1,233 Broadway, French Office. Wages, $16.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—BY A NEAT, TIDY, competent, willing girl, with good reference. Call at or address 951 6th av., second door above 53d st.

COOK, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl as cook and to assist in washing and ironing; best City reference. Call at No. 331 West 26th st.

COOK.—BY A GOOD FIRST-CLASS COOK, IN A private family; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 340 East 20th st.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRST-CLASS cook in a small family who occupy a French flat; willing to assist in other work; City reference. Apply for two days at Mrs. Hardman's, No. 1,282 Broadway, corner 33d st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A respectable, smart, tidy girl to cook, wash, and iron, or would do general house-work; three years' best City reference from last lady. Call at Intelligence Office, No. 161 East 28th st.

COOK, &c.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT girl, in an English Protestant family, to cook, wash, and iron; good references from last place. Address No. 230 Erie, corner 12th st., top floor, Jersey City.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A woman with one child, in the City or country; can furnish the best of reference. Call at No. 329 47th st., between 1st and 2d avs.

COLORED SERVANTS.

First-class cooks, laundresses, waitresses, chamber-maids, nurses, seamstresses, waitermen, coachmen, errand boys, &c., at the shortest notice at SIMMS' Select Agency, No. 543 6th av., between 32d and 33d sts.

DRESSMAKER.—BY A COMPETENT DRESS-maker and seamstress by the day or month; can cut and fit and do all kinds of family sewing, and furnish her own machine if required; good City reference. Call at No. 42 West 20th st. for two days.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A COMPETENT DRESS-maker; cuts, fits, and trims in the latest style with all the latest Paris fashion plates; would like a few more families; work by the day or week; reference. Address A. B., Box No. 279 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

DRESS-MAKER.—A COMPETENT DRESS-maker would like to go out by the day or take work home; perfect fit guaranteed; knife plaiting made at three cents per yard. Call at No. 164 West 25th st.

DRESS-MAKER.—A FIRST-CLASS DRESS-MAKER would go out by the day or take home work; suits made in the latest styles; short notice and moderate prices; best of City references. Call at No. 259 6th av.

DRESS-MAKER.—A FIRST-CLASS DRESS-maker, cutter, and fitter wishes work by the day in private families; City reference. Address by letter Mrs. Hamilton, No. 33 West 44th st.

FOR

RELIABLE SERVANTS IN ANY CAPACITY,

Call at the OLD METROPOLITAN SERVANTS' EXCHANGE, (established 1853,) No. 138 WEST 11TH ST., CORNER 6TH AV. J. MORISON, Proprietor.

HAIR-DRESSER.—A FIRST-CLASS HAIR-dresser, wishes a few more engagements by the month; terms, $5. Address No. 104 East 41st st.

HOUSEKEEPER, GOVERNESS, OR COM-panion.—By a New-England lady of some experience; good reference. Address S. E. B., No. 323 West 34th st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A SWEDISH GIRL FOR general work in a small family; a good cook and laundress and an obliging girl generally for general work; wages moderate; would like to go where there are children; City or country. Call at No. 366 6th av., near 23d st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE AMERI-can Protestant young woman, who is a good plain cook and can wash and iron well, and is willing to make herself generally useful in a good home; has very best reference. Call at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st., late of 11th st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN for general house-work in a private family, with one year's excellent reference. Call at No. 93 Oliver st., second floor.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A GERMAN PROTESTANT girl to do general house-work; no objection to a boarding-house; City or country. Call at 247 Bowery.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A GOOD, WILLING GIRL TO do house-work in a small family; good City reference. Call at No. 328 West 17th st.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG German Protestant woman as lady's maid and seamstress; is a thorough hair-dresser and dress-maker; has unexceptionable City references. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

LAUNDRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A woman "whom we know;" would like a place as first-class laundress; flutes, puffs, polishes, &c., and can do up all kinds of ladies' and children's fineries; is also an experienced chamber-maid, and can furnish unexceptionable City reference that will bear the strictest investigation. Can be seen until suited at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—A RESPECTABLE MARRIED woman wishes ladies' and gentlemen's or family washing at her own residence; is willing to take them by the week or month; can do up lace, embroidery, and all sorts of French fluting; has fifteen years' experience of the finest work; can do up clothing equal to new. Call at No. 122 West 33d st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, with seven years' reference from last employer, who can be seen; would like a place in City or country; flutes, puffs, polishes, &c., and can do up all kinds of ladies' fineries in superior style. Can be seen until suited at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway. Inquire for G.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A STEADY WOMAN AS first-class laundress; understands ladies' fineries and French fluting; would assist in chamberwork if required; has lived in the best of families; best City reference. Call at No. 205 West 27th st., first floor, front.

LAUNDRESS, CHAMBER-MAID AND LAUN-dress, or Fine Washing.—By a respectable, well recommended young woman; lived in last place over two years; excellent laundress, fluting, puffing, frilling, polishing, &c.; excellent chamber-maid; country or City. Apply at Bookham's, No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

LAUNDRESS.—LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S FINE washing and ironing; shirts and vests finely polished; children's clothing neatly done; French fluting and puffing in superior style; families by the dozen or month; most respectable City reference for honesty, &c. Mrs. Roberts, No. 316 East 31st st., first floor.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS; flutes, polishes; does laces and delicate fabrics in a careful manner; one that will be permanent for the Winter at least; City or country. Call at No. 366 6th av., near 23d st.

LAUNDRESS.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOM-an wishes familie's or gentlemen's washing at her own home; is a nice washer and ironer; good City reference. Call at No. 234 West 28th st., one flight of stairs up.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as laundress in a private family; understands French fluting and doing up fine muslins, laces, &c.; has excellent City reference. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

LAUNDRESS, OR CHAMBER-MAID AND Laundress.—By a first-class laundress, or would do chamber-work and fine washing. Can be seen at her last and present employer's, No. 624 5th av., corner of 50th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A WIDOW WOMAN OF Scotch descent, washing at her home, or will go out by the day for $1 to a steady place. Call or address No. 216 West 27th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS to go out by the day washing and ironing, or would do house-cleaning; good City reference. Call at No. 488 6th av., third floor.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE COLORED woman to do gentlemen's or families' washing and ironing, by the week or month. Call at No. 129 West 26th st., Mrs. Lomax.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS first-class laundress, wishes some washing at her house; has best City reference. Call or address Mrs. Kelly, No. 331 East 32d st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS, a few gentlemen's or families' washing at her own home; can do French fluting; best City reference. Call or address No. 153 West 27th st., Room No. 16.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A few gentlemen's or a family's washing, by the dozen or month, at moderate prices; good reference as to honesty and capability. Call at 211 East 28th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE GERMAN woman; wishes to take in ladies', gentlemen's, or families' washing. Call at No. 332 East 34th st., first floor, back room.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS, with the best of City references; can be seen for three days at present employer's. Call or address at No. 1,283 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A COMPETENT AND EFFI-cient laundress, with the best of testimonials. Can be seen at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE COLORED woman washing and ironing to take home, by the month or dozen. Call at No. 214 West 29th st.

LAUNDRESS.—AN AMERICAN WIDOW TO GO out by day, or would take in washing at her own residence. Address Mrs. Russell, No. 548 West 43d st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, the washing of one or two families; all kinds of fluting and lace equal to new; the best of reference as to honesty and capability. Call or address No. 145 East 22d st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS, ladies' and gentlemen's washing; prices reasonable. Mary Anderson, No. 142 West 33d st., house No. 3, room No. 2.

LAUNDRESS.—A WIDOW WOMAN WOULD like to have gentlemen's washing, or go out by the day. Call or address No. 216 West 27th st., room No. 18; terms reasonable.

LAUNDRESS.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN would like family or gentlemen's washing; seven years' City reference. Address Mrs. Livingston, No. 113 West 52d st., rear.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS in a private family; best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 253 East 31st st., second floor.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RELIABLE German young woman; is a first-class seamstress and very experienced nurse; willing to make herself generally useful; has best City reference; no objection to the country. Apply at Mrs. Lowe's, No. 131 13th st., between 3d and 4th avs.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY AN ENG-lish Protestant woman, well recommended, as infant's or growing children's nurse; good seamstress and operator; cuts, fits, makes dresses, &c.; will make herself generally useful; City or country. Apply at Bookham's, No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN AS thorough infants' nurse; is capable of taking sole charge and bringing it up on the bottle; excellent City reference; no objection to the country. Call at No. 109 West 15th st., rear. Postal cards not received.

NURSE, CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A YOUNG woman as competent nurse; will assist with chamber-work and sewing; three years' City reference. Apply at No. 450 4th av.

NURSE.—BY PROTESTANT WOMAN AS NURSE; will take the full charge of an infant from its birth; understands her business thoroughly; City reference. Call for two days at No. 115 West 11th st.

NURSE.—BY A LADY FOR A PROTESTANT woman, who has been in her employ nearly three years, as nurse to small children. Apply for two days at No. 41 West 33d st.

NURSE.—BY A FRENCH PERSON, JUST ARRIVED, as nurse; well recommended by Mme. Goiard, No. 525 6th av. Call for two days.

NURSE, &c.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS BABY'S nurse, or would go as chamber-maid and seamstress. Call for M. P., at No. 171 West 50th st.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG MARRIED WOMAN IN A first-class family as wet nurse; best City references; no postal cards answered. Call at 339 East 39th st.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG, COMPETENT PROTEST-ant woman as child's nurse; eleven years' reference. Call at No. 12 East 44th st.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPEC-table French girl; best City references. Call or address M. L., No. 4 East 39th st.

SEAMSTRESS.—AS GENERAL FAMILY SEAM-stress, dress, and cloak-making by the day or month; can cut, fit, and trim ladies' and children's suits and dresses, and boys' clothes; would leave the City. Address Dress-maker, No. 437 West 33d st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE PERSON AS seamstress; understands dress-making; can cut and fit; a good hair-dresser; a good operator; best City reference. Address, for two days, M. D., Box No. 288 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS SEAM-stress, who understands all kinds of family sewing; best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 151 East 4th st.; ring bell No. 2.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS SEAM-stress, or would assist with chamber-work. Call for two days at No. 333 4th av.

UP-STAIRS WORK.—BY A SWEDISH UP-stairs girl; will sew or do anything light up stairs; has good City reference; lady to be seen. Call for three days at No. 1,233 Broadway.

WAITRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A respectable young colored woman as waitress; is also a good chamber-maid; will be found willing and obliging; good City reference from last place. Call or address Mary, No. 243 East 26th st.

WAITRESS.—BY A SWEDISH GIRL, WITH THE best of references, as a neat, competent, and willing girl; will do chamber-work. Can be seen to-day at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st., near 4th av.

WAITRESS.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS FIRST-class waitress; can help with chamber-work; good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 144 Madison av.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WO-man as competent waitress; best City references. Address Anna, No. 411 4th av.

MALES.

BUTLER OR WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS French butler, in a private family; understands his business in every branch; five years' reference from last employer in City; City or country. Call on E. G., present employer's, No. 28 East 9th st., for two days.

CLERK.—BY A YOUNG MAN NINETEEN YEARS old, in a grocery store; was in the business; salary reasonable. Call or address J. Noble, No. 323 West 42d st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A THOROUGH, competent Protestant young man; is a first-class groom; good, careful driver in City or country; is also a good gardener; has lived with the best families in Europe and this country; best of reference. Address B., Box No. 252 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN FOR HIS coachman, a competent, trustworthy man, a careful driver, an excellent groom; is strictly temperate, willing, and obliging; can recommend him as a first-class man in every respect. Apply personally or by note to No. 39 West 34th st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE young man, who understands the care and management of horses and is an excellent groom and driver; City or country; can furnish unexceptionable reference. Inquire for H. D., at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN, HAVING DIS-posed of his horses, a good place for his coachman, who has served him faithfully for years; fully competent, willing, and obliging; strictly temperate and perfectly trustworthy. Address A. B., No. 242 6th av., rear building.

COACHMAN.—BY A MARRIED MAN; NO INCUM-brance; thoroughly understands his business; five years' City reference from his late employer; will be found willing and obliging. Call or address J. D., No. 117 East 22d st., private stable.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A COMPE-tent, trustworthy man; a careful driver; an excellent groom; is strictly temperate, willing, and obliging; will be highly recommended in every respect. Call on or address James, No. 204 East 44th st.

COACHMAN, &c.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTEST-ant as coachman and gardener; country preferred; willing and obliging; good reference from last place. Call or address No. 31 Clark st., corner Spring, for two days.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH coachman and groom; thoroughly understands his business; best City references; willing and obliging; City or country. Address J. W., private stable, No. 143 West 27th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN WHO UNDER-stands the care of horses, and will give good satisfaction to any lady or gentleman that requires his services; has six years' reference. Address H. R., Box No. 229, *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN, SINGLE, OF good appearance and thoroughly understands his business; will be found willing and obliging; has unexceptionable reference. Address T. K., Box No. 288 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE FRENCH-man, a situation as coachman; understands his business thoroughly; best of reference. Call at No. 525 6th av.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN AS COACH-man and groom; understands his duties thoroughly; will be found willing and obliging; has six years' reference. Address H. R., Box No. 227 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A STEADY AND INDUSTRIOUS Welshman as first-class coachman; five years' reference from last place. Address J. D., Box No. 315 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE LOOKING coachman, American; can produce six years' reference from last employer as to honesty and capability. Call or address T. J. D., No. 39 West 44th st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A FIRST-class man of good experience; in City or country, and highly recommended. Address or call, Thomas, at J. B. Brewster's, No. 145 East 25th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS man, with best City references. At present employed by J. B. Brewster & Co., No. 145 East 25th st., in whose care address P. S.

COACHMAN.—BY AN ENGLISH COACHMAN; IS smart in stable duties; a careful driver; is recommended as being sober and obliging; City or country. Address George, No. 231 East 24th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A MARRIED MAN AS COACH-man; has first-class references for City or country. Call at No. 218 West 28th st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A FAMILY about giving up their establishment for their coachman and groom, whom they can highly recommend as to honesty and capability. Call at present employer's stable, No. 4 West 30th st., or address J. W., No. 278 5th av.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN AS coachman; thoroughly understands his business in horses and carriages; long experience in this country and Europe; good driver. Call or address J. Dunn, care of W. Gibson, No. 793 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—BY A RELIABLE MAN; (SINGLE;) understands his business thoroughly; reference from last employer. Call on or address F. I., No. 10 East 18th st., private stable.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN AS coachman; understands his business thoroughly, and can give the best of City reference. Apply or address for three days No. 148 East 40th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN FOR HIS coachman. Inquire at No. 90 Broadway, Room 5.

FARM-WORK AND USEFUL MAN.—HOUSE-work, &c.—By a Norwegian man and wife, aged twenty-seven years, no children; speaks good English; man can do general farm-work, milk, care cattle and horses, drive, do gardening, &c.; wife can cook well, is a good washer and ironer, and can do all kinds of house-work; best recommendations. Apply at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st.

GARDENER.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN, aged twenty-six years; thoroughly understands all branches of flower and vegetable gardening, also, hot and cold graperies, propagating, budding, pruning, &c.; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st.

GARDENER.—BY A COMPETENT SINGLE MAN; who understands green-house, grapery, and the general care of a gentleman's place; has best of City reference. Call or address E. E., at Alfred Bridgeman's, No. 876 Broadway.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A YOUNG MECHANICAL Englishman, employment at anything in house or manufactory; four years' reference. Call on Wm. Grace, No. 1,376 Broadway.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN (GERMAN) for general work in a private family; best of reference from last employer. Call at No. 620 5th av.

WAITER.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT young man in a private family; understands his duties thoroughly; no objection to the country; can furnish unexceptionable reference for honesty, sobriety, and capability. Can be seen at Odell's English Bureau, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS YOUNG MAN, (German,) in a private family; fully understands his business; makes salads; careful silver cleaner; temperate and sober; well clothed; best references. Address Waiter, Box No. 321 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A SWEDE, WITH THE BEST City references, as a neat, willing, and competent man; willing, strictly sober; speaks English. Can be seen to-day at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st., near 4th av.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITER, AN ENG-lishman, aged twenty-eight; has the very highest personal references from the best families in this City; would like to go out of New-York. Address W. D., No. 108 East 11th st., rear house.

WAITER.—BY A TRUSTY FRENCHMAN; HAS served in fine American families; can take full charge of all duties in the dining-room, silver, china, &c.; highest testimonials. Call at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts., first floor.

WAITER.—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE YOUNG Scotch Protestant man as waiter in a private family; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; has unexceptionable City reference. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

WAITER.—THOROUGHLY COMPETENT, IN A private family, where he would make himself generally useful; City or country; the best of reference can be given. Call on or address Waiter, No. 125 West 24th st.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITER; THOR-oughly understands his business in every respect; City reference. Address W. W., Box No. 316 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY BY A VERY active young man, who thoroughly understands his business; City reference can be given; no objection to the country. Address J. B., No. 63 West 33d st.

WAITER.—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, BY A YOUNG Englishman; has excellent City reference. Address William Henry, Box No. 304 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

HELP WANTED.

FIRST-CLASS CANVASSER WANTED.— A business man of education, push, and good address, can make a permanent and profitable arrangement to canvass for advertisements for a leading city journal; this is a chance for a live salesman out of employment. Address Box No. 2,468 Post Office.

RELIABLE SERVANTS IN ANY CAPACI-TY can always obtain the best situations at the METROPOLITAN SERVANTS' EXCHANGE, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av. J. MORISON, Proprietor.

WANTED—TO LIVE IN THE COUNTRY, A NURSE for three children, a cook, and a chamber-maid and waitress; must all be Protestant. Call at No. 475 5th av., between 10 and 12 o'clock, on Monday, 27th.

WANTED—A CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS; Protestant preferred. Apply, with reference, at No. 13 East 31st st., before 1 o'clock.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER, AND ironer in American family. One willing and obliging may apply at No. 123 East 65th st.

WANTED.—COLORED CHAMBER-MAID AND waitress; also, first-class laundress. Inquire at No. 45 East 20th st.

FINANCIAL.

FISK & HATCH,

Bankers,

No. 5 Nassau st., New-York.

U.S. Government Bonds of all issues and denominations bought and sold direct at current market rates, in large or small amounts, to suit all classes of investors and institutions, and for immediate delivery; and all business connected with investments in Government Bonds, transfers of Registered Certificates, exchange of Coupon Bonds for Registered, collection of interest, &c., attended to on favorable terms.

All other marketable Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on Commission; Gold Coupons and American and foreign Coin bought and sold; approved deposit accounts received.

FISK & HATCH.

$10 TO $500 IN WALL STREET often leads to fortune. A 72 page book, entitled, "Men and Idioms of Wall Street," explaining everything. SENT FREE. JOHN HICKLING & CO., Bankers and Brokers, No. 72 Broadway, N. Y.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL ST.,

ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS

16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

NEW-YORK CITY AND BROOKLYN BONDS.

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION

RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

WASH'N R. VERMILYE,	DONALD MACKAY
JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE	LATHAM A. FISH

JAMES T. BATES & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

NO. 11 WALL ST., NEW-YORK.

MEMBERS OF THE STOCK AND GOLD EXCHANGES.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

We draw on—

LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK,
PALL MALL BRANCH, (69,) LONDON.
SOCIETE GENERALE,
ENGLISH AND AMERICAN BRANCH,
No. 4 PLACE DE L'OPERA, PARIS.

JAMES T. BATES & CO.,

BANKERS,

PLACE BEL AIR, GENEVA.

Travelers will find our correspondents centrally located, and can obtain from them drafts on all other Cities and Countries.

LOAN FOR $473,000

FOR THE

DEFICIENCY IN THE SINKING FUND,

UNDER

SECTION 3, ARTICLE 7 OF THE CONSTITUTION.

The Commissioners of the Canal Fund, by virtue of the act entitled: "An act to provide means to support the Government," passed April 12, 1855, and in accordance with section 3 of article 7 of the Constitution, hereby give notice that sealed proposals will be received at the Canal Department until the 29th day of September, inst., at 12 o'clock noon of that day, for a loan of FOUR HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-THREE THOUSAND DOLLARS.

For which Transferable Certificates of stock, PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD, Registered, will be issued in the name of the people of the State of New-York, on the credit of the Sinking Fund, under section 3 article 7 of the Constitution, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, on the 1st days of April and October in each year, and the principal reimbursable on the 1st day of October, 1893.

It is to be understood that the Commissioners are to be at liberty to accept or reject any or all proposals if the offers are not such as in their opinion are advantageous to the interests of the State.

The proposals may be for the whole, or any part of said loan not less than $50,000.

All proposals to be sealed up and indorsed "Loan for the Sinking Fund," and inclosed in an envelope directed to the Auditor of the Canal Department, Albany, N. Y.

The money will be required to be paid in gold coin on the acceptance of the proposal, or by the 30th day of September, inst.

Payments to be made by depositing the same to the credit of the "Treasurer of the State of New-York, on account of the Canal Fund," in the Bank of the Manhattan Company, New-York.

Interest on the loan will commence on the 1st day of October next, and be payable semi-annually on the 1st days of April and October, at the Bank of the Manhattan Company, in the City of New-York.

Dated Canal Department, Albany, Sept. 13, 1875.

By order of the board.

WM. DORSHEIMER, Lieutenant Governor, Chairman.

FRANCIS S. THAYER, Auditor, Secretary.

TO THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDHOLD-ERS OF INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON AND WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.—As litigation affecting the value of these bonds is now pending, and as the holders of such bonds are not represented in the proceedings, the undersigned holders of the securities desire to confer with their fellow-bondholders; and hereby invite all the first mortgage bondholders to meet at the rooms of the

RAILROAD BONDHOLDERS' ASSOCIATION,

No. 152 Broadway, New-York, on THURSDAY, Sept. 30, at 12 o'clock M.

Those interested will please place themselves in communication with us by sending their name and address to either of the undersigned. A full report of the condition of the road and securities will be presented at the meeting.

Dated SEPTEMBER, 1875.

WM. D. OSBORNE, No. 152 Broadway, New-York,
L. H. ALDEN, Passaic, N. J.,
W. W. MURPHY, Frankfort-on-Main, Germany,
JESSE PEEK, Schenectady, N. Y.,
and many others.

CHASE & ATKINS,

BANKERS AND BROKERS

NO. 18 BROAD STREET, NEW-YORK.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS SUBJECT TO DRAFT AT SIGHT.

GOLD; GOVERNMENT, STATE, MUNICIPAL, AND RAILROAD SECURITIES BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

SEVEN PER CENT. CERTIFICATES.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, CONTROLLER'S OFFICE,
BROOKLYN, Sept. 17, 1875.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until TUESDAY, 28th inst., at 12 o'clock, noon, for the purchase of the whole or any part of the following seven per cent. tax certificates:

$100,000, payable in one year.
$100,000, payable in two years.
$100,000, payable in three years from date of purchase.

Proposals must be indorsed, "Proposals for Tax Certificates."

The right is reserved to reject all bids that may not be considered for the interest of the city.

S. S. POWELL, Controller.

WOOD & DAVIS,

BANKERS,

NO. 31 PINE ST., NEW-YORK.

GOVERNMENT BONDS; STATE, MUNICIPAL, RAILROAD SECURITIES, AND GOLD, BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

C. D. WOOD. S. D. DAVIS.

THE GOLD AND STOCK TELEGRAPH COMPANY,
WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 17, 1875.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCK-HOLDERS of the Gold and Stock Telegraph Company will be held at the office of the company on TUESDAY, Sept. 28, at 12 o'clock M., for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election, and for the transaction of other business.

The transfer-books will be closed on the 23d inst. and will be opened on the 29th.

HENRY H. WARD, Secretary and Treasurer.

OFFICE SOUTH FERRY RAILROAD COMPANY,
No. 20 WHITEHALL ST.,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 24, 1875.

A MEETING OF THE STOCK-HOLDERS of the South Ferry Railway Company, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 20 Whitehall st., on Tuesday, Oct. 5, 1875, at 12 o'clock, M., for the purpose of electing Directors and also Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year; polls open one hour.

A. W. CONOVER, Secretary.

TOLEDO, WABASH AND WESTERN RAIL-ROAD COMPANY.

An informal meeting of the stockholders of the Toledo, Wabash and Western Railroad Company will be held on THURSDAY, Sept. 30, at 3 o'clock P. M., at the office of O. D. Ashley & Co., No. 2 Exchange court, Room No. 4.

The object of the meeting is to adopt measures for the protection of the stockholders, and they are earnestly invited to attend. Prompt and harmonious action is necessary.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 27, 1875.

ALABAMA AND CHATTANOOGA RAIL-ROAD.

Bondholders, holders of Receivers' Certificates, and other creditors of the Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad Company, are invited to meet at No. 58 Broadway, Rooms Nos. 9 and 10, on MONDAY, 27th inst., at 1 P. M., for consultation as to the best manner of terminating litigation in respect to said railroad.

TRUSTEES OF FIRST MORTGAGE.

SEPT. 24, 1875.

DEFAULTED RAILROAD BONDS

BOUGHT AND SOLD

by the old-established Stock and Bond House of

ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO.,

NO. 43 PINE ST., NEW-YORK.

THE FUNDED BONDS OF THE WEST Wisconsin Railway Company are now ready and being delivered by the New-York Guaranty and Indemnity Company, No. 52 Broadway. Bondholders will please send in their coupons and receive bonds for the same. For further particulars in relation to the plan of funding, please communicate with the office of the railway company, No. 84 Broadway.

F. E. TROWBRIDGE, Secretary.

ROBERT WINTHROP & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

NO. 18 WALL ST.,

execute orders for STOCKS, BONDS, and GOLD, allow interest on DEPOSITS, and transact a general Banking and Brokerage business.

MORTGAGES WANTED.—AN INSTITUTION desires to loan $100,000 on mortgage of first-class improved property in New-York or Brooklyn, in sums from $5,000 to $20,000; dwelling houses preferred. Address PRESIDENT, Post Office Box No. 787.

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COM-PANY'S Seven Per Cent. convertible Sinking Fund Bonds, having twenty-five years to run. Interest payable May and November. A limited amount for sale by WORK, STRONG & CO., No. 36 Broad st.

D. M. SEAMAN,

INSURANCE STOCKS BOUGHT AND SOLD.

NO. 14 PINE ST.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.

ALGERIA..WED., Sept. 29|*RUSSIA....WED., Oct. 13
SCYTHIA....WED., Oct. 6|BOTHNIA....WED., Oct. 20

Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers.

Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at current rates. Freight and cabin office, No. 4 Bowling green. Steerage office, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building.) CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS,

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

ADRIATIC..........SATURDAY, Oct. 2, at 6:30 A. M.
BALTIC..........SATURDAY, Oct. 9, at 12:30 P. M.
BRITANNIC..........SATURDAY, Oct. 16, at 6 A. M.
GERMANIC..........SATURDAY, Oct. 23, at 1 P. M.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

These steamers, the fastest in the trade, are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, staterooms, smoking and bath rooms are amidships where the noise and motion are least, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—Saloon, $60, $80, and $100, gold; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $28.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York. R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(Via Queenstown,)

CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.

TUESDAY.

Leaving Pier No. 46 North River as follows:

WISCONSIN..........Sept. 28, at 3 P. M.
WYOMING..........Oct. 5, at 9 A. M.
IDAHO..........Oct. 12, at 3 P. M.
MONTANA..........Oct. 19, at 8 A. M.
NEVADA..........Oct. 26, at 3 P. M.
DAKOTA..........Nov. 2, at 7:30 A. M.

For steerage and intermediate tickets, at current rates, apply at No. 29 Broadway. For cabin passage, at $80 or $65, gold, (according to stateroom,) apply at No. 63 Wall st.

WILLIAMS & GUION.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent (being more southerly than any other,) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

*PEREIRE, Danre..........Saturday, Oct. 2
FRANCE, Trudelle..........Saturday, Oct. 16
*VILLE DE PARIS, Lachesnez..........Saturday, Oct. 30

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,) first cabin, $120 and $110, according to accommodation. Second cabin, $72; third, $40. Return tickets at reduced rates. Steerage, $26, with superior accommodation, including all necessaries without extra charge. Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers. GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, 55 Broadway.

INMAN LINE.—FIXED SOUTHERLY COURSE.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF BERLIN..........Saturday, Oct. 2, at 7 A. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND..........Saturday, Oct. 9, at noon
CITY OF BRUSSELS..........Saturday, Oct. 16, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF CHESTER..........Saturday, Oct. 23, at 1 P. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL..........Saturday, Oct. 30, at 3 P. M.

and each succeeding Saturday from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

CABIN..........$60, $80 and $100, Gold
STEERAGE..........$28, Currency

Drafts issued at low rates.

For cabin passage and general business apply at the company's office, No. 15 Broadway.

For Steerage passage at No. 33 Broadway, or Pier No. 45 North River. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These first-class full-powered steamers will sail from Company's Pier, No. 53 North River, as follows:

STATE OF VIRGINIA..........Wednesday, Oct. 6
STATE OF INDIANA..........Wednesday, Oct. 20
STATE OF GEORGIA..........Wednesday, Nov. 3

And every Wednesday thereafter. First cabin, $60, $70, and $80; return tickets, $120. Second cabin, $45; return tickets, $80. Steerage at lowest rates.

Apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents. No. 72 Broadway, New-York.

Steerage office, No. 45 Broadway.

NATIONAL LINE.

From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

FRANCE..........THURSDAY, Oct. 7, at 10 A. M.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Erin, Oct. 2, 7 A. M. | Egypt, Oct. 16, 3 P. M.
England, Oct. 9, 12 M. | The Queen, Oct. 23, 1 P. M.

Cabin passage, $60 and $70, currency. Steerage at greatly reduced price. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

ANCHOR LINE. CARRYING U. S. MAIL.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.

ETHIOPIA..........Sails SATURDAY, Oct. 2, at 7 A. M.
ELYSIA..........SATURDAY, Oct. 9, 1 P. M.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, OR LONDONDERRY.

Cabin passage, $65, $75, and $80, currency. Intermediate and Steerage at lowest rates. Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling green. HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.

Company's Pier, foot of 2d st., Hoboken.

SALIER....Wed., Sept. 29 | MOSEL..........Sat., Oct. 9
NECKAR..........Sat., Oct. 2 | DEUTSCHLAND.W., Oct. 13

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN:

First cabin..........$100 gold.
Second cabin..........60 gold.
Steerage..........30 currency.

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $32 currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling green.

THE GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, and the SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

SAILING TRI-WEEKLY AT 3 P. M., from Pier No. 29 North River.

MANHATTAN..........Tuesday, Sept. 28
GEORGIA..........Thursday, Sept. 30
CHAMPION..........Saturday, Oct. 2

Superior accommodations for passengers.

☞ Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Goods forwarded free of commission.

Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of

JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,)
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling green.
BENTLEY D. HASELL.
General Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 317 Broadway.

N. B.—Freights given dispatch by extra steamers as required.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA., THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

FOUR STEAM-SHIPS PER WEEK. TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.

CLEOPATRA, Capt. BUCKLEY, TUESDAY, Sept. 28, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 62 South st.

GENERAL BARNES, Capt. CHEESMAN, THURSDAY, Sept. 30, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WILLIAM R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Oct. 2, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WILLIAM R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.

ASHLAND, Capt. ——, SATURDAY, Oct. 2, from Pier No. 12 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West st.

Insurance on this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading, in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.

GEORGE YONGE,
Agent Central Railroad of Georgia,
No. 409 Broadway.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO JAMAICA, HAYTI, COLOMBIA, and ASPINWALL, and to PANAMA and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS (via Aspinwall.) First-class, full-powered iron-screw steamers, from Pier No. 51 North River:

FOR JAMAICA, COLOMBIA, ASPINWALL, PANAMA and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS (via Aspinwall:)

ETNA..........Sept. 25.

FOR HAYTI:

ATLAS..........Sept. 29.

Superior first-class passenger accommodation.

PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents.
No. 56 Wall st.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. LINE.

FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, AND CHINA.

Sailing from Pier No. 42 North River,

For Aspinwall.

ACAPULCO..........THURSDAY, Sept. 30, 12 M.

touching at all Central American and Pacific ports.

EXCURSION TICKETS

TO THE CHILIAN EXPOSITION AND RETURN,

Good till March, 1876, $351, gold.

Outward, only $221, gold.

From San Francisco for Japan and China.

CITY OF TOKIO..........Oct. 1

FROM SAN FRANCISCO for AUSTRALIA and NEW-ZEALAND, via HONOLULU, SANDWICH ISLANDS, steam-ship VASCO DE GAMA, Oct. 9.

For freight or passage apply at Pier No. 42 North River.

H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.

Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

CITY OF MERIDA..........Tuesday, Oct. 5
CITY OF VERA CRUZ..........Thursday, Oct. 7
CITY OF NEW-YORK..........Thursday, Oct. 14

FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS,

Calling at HAVANA, PROGRESO, CAMPEACHY, TUSPAN, and TAMPICO.

CITY OF MERIDA..........Tuesday, Oct. 5

For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.

Steamers will leave New-Orleans Oct. 9 and Oct. 30 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

SHIPPING.

WEEKLY FLORIDA LINE.

For Port Royal, S. C.; Fernandina, Fla.; Brunswick, Ga., the favorite and well-known steamer HUNTSVILLE, Chester, Master, having superior accommodations for passengers, will sail THURSDAY, Sept. 30, from Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M., for above ports, making connections with all points South and South-west, via Port Royal, the Florida and Brunswick Railroads.

First-class passage to Fernandina..........$20 00
First-class passage to Jacksonville..........22 50
First-class passage to Augusta..........20 00
First-class to Albany..........22 50

Through tickets issued to all points South and Southwest.

For freight or passage, apply to

HERM. GELPCKE,
No. 5 William st.

WILSON'S LINE FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HULL.

To be dispatched from Pier No. 44 East River:

OTHELLO..........Oct. 6|HINDOO..........Nov. 3
COLOMBO..........Oct. 20|NAVARINO..........Nov. 17

First cabin, $70, currency; second cabin, $45, currency; excursion tickets on very favorable terms. Through tickets issued to Continental and Baltic ports. Apply for full particulars to CHARLES L. WRIGHT & CO., No. 56 South st.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA

DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 13 North River, as follows:

CRESCENT CITY..........THURSDAY, Sept. 30
COLUMBUS..........TUESDAY, Oct. 12

Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green; McKELLER, LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

STEAMBOATS.

FALL RIVER LINE FOR BOSTON,

VIA NEWPORT AND FALL RIVER.

Daily (SUNDAYS excepted) at 5 P. M., from Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray st.

THE WORLD-RENOWNED STEAMERS

BRISTOL AND PROVIDENCE.

HALL'S CELEBRATED BANDS ENGAGED FOR THE SEASON.

Tickets and state-rooms secured at principal hotels and ticket offices and on the pier.

BORDEN & LOVELL, Agents, New-York.
GEO. L. CONNOR, General Passenger Agent.

PROVIDENCE & STONINGTON STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Consolidation of STONINGTON Line and PROVIDENCE Line between NEW-YORK and BOSTON.

STONINGTON LINE

For Providence, Newport, and Boston.

The elegant Steamers RHODE ISLAND, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays; and NARRAGANSETT, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, leave Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay st., at 5 P. M.

Through tickets to all principal points in New-England and the Provinces may be obtained at Railroad Depots and Hotel Ticket Offices. State-rooms may be secured in advance at the Offices of Westcott Express Company and No. 319 Broadway.

PROVIDENCE LINE,

Via Providence Direct.

The staunch and powerful Steam-ships ELECTRA, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays; and GALATEA, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, leave Pier No. 27 North River, foot of Robinson st., at 5 P. M. Direct route for Worcester and all Northern points via Worcester.

Freight via either line taken at lowest rates.

D. S. BABCOCK, President.
L. W. FILKINS, General Passenger Agent.

ALBANY, SARATOGA, AND MONTREAL EXCURSIONS,

VIA PEOPLE'S LINE OF STEAM-BOATS,

leaving Pier No. 41 North River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 6 P. M.

On and after Sept. 1, tickets to Montreal and return for $11 50; to Saratoga and return for $5; and to Albany and return for $3, good for thirty days. Can be obtained at the office of said steam-boats, Pier No. 41, foot of Canal st.

SEA BIRD,

Capt. H. B. PARKER, for Red Bank and intermediate stations, Pier No. 35 North River, foot of Franklin st.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Friday, 24th...11:30 A. M.	Friday, 24th...4:00 P. M.
Saturday, 25th. 3:00 P. M.	Monday, 27th...6:45 A. M.
Monday, 27th.. 2:30 P. M.	Tuesday, 28th...7:00 A. M.
Tuesday, 28th.. 2:30 P. M.	Wed'day, 29th...7:00 A. M.
Wed'day, 29th.. 3:00 P. M.	Thursday, 30th...7:30 A. M.
Thursday, 30th. 3:30 P. M.	Friday, Oct. 1st..8:00 A M.
Saturday, Oct. 2d. 9:30 A. M.	

ALBANY AND TROY BY DAYLIGHT.—DAY BOATS C. VIBBARD AND DANIEL DREW leave Vestry st., Pier No. 39 North River, daily (Sundays excepted) at 8:35, and 24th st. at 9 A. M., landing at West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill, and Hudson. TICKETS ON SALE FOR POINTS NORTH AND WEST. Trip tickets to West Point, Cornwall, and Newburg, returning same day, $1. Special trains to and from Saratoga: To Saratoga, $3 20; Round Trip, $5 40.

LLOYD'S DOCK, OYSTER BAY, LAURELTON, AND JONES' DOCK.—The steamer SAPPHO, Capt. Jay L. Clark, will leave New-York daily, (Sundays excepted,) for all the above places, from Pier No. 27 East River, upper side Peck slip, at 3 P. M., and foot 33d st., East River, at 3:15 P. M. Returning to New-York, from Jones' Dock, at 6:15 A. M.; Laurelton, 6:20 A. M.; Oyster Bay, 7 A. M.; Lloyd's Dock, 7:15 A. M.

Fare, all landings, 60 cents.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD, WHITE MOUNTAINS, MONTREAL, AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS.—Steamer leaves Peck Slip daily (Sunday excepted) at 3 P. M.; 23d st., East River, 3:15 P. M., connecting with special train at New-Haven. Night boat leaves Peck Slip at 11 o'clock. Tickets sold and baggage checked at No. 944 Broadway, New-York, and No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn.

OPPOSITION CATSKILL LINE.

STEAMERS

ANDREW HARDER, Capt. I. H. Pentz,
J. B. SCHUYLER, Capt. C. D. Hancox,

Leave Franklin st., Pier No. 35 North River, every day, (Sundays excepted,) at 6 P. M.

CITIZENS' LINE STEAM-BOATS FOR TROY, connecting with all railway lines North and West. Elegant steam-boats leave daily, Saturday excepted, at 6 P. M. from Pier No. 49, North River, foot of Leroy st. Through tickets sold over all connecting lines.

JOSEPH CORNELL, Superintendent.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON, LANDING at Highland Falls, (near West Point,) Cornwall, Newburg, Marlborough, Milton, Highland, (New-Paltz,) and Esopus, the steam-boat THOMAS CORNELL, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, leaving Harrison st., Pier No. 34 North River, at 4 P. M.

FOR GREENWICH AND NORWALK.—THE favorite steam-boat NELLY WHITE leaves every week day at 3:30 P. M., from Market st., Pier No. 37, and foot of 33d st. at 3:45. Leaves Norwalk at 6:50 and Greenwich at 8 A. M. Fare, 50 cents.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 11:30 A. M.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—JOHN SEDGWICK, as Assignee, &c., against RENSSELAER TEN BROECK, et al.—In pursuance of a decree of this Court, made and entered in the above entitled action and proceeding, bearing date the 18th day of June, A. D. 1874, notice is hereby given to all persons claiming to be creditors of the former partnership and partnerships of J. K. & E. B. Place, which consisted of Ephraim B. Place, James K. Place, and James D. Sparkman, that they are required to file their claims respectively with me, the undersigned, the special Master named in said decree, at my office at No. 152 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 4th day of October, 1875, and in default of such claimants filing their claims as aforesaid, they will be barred from the benefit of said decree, and of any distribution of the assets of the said partnership and partnerships which may be made under the said decree.—Dated New-York, June 12, 1875. HENRY WILDER ALLEN, Special Master.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 13th day of August, A. D. 1875, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of WASHINGTON HADLEY, of New-York City, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at No. 7 Beekman street, New-York City, before James F. Dwight, Esq., register, on the 13th day of October, A. D. 1875, at two o'clock P. M.

OLIVER FISKE, U. S. Marshal,
As Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 21st day of September, A. D. 1875, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JAMES WILSON, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition, that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to suchbankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more Assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 4 Warren street, in the City of New-York, in said district, before Isaiah T. Williams, Esq., Register, on the 8th day of October, A. D. 1875, at two o'clock P. M.

OLIVER FISKE, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the District of New-Jersey.—In the matter of J. ELLIOTT CONDICT, WILLIAM C. BEACH, NEWTON H. FORD, FREDERICK K. CONDICT, JOHN B. HOLLISTER, and DAVID MYERS, bankrupts.—David Myers, one of said bankrupts, having applied to the court for a discharge from his debts, by order of the court, notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear before the said court, at the State-house, in the City of Trenton, in said district, on the fifth day of October, A. D. 1875, at 10 o'clock A. M., and show cause, if any they have, why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.

s13-law3wM W. S. BELVILLE, Clerk.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—AN OLD-ESTABLISHED COUNTRY business, in a thriving village a few miles from New-York; fresh stock of dry goods, groceries, notions, hardware, &c., doing a good business; also, store property. The owner having a business in New-York, finds it impossible to attend to both. A good chance for a young man to secure a paying business. Best of references given and required. Address COUNTRY, Post Office Box No. 2,393, New-York.

MANUFACTURING JEWELRY BUSINESS for sale on account of continued serious illness; established twelve years; tools, safe, fittings, &c., worth $3,000; price $1,500 (open to an offer;) only part cash required. HUNT & HAYNE
Business Brokers, No. 187 Broadway.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at **No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts.** Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR SMALL family of adults, can secure a permanent home, with every comfort, in a strictly private family, owning their own house, near the Windsor; elegant suite on second floor, with every convenience, and dining-room and parlor on first floor; private table if desired. Address W., Box No. 280 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

ROOMS AND BOARD FOR THE WINTER.—A private family who have never taken boarders will receive into their family for the Winter gentleman and wife, offering two front rooms, either in the second or third story; the house is located on Madison av., below 35th st.; terms will be moderate, and first-class reference required. Address L. S. D., Box No. 259 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

BOARDING.—TO LET TO GENTLEMEN WITH or without board, two hall and two large rooms on the second floor, furnished or unfurnished; has all the modern improvements. Apply at the house, or address by letter, H. RHODES, No. 504 Clinton st., between 3d and 4th places, South Brooklyn. References exchanged and required.

FIFTH AV., CORNER 44TH ST., SHERWOOD Apartment Buildings.—To Lease—A spacious suite of apartments, elegantly furnished, sunny exposure; entire floor; will accommodate a large family; also one unfurnished suite; table d'hote or meals served in apartments. Apply to J. P. COTT, No. 531 5th av.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET TO PRIVATE FAMILIES.—Four floors in No. 63 Madison av.; five, six, or more rooms can be had on each floor; also rooms for single gentlemen from $5 to $8 per week; house is clean and in good order; references exchanged. Apply to Mrs. McDERMOTT, in the house.

WINCHESTER HOUSE—EUROPEAN PLAN—corner of Broadway and 31st st.—This hotel is newly fitted in elegant style, embracing all the modern improvements, hot and cold water, baths, &c. Pleasant and comfortable single and family rooms.

A GENTLEMAN WANTING A PLEASANT second-story room, at a reasonable price, in a private family, centrally located, may address A. W., Box No. 5,445 New-York Post Office.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO RENT—NO. 69 West 12th st.—Private family will rent two rooms, furnished, on second floor, to gentlemen, or gentleman and wife.

NO. 51 WEST 36TH ST.—PRIVATE FAMILY offers handsome suite of three rooms: closets, bath, &c.; private table if preferred; also small sitting-room and bedroom, third floor.

A SUITE OF ROOMS, VERY HANDSOMELY furnished, may be had in the house of a private family, near a good restaurant. Apply at No. 140 West 42d st.

NO. 117 WEST 34TH ST., FOURTH DOOR west of Broadway.—An elegant floor, handsomely furnished, to a family; with private table only; references.

NO. 17 EAST 17TH ST., BETWEEN BROADWAY AND 5TH AV.—To let, desirable furnished rooms, en suite or singly, to gentlemen only; references.

FIFTH AV., NO. 351.—TWO VERY DESIRABLE floors, newly and handsomely furnished; first-class table and attendance; private baths, &c.; reasonable terms; small family, adults.

MRS. S. W. BOOTH, NORTH-WEST CORNER Madison av. and 31st st., has one suite of rooms to offer, with private table; unexceptionable reference given and required.

NO. 109 EAST 16TH ST., A FEW DOORS FROM UNION SQUARE.—Handsomely-furnished rooms to let, with board, on first, second, and third floors; references exchanged.

NO. 21 WEST 12TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV.—Handsomely furnished rooms suitable for families and gentlemen, with board; location unexceptionable; terms reasonable; references.

NO. 41 WEST 36TH ST.—TWO SUITES, ONE of three and the other of four, light, large, and handsomely-furnished rooms, with or without private table; references exchanged.

NO. 27 WEST 16TH ST.—TO LET, WITH board, a parlor suite, with ample closets and bath; also, rooms for single gentlemen; references exchanged.

IN A FRENCH TEACHER'S FAMILY—FOUR young men can find rooms and board; French conversation free. Apply to C. FABREGOU, No. 218 West 47th st. Private lessons.

NO. 17 WEST 37TH ST., THIRD FLOOR.—Rooms to let, with board, to gentlemen and wives or gentlemen; room on fourth floor; best references given and required.

A FAMILY OF FIVE OR SIX PERSONS CAN find very superior accommodations at No. 217 West 45th st.; private parlor, private table, on parlor floor; no other boarders.

TO RENT WITH BOARD—TWO CONNECTING second story front rooms; also handsome front parlor; references given and required. Apply at No. 29 West 16th st.

NO. 4 EAST 29TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND MADISON AVS.—Large, handsomely-furnished rooms, with or without private table; also rooms for single gentlemen, with board.

TO LET—TO ONE OR TWO GENTLEMEN—A handsomely-furnished floor, by a private family. Address Family, Box No. 273 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

NO. 227 EAST 12TH ST., BETWEEN 2D AND 3D AVS.—Nicely furnished single and double rooms, with excellent board, in a French family. References required.

A PRIVATE FAMILY HAVE TWO GOOD rooms in second story front, and one in third story, to let, with or without board. Apply at No. 55 East 9th st., near Broadway.

NO. 219 EAST 12TH ST.—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, two handsomely-furnished rooms, third floor front, with ample closets; every convenience; two blocks of Broadway.

NO. 81 5TH AV.—M. E GAGE HAS NOW READY handsome suites of rooms to let, with or without private table; also, two rooms separately; references exchanged.

A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET with board, their handsomely-furnished second floor to first-class parties, at reasonable prices. No. 53 West Washington place, just west of 6th av.

IN A FRENCH TEACHER'S FAMILY—FOUR young men can find rooms and board; French conversation free. Apply to C. FABREGOU, No. 218 West 47th st. Private lessons.

NO. 53 WEST 35TH ST.—ROOMS WELL FURNISHED, with first-class board, in this elegant four-story brown-stone house, suitable for gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen.

NO. 28 EAST 22D ST.—HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED rooms for gentlemen, with or without board. Reference.

NO. 33 WEST 33D ST.—HANDSOME LARGE room for two, with board; also elegant second floor with board or private table and special attendance.

ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED ROOMS TO let with board; references exchanged. No. 54 West 23d st.

NO. 49 EAST 21ST ST.—DESIRABLE ROOMS, en suite or separately, with first-class board; references exchanged.

AT NO. 120 EAST 37TH ST.—TO RENT WITH board, two large front rooms to gentleman and wife or single gentlemen; references exchanged.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS TO rent, with board; references exchanged. Apply at No. 118 West 45th st.

DESIRABLE ROOMS, WITH FIRST-CLASS table, may be had for the Winter at No. 51 East 21st st.

NO. 28 EAST 20TH ST.—TWO PLEASANT rooms, southern exposure, to rent, with board, to gentlemen.

ONE OR TWO GENTLEMEN CAN HAVE a handsomely-furnished back parlor, with board, at No. 220 East 17th st., near Stuyvesant Park.

NO. 40 WEST 16TH ST.—MRS. A. E. CHEETHAM has two suites and one square room to offer, with board; references exchanged.

NO. 23 EAST 46TH ST., (NEAR 5TH AV.)—Furnished rooms to let with board, to families or single gentlemen; private table if desired; references.

MRS. WILLIAMS, NO. 260 4TH AV., HAS three very desirable suites of apartments, with private table.

ONE DOOR FROM BROADWAY.—HANDSOMELY-furnished rooms, with board or private meals. No. 36 West 31st st. References exchanged.

NO. 11 WEST 30TH ST.—ROOMS ON THIRD floor, with board; house first class; references exchanged.

NO. 54 EAST 49TH ST.—A PARTY OWNING their house desire to rent some pleasant rooms, with excellent board; references exchanged.

FIFTH AV.—HANDSOME SUITE OF ROOMS TO rent, with or without private table; also a single room on the fourth floor. No. 1 East 17th st.

HANDSOME ROOMS AND FIRST-CLASS table can be obtained at No. 155 Madison av., for families or single gentlemen. Reasonable terms.

BOARD.—THREE HANDSOMELY FURNISHED rooms on the first floor to let, with board, at No. 128 East 23d st.; private table if desired.

A SMALL FAMILY WILL LET, WITH board, second floor handsomely furnished. No. 56 West 48th st.

NO. 62 WEST 22D ST.—TO LET, WITH FIRST-class board, handsomely-furnished rooms on first and second stories, en suite or singly; references.

NO. 36 EAST 22D ST.—LARGE, WELL-FURNISHED rooms to let, with first-class board; also single rooms for gentlemen; reference exchanged.

NO. 45 EAST 20TH ST.—ROOMS, EN SUITE and singly, with first-class appointments; references given and required.

FAMILIES CAN FIND EXCELLENT BOARD in the most desirable part of the City by calling at No. 33 West 45th st. References first class.

SECOND AND THIRD FLOOR FURNISHED rooms, with board, at No. 432 West 23d st. References exchanged.

FIFTH AV., NO. 297, NEAR 31ST ST.—Large, elegant apartments, en suite, with private table. References exchanged.

NO. 28 WEST 12TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV., with board, handsomely furnished rooms, en suite or singly; house and table first class.

FIRST-CLASS BOARD, GOOD ROOMS, &c., splendid location, can be had at No. 36 West Washington square. Mrs. WHITE.

A FINE PARLOR AND BEDROOM, AND A single bedroom, well furnished, to let to one or two gentlemen, without board. Inquire at No. 283 4th av.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—IN A PRIVATE family. No. 234 4th av., corner 19th st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

TO LET—PARLOR AND BEDROOM OR ALCOVE-room, furnished, without board, very nice, to gentlemen, in private house on 37th st., between 5th and 6th avs.; best reference required. Address COMFORT, Box No. 269 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

ELEGANT FLAT.—SIX ROOMS, DINING-ROOM and kitchen; heat and gas; $90 per month; parlor and bed-room, (velvet carpet,) without board, to gentleman and wife; $12 50 per week; gas and heat included; splendid neighborhood. No. 320 West 46th st.

BOARDERS WANTED.—A PRIVATE FAMILY will rent, with board, first-class neighborhood, close proximity to Elevated Railroad, newly-furnished room, large closet, and all conveniences; table unsurpassed; price, $25 per week for man and wife; references given and required. Call at No. 356 West 32d st.

FIFTH AV., NEAR 13TH ST.—SECOND FLOOR entire, and parlor and bedroom on third floor, to rent, handsomely furnished, by private family occupying their own house, with strictly first-class board; references exchanged. Address M. B., Box No. 2,468 New-York Post Office.

FIFTH AV., NO. 91.—SECOND FLOOR front rooms, with private bath; also, rooms en suite or singly. This house is handsome, commodious, and elegantly furnished. Billiard room. Breakfast to order till 10; dinner at 6 every day; men waiters; French cooking; references.

A STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMILY IN 30TH st., east of Madison av., will rent a large, handsomely-furnished room, (second floor,) all modern improvements, to a single gentleman; references exchanged. Address, with name, &c., R. V. S., Box 267 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,257 BROADWAY.

A STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMILY, NEAR Broadway, above 34th st., would accommodate a gentleman and wife with handsome rooms and unexceptionable table; terms, $40 per week. Address HUNTLEY, Box No. 324 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

ELEGANT BOARDING ACCOMMODATIONS in best houses; floors with private table and suites for families; particulars free. HANKINS' BOARDING DIRECTORY, No. 28 West 29th st., corner Broadway. Open evenings.

A MARRIED LADY, WITHOUT CHILDREN, having a pleasant home in a good neighborhood, would board and take full charge of a little girl from two to twelve years of age. Address A. A., Box No. 318 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

NO. 15 EAST 46TH ST., (WINDSOR BLOCK.)—Elegantly furnished third floor, en suite or separately; also other rooms, with superior board; house, table, and appointments first class; references exchanged.

NO. 13 WEST 9TH ST.—TO LET, WITH board, a fine large room, with dressing-closet, hot and cold water, and all conveniences; also, rooms for three young gentlemen; a few day boarders taken. Apply for one week.

IN A PRIVATE HOUSE, BY OWNER—TWO furnished rooms, with wardrobes and pantries attached, to man and wife, or to single gentleman; willing to let them for light house-work; best of reference. No. 366 West 31st st.

A PARTY DESIRING ONE CHOICE LARGE room, over parlor, with bath connecting, and superior board, in a select family, elegant house and neighborhood, near Madison square, can address MORGAN, Box No. 325 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,257 BROADWAY.

A LARGE, WELL-FURNISHED ROOM, also one small room, to let to gentlemen, without meals; house first-class, 21st st., 5th and 6th avs. Apply at No. 5 West 23d st.

NO. 47 WEST 11TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV.—Desirable rooms with board for the Winter; convenient location for business gentlemen; references exchanged.

NO. 34 WEST 24TH ST.—LARGE AND SMALL handsomely-furnished rooms, with complete closets and first-rate board, in a cheerful house; dining-room up stairs.

FIFTH AV., NO. 208, MADISON PARK.—Elegant rooms en suite; house, appointments, table, and attendance first class; situation delightful; also one single room. JOHN P. WORSTELL.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS, 5TH AV., NO. 224.—Parlor floor elegantly furnished; single rooms for gentlemen, with breakfast; front basement as a physician's office; references.

FIFTH AV., NOS. 307 AND 309.—PARTIES looking for superior accommodations can find an entire second floor, furnished or unfurnished, with or without private table; also other floors; references.

THREE OR FOUR GENTLEMEN MAY BE accommodated with pleasant rooms, with board, in a private family residing at No. 406 West 22d st. References required.

FIFTH AV., NO. 73, CORNER 15TH ST.—Handsomely-furnished apartments, with or without private table; house and apartments thoroughly first-class; unexceptionable reference given and required.

A FAMILY BELONGING TO THE SOCIETY of Friends, on Murray Hill, between 5th and 6th avs., take a few select boarders, without children. No. 54 West 38th st.

GRAMERCY PARK.—FIRST AND SECOND floors elegantly furnished, with first-class board; private table if desired. S. B. GOODALE & CO., No. 5 West 23d st., near Fifth Avenue Hotel.

NO. 107 WEST 38TH ST.—HANDSOME SUITE of rooms, furnished; also large front room on second floor partly furnished to let, with board; prices to suit the times.

NO. 25 WEST 16TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV.—Desirable rooms for families and single parties, with board; house first-class; location unexceptionable.

NO. 104 MADISON AV.—ELEGANT SECOND floor to rent, in whole or part, with or without board; also, two rooms for single gentlemen, all newly furnished.

NO. 31 WEST 16TH ST.—AN ENTIRE FLOOR, handsomely furnished, to a small family, with private table, or to a party of gentlemen, without board; breakfast if desired; references exchanged.

NO. 20 WAVERLEY PLACE.—ROOMS NEWLY furnished, to let with or without board; moderate prices; good, abundant table; references; table board, $5.

A FEW DESIRABLE FURNISHED ROOMS; location first-class; terms moderate; convenient to restaurants, &c. Apply at No. 832 Broadway, between 12th and 13th sts. Can be seen to-day.

NO. 5 5TH AV., HAVING CHANGED HANDS, is newly refitted; two elegantly-furnished floors to let, together or separately; private tables if desired; references exchanged.

FIRST AND SECOND FLOORS TO RENT, with board; also other rooms, en suite or singly. Private table if desired. References exchanged. Apply at Nos. 106 and 108 East 23d st.

NO. 23 WEST 32D ST.—TO LET, A LARGE room on second floor; also, small room on fourth floor; excellent table; references.

NO. 115 WEST 38TH ST.—A NEW-ENGLAND private family will rent, with first-class board, two connecting rooms on second floor; terms very moderate.

NO. 35 WEST 37TH ST.—A PARLOR FLOOR, handsomely furnished, with all the conveniences for a family, with private table.

NO. 29 WEST 26TH ST., NEAR BROADWAY.—Gentlemen and families will find elegant rooms, with board.

PARTIES DESIRING TO SECURE A COMFORTABLE home, with first-class board, are requested to call at No. 49 7th av., third door from 14th st.

NO. 7 EAST 46TH ST.—ROOMS TO LET ON third and fourth floors, either with or without board.

TWO OR THREE FLOORS IN A NEWLY-furnished house on 46th st., near 5th av., to let, with first-class board. E. A. DAILEY, No. 588 6th av.

A BASEMENT TO LET FOR A PHYSICIAN.—Splendid location; first-class board. No. 56 West 39th st.

NO. 178 MADISON AV.—DESIRABLE ROOMS can be obtained, with board, at Mrs. R. H. JENKINS'.

THIRTY-NINTH ST., NO. 56 WEST.—Newly-furnished second and third floors to let, with first-class board, with every convenience.

FIFTH AV., NO. 341.—MRS. SEAVER WILL rent handsomely-furnished parlor and third floor, with private tables, for the Winter.

NO. 34 WEST 12TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV., to let, furnished, without board, for gentlemen or gentleman and wife; rooms en suite or singly.

THIRTY-FOURTH ST., NEAR BROADWAY.—To let, with board, large sunny room, third floor, very desirable. No. 150 West 34th st.

FOURTH AV., NO. 265, CORNER OF 21ST ST.—Very fine rooms, en suite or singly; table first-class.

NO. 9 WEST 29TH ST., FOUR DOORS FROM GILSEY HOUSE.—Two elegantly furnished floors to let, with board, with or without private table.

NO. 8 EAST 9TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV.—Very desirable suites of rooms to let, with or without private table; references.

FIFTH AV., NO. 291.—TWO NEW AND HANDSOMELY-furnished suites of rooms, with private table and comforts of a refined home.

FIFTH AV., NO. 243.—TWO HANDSOMELY FURNISHED floors, with private table only; also, single rooms for gentlemen, without board; reference.

FORTY-SECOND ST., NO. 107 WEST.—A private family will let, with board, a few desirable rooms, en suite or singly; references exchanged.

NO. 5 WEST 42D ST.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED room on second floor to let, with board. References exchanged.

DESIRABLE SUITE OF ROOMS ON SECOND floor for gentleman and wife, or gentlemen; also other rooms, with board, at No. 109 East 35th st.

SINGLE ROOMS FOR GENTLEMEN, WITH first-class board. No. 56 West 39th st.

NO. 250 MADISON AV.—TWO FINE SUITES OF rooms to let, with private table; house first-class.

NO. 61 WEST 17TH ST.—HALL-ROOM TO rent with board to gentleman only; price $12.

DANCING.

MR. WM. B. DE GARMO, INSTRUCTOR in dancing at United States Military Academy, West Point, has removed his principal academy from No. 82 5th av. to the large and elegant hall No. 55 West 33d st., between Broadway and 5th av., and will resume his classes on SATURDAY, Oct. 2, 1875.

PROF. SHERIDAN'S ACADEMY OF DANCING, NOS. 613 AND 615 3D AV.—MONDAY and THURSDAY EVENINGS; all the modern waltzes taught in one quarter. Soirée MONDAY, Oct. 3.

BALLET-MASTER DUMAR'S DANCING ACADEMY, No. 24 WEST 4TH ST.—All dances taught in one quarter; six fashionable dances taught in six lessons.

MR. TRENOR'S ACADEMY OF DANCING, Lyric Hall, 6th av., Reservoir square, Is now open. Terms reduced. Send for circular.

HLASKO'S SELECT CLASSES IN DANCING at No. 1,464 Broadway, for ladies, gentlemen, and children, commences SATURDAY, Oct. 30.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE TITIENS' CONCERTS, OCT. 4.

Messrs. M. & M. STRAKOSCH have the honor to announce for the evening of

MONDAY, OCT. 4, 1875, AT
STEINWAY HALL,
the début in the United States of
MLLE. THERESA TITIENS,

in the first of a series of concerts which will be memorable as having introduced to the American public an artiste whom Europe recognizes as the

QUEEN OF THE LYRIC STAGE.

Difficult a task as it seemed to worthily surround a songstress of such distinguished merit, Messrs. M. & M. Strakosch believe that their efforts have not been unsuccessful. In support of this assurance, they beg to make known that they have succeeded in making arrangements for the Titiens Concerts with

MME. ARABELLA GODDARD,

who, after a triumphant tour through Australia and California, will afford American audiences an opportunity of enjoying the performances of

ENGLAND'S FIRST PIANISTE.

The directors have also effected engagements with the artists whose names follow:

Mr. TOM KARL and Mr. H. A. BISCHOFF, tenors;
Signor CARLO ORLANDINI, baritone, and
M. EMILE SAURET, the virtuoso eminent violin.
Director of the Orchestra..........Mr. MAX MARETZEK
The piano accompaniment by GEORGE W. COLBY.

The series of Titiens Concerts is limited to six evening performances and two matinées, the former occurring respectively on Oct. 4, 6, 8, 11, 13, and 15, and the latter on Oct. 9 and 16.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION

for the six nights and two matinées, $16; for three nights and one matinée, $8.

Reserved seats, $2 and $3, according to location.

The box-sheet will be open for the sale of subscription tickets at Steinway Hall on

TUESDAY, SEPT. 28, at 9 A. M.,

and for the sale of seats for single performances on WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 29.

THEATRE COMIQUE. NO. 514 BROADWAY.

Mr. JOSH HART..........Proprietor

Positively last week of the Great Rifle-Shooting Match, on which occasion the Three Great Teams, including The Regular Army, Oh! will shoot. Immense success of the great Garnellas, the only recognized Gymnasts living. New Olio, introducing Luke Schoolcraft, Geo. Coes, Walters and Morton, Lulu Delmay, Edna Markley, John Allen, Little Mac, Larry Tooley, John Wild, Wm. Barry, and Scanlon and Cronin.

MATINEES WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 2.

TRENOR'S LYRIC HALL, NO. 723 6TH AV.

A NEW STAGE AND GALLERY JUST COMPLETED. RENT REDUCED to $40 and $50 a night. Books open.

GRAND MILITARY AND CIVIC PICNIC OF THE VETERANS OF THE WAR OF 1812—At Sulzer's Park, foot of 84th st., East River, on TUESDAY, the 28th September, 1875, commencing at 11 o'clock. Dancing will commence at 2 P. M. Evening exercises to commence at 7 o'clock. Programme—Overture, National, band; opening address, Adjt. H. J. Elderd; "Where would I be," Idlewild Quartet; "Red, White, and Blue," band; oration, Rev. Dr. Miller; "Sword of Bunker Hill," quartet; "Hail Columbia," band; oration, Major S. L. Reeve; "Soldiers' Farewell," quartet; "Star Spangled Banner," band.

BOARD WANTED.

A YOUNG GENTLEMAN DESIRES TWO front rooms, well furnished and with good board, for himself and mother, in a quiet house and respectable neighborhood, between 10th and 25th sts.; terms must be moderate, and unexceptionable references given and required. Address HOME, Post Office Box No. 1,573.

WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN DESIRES BOARD for his daughter (a young lady) in a strictly private family in the City; will be permanent if suited; unquestionable reference given and required. Address, with terms, which must be reasonable, also, location and size of family, PLEASANT HOME, Box No. 165 *Times* Office.

A PARISIAN LADY, IN GOOD POSITION, a fine musician, &c., accustomed to live among cultivated, sociable people abroad, wants a home here with such in exchange for instruction; highest references. Address Stranger, Box No. 297 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY GRADUATE BOARD in a family, where her services for the morning hours would be accepted in exchange; best references given. Address M. H. A., Box No. 279 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WANTED.—SITTING-ROOM, TWO BEDROOMS, and board, with private table, on second floor, for gentleman and wife, child, and nurse; terms must be moderate. Apply, with full particulars and terms, to A. B., Box No. 3,528 Post Office.

WANTED—ROOM AND BOARD BY A GENTLEMAN with occasional accommodation for wife and daughter; must be first class. Address F. W. E., No. 56 Broadway, Room No. 17.

WANTED—ROOMS AND BREAKFAST FOR GENTLEMAN, wife, and daughter for October. Address B. W., No. 56 Broadway, Room No. 18.

COUNTRY BOARD.

BOARD AT NEWARK, N. J., IN A PRIVATE FAMILY.—A handsomely furnished front room for gentleman and wife; all modern improvements, and three minutes from Newark and New-York Depot. Call at No. 343 Washington st.

ELIZABETH.—A PRIVATE FAMILY CAN ACCOMMODATE two or three adults with fine rooms and board for Fall and Winter months; house and location very desirable; near depot. Address C. R., Box No. 109 *Times* Office.

SUMMER RESORTS.

SUMMER BOARD.—AT THE SOUTH ORANGE Mountain House, one hour from City, on Morris and Essex Railroad, five minutes from depot; house thoroughly renovated and newly furnished; pure mountain air; picturesque drives; all the luxuries of country life; fine stabling; terms moderate. Apply to or address PROPRIETOR, South Orange, N. J.

BOARD AT GLEN RIDGE, CORNWALL, N. Y.—House open until Nov. 1. JAMES G. ROE.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE GREAT TRUNK LINE
AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York from foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.

For Williamsport and Lock Haven, (via Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Division, connecting at Philadelphia,) 9:30 A. M. For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Palace Cars daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington, 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:40 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 7, 7:30, 8:40, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 4:10, 4:50, 5, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 8 A. M., 4:50, 5, 6, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 8 A. M., 5:20, 6, 6:30, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 8 A. M., 5:20, 6, 6:30, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 8 A. M., 5:20, 6, 6:30, and 7 P. M.

For Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, and South Amboy 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:50, and 6 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 7 and 8 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:10, 5:20, 6:10, 7 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 8 A. M. and 6 and 7 P. M.

For East Millstone, 12 noon, 3 and 5:20 P. M.

For Kingston and Rocky Hill, 8:40 A. M. and 4:10 P. M.

For Princeton, 7, 8:40 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4:10, and 7 P. M.

For Lambertville, 9:30 A. M., 2, 4:10 and 5 P. M.

For Flemington, Phillipsburg, and Belvidere, 9:30 A. M., and 2 P. M.

For Mercer and Somerset Branch, 3 P. M.

For Trenton, Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7:30 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4, 5, and 7 P. M.

For Freehold, 7:30 A. M., 2 and 4:10 P. M.

For Farmingdale and Squan, 7:30 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Hightstown, Pemberton, and Camden, via Perth Amboy, 2:30 P. M., and via Monmouth Junction, 4:10 P. M.

For Hightstown and Pemberton, 6 A. M. via Perth Amboy, and 7:30 A. M. via Monmouth Junction.

Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:55 and 10:30 A. M. and 9:20 P. M., daily; 10:15 A. M. and 6:50 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:20 A. M., 4:15, 5:15, and 10:27 P. M. Sunday 6:20 A. M. From Philadelphia, 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 10:15, 11:20, 11:54 A. M., 2:15, 4:15, 5:15, 6:10, 6:50, 8:44, 9:20, 10:27 P. M. Sunday 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 10:15, 11:54 A. M., 6:50, 9:20, and 10:27 P. M.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts.; No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery place.

FRANK THOMSON, General Manager. D. M. BOYD, JR., General Passenger Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW JERSEY,

ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and freight station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch Railroad; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing May 31, 1875.—Leave New-York as follows: 5:30 A. M.—News Train for Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Tamanend, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c.

6:15 A. M.—Way train for Somerville and Flemington.

7:45 A. M.—Way train for Easton, connects at junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

9:15 A. M.—MORNING EXPRESS, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington; at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Towanda, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.

10:30 A. M.—Way Train for Easton, connects at Philipsburg for Belvidere.

12:45 P. M.—EXPRESS for Flemington, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

2:45 P. M.—EXPRESS for Easton, Belvidere, Bath, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, and Scranton.

3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.

4:00 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

5:00 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

5:15 P. M.—For Plainfield.

5:30 P. M.—EVENING EXPRESS, daily, for Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Towanda, Reading, and Harrisburg.

6:00 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

6:30 P. M.—For Plainfield.

7:00 P. M.—For Somerville.

8:30 P. M.—For Easton.

9:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12:00 P. M.—For Plainfield.

For Elizabeth at 5:30, 6:15, 6:40, 7:00, 7:30, 7:45, 8:00, 8:45, 9:15, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15, A. M.; 12:00 M.; 12:45, 1:00, 1:45, 2:30, 2:45, 3:00, 3:30, 3:45, 4:00, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5:00, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6:00, 6:10, 6:30, 7:00, 7:30, 8:15, 8:30, 9:30, 10:45, 11:15, 12:00 P. M.

R. E. RICKER, Supt. and Eng.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

AMUSEMENTS.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.

EVERY NIGHT AT 8. GREAT SUCCESS.

OUR BOYS!

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

A bright, wholesome work, presented with all the advantages of good acting and liberal management.—*Post.*

A chaste, exquisite, and delightful piece of dramatic work.—*Express.*

We commit "Our Boys" to the public affection they well deserve.—*Tribune.*

"Our Boys" is as bright a play as has been put on the stage this many a day.—*Mail.*

One of the most charming comedies ever presented in this City.—*Graphic.*

OUR BOYS MATINEE SATURDAY, 1:30.

*** It is requested, to avoid disappointment, that seats be secured at the box office, open from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M. Box plan ready ten days in advance.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. SECOND WEEK

JARRETT & PALMER..........Lessees and Managers

GEORGE BELMORE,

the renowned English character actor, in his unrivaled part of old NAT GOSLING, the Jockey, in Dion Boucicault's sensational drama of the

FLYING SCUD.

The piece is superbly placed on the stage. Everything new.

The animated scenes at the Derby course are singularly realistic, giving faithful pictures of life on a Derby day.

PUNCH AND JUDY! BOXING MATCHES!
LONDON STREET ACROBATS!
NEGRO MINSTRELS! FAMILY PICNICS!

All will be recognized as incidental to this great London sporting carnival.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.

Messrs. JARRETT & PALMER have the honor to announce an engagement with Mr. C. D. HESS, Director of the KELLOGG GRAND ENGLISH OPERA for a season of TWO WEEKS, commencing on

MONDAY EVENING, OCT. 11,
consisting of
TWELVE EVENINGS
and
TWO MATINEES ONLY.

The company, headed by the distinguished American prima donna

MISS CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG,
comprises the eminent lyric stars:
MME. JENNIE VANZANDT,
MRS. ZELDA SEGUIN,
MISS ANNIE BEAUMONT,
MISS ANNIE MONTAGUE,
MR. WILLIAM CASTLE,
MR. JOSEPH MAAS,
MR. WILLIAM CARLETON,
MR. WILLIAM HAMILTON,
MR. HENRY PEAKES,
MR. EDWARD SEGUIN,
MR. J. G. PEAKES,
MESSRS. W. MORGAN, A. CAYLA, W. MARSON, &c.,
supported by an
EXCELLENT CHORUS AND GRAND ORCHESTRA.

MR. S. BEHRENS..........Conductor

AN ATTRACTIVE, VARIED REPERTOIRE will be offered, of which full announcements will appear in next Sunday's papers, as well as the scale of prices and other particulars.

THE SALE OF RESERVED SEATS
will commence on
MONDAY, OCT. 4.

LYCEUM THEATRE, 14TH ST. AND 6TH AV.

EVERY EVENING THIS WEEK AND SATURDAY MATINEE AT 1:30,

revival of Lecocq's most popular opera bouffe,

LA FILLE DE MADAME ANGOT,

with gorgeous mise en scene and a remarkable cast, including

Mlle. GEOFFROY (first time) as Clairette, with Mlles. Nardynn and Lucie Faye, and MM. De Quercy, Castel, Darcy, Duplan, Valter, and the whole company of 100 artists.

Next week first production this season of GIROFLE-GIROFLA.

In rehearsal, LE CANARD A TROIS BECS (The Wonderful Duck.)

OLYMPIC THEATRE. NO. 624 BROADWAY.

JOHN F. POOLE..........Manager

THE WONDROUS CARLO FAMILY,
HARPER AND STANSILL, One-legged Comedians.
THE WORRELL SISTERS, PROF. O'REARDON,
JOHN HART, GEORGE S. KNIGHT, HARRY MONROE,
PAT ROONEY'S new song, "O'RIELLY YOU'RE N. G.,"
THE YANKEE SHOOTSLEERS,
And the Immense Olympic Company.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AT 2.

GILMORE'S CONCERT GARDEN,

(Late Hippodrome.)

P. S. GILMORE..........Conductor
THE MOST MAGNIFICENT GARDEN IN THE WORLD.
CONCERT EVERY NIGHT AT 8 O'CLOCK.
GILMORE'S BAND OF 100 PERFORMERS.
THE GREATEST LIVING CORNETIST,
MR. J. LEVY,
and
MRS. HENRY BUTMAN,
THE CHARMING SOPRANO.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.

NEW OPERA-HOUSE, BROADWAY AND 29TH ST.
The most successful entertainment in the City.
THE RIVAL POLITICIANS.
BOARDING-HOUSE THEATRICALS.
Seats secured. Matinee SATURDAY at 2.

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART,

No. 128 West 14th st., New-York.
Open daily, Sundays excepted, from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.
MONDAYS and THURSDAYS free.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND LONG BRANCH RAILROAD.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.
ALL RAIL LINE BETWEEN
NEW-YORK, LONG BRANCH, AND OCEAN GROVE.
Passenger station foot of Liberty st., North River.
Commencing WEDNESDAY, Aug. 25, 1875.

FIVE TRAINS EACH WAY DAILY, except Sunday, passing through Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, South Amboy, Matawan, Middletown, and Red Bank.

Leave New-York for Long Branch at 7:30, 9:15, 11:45 A. M., 3:45, 5 P. M. For South Amboy at 6 P. M.

Leave New-York for Ocean Grove at 9:15 A. M., 3:45 P. M.

For Ocean Beach at 9:15 A. M., 3:45 P. M.

RETURNING.

Leave Ocean Beach at 7:15 A. M., 2:55 P. M.
Leave Ocean Grove at 7:52 A. M., 3:02, 5:10 P. M.
Leave Long Branch at 7, 8:15, 11:35 A. M., 3:25, 5:35 P. M. Leave South Amboy at 6:55, 7:50, 9 A. M., 12:25, 4:10, 6:25 P. M.

Stages to and from KEYPORT connect at Matawan Station with all trains.

H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.
R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After Sept. 26, 1875, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester. Also St. Albans, via Manchester, Vt.

10:30 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls, arriving at Niagara Falls 1:45 A. M.

11:00 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans, arriving at Montreal 8:50 A. M.

6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars, for Watertown and Canandaigua.

8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars, for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Albany and Troy. Way trains as per local Time Table.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

ERIE RAILWAY.

Autumn Arrangement of through trains, September, 1875. From Chambers Street Depot. (For 23d st. see note below.)

9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo and sleeping coaches to Cincinnati and Detroit.

10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and Niagara Falls. Sleeping coach to Buffalo.

7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, Detroit, and Chicago without change.

7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train. Above trains leave Twenty-third Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M., and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains, see time-tables and cards in hotels and depots.

JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT, AUGUST 8, 1875.

Trains leave depots foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts. at

7 A. M., through to Elmira, connecting with trains for Hazleton, Beaver Meadow, Mahanoy City, Shenandoah, Mount Carmel, and points in Hazleton and Mahanoy coal regions; also makes close connections for Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, &c.

1 P. M., for Tunkhannock, connecting with trains for Hazleton, Mahanoy City, Reading, Pottsville, and Harrisburg.

4 P. M., for Mauch Chunk, stopping at all stations.

6:30 P. M., Night Express, daily, for all principal stations, connecting with trains for Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West. Pullman's sleeping coaches attached.

ROBERT H. SAYRE,
Superintendent and Engineer.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

After June 28, 1875, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 4:00 and 4:40 and 5:40 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 3:15 and 4:40 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; For Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M., (7 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 10 P. M., (10 P. M. on Sundays.)

Way trains as per local time tables.

J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.
E. M. REED, Vice President, New-York.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

SPECIAL TRAINS.

QUEENS COUNTY FAIR, Sept. 28, 29, and 30. Trains for the FAIR GROUNDS at MINEOLA will leave Hunter's Point at 9, 10, and 11:30 A. M.; leave NEW-YORK by James Slip Ferry (foot of Chambers st.) 30 minutes, and by Thirty-fourth Street Ferry 15 minutes before leaving time at Hunter's Point.

Returning trains will leave Mineola at 1:18, 4:36, 5, and 6:22 P. M.

PARLOR CARS will be run on the trains leaving Hunter's Point at 10 and 11:35 A. M., and those leaving Mineola at 4:30 and 5 P. M.

This is the only road running direct to the Fair Grounds and by which all staging is avoided.

G. W. CURTIS, General Superintendent.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:20 and 8:20 P. M.

THEODORE WARREN, Supt.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager..........Mr. LESTER WALLACK

It is respectfully announced that the
FALL AND WINTER SEASON
will commence on
SATURDAY EVENING, Oct. 2, 1875,
when will be presented for the
FIRST TIME
at this theatre
A COMEDY DRAMA,
in three acts, by Tom Taylor, Esq., entitled the
OVERLAND ROUTE,
which created a most profound sensation on its production in London from its
BRILLIANT, JOYOUS, AND MIRTHFUL STYLE,
and the
EXTREME NOVELTY OF ITS SCENIC EFFECTS.

The SCENERY, entirely new, by Messrs. CLARE and ISHERWOOD.

The MECHANICAL APPLIANCES, unprecedented in ingenuity and effect, by Messrs. DUNNE and BUTLER.

Overture and incidental music composed and arranged by Thomas Baker.

Mr. Wallack begs to submit the following-named artists, who will illustrate the various novelties now in preparation:

Mr. H. J. MONTAGUE,	Mr. JOHN GILBERT,
Mr. HARRY BECKETT,	Mr. W. R. FLOYD,
Mr. C. STEPHENSON,	Mr. J. W. SENDLEBACK,
Mr. W. HERBERT,	Mr. H. GWINNETTE,
Mr. E. M. HOLLAND,	Mr. C. E. EDWIN,
Mr. W. J. LEONARD,	Mr. C. ROSENE,
Mr. J. ATKINS,	Mr. J. PECK,
Mr. J. JOSEPHS,	Miss EFFIE GERMON,
Mr. J. CURRAN,	Mme. PONISI,
Miss ADA DYAS,	Miss GERALDINE MAYE,
Miss IONE BURKE,	her first appearance on
Miss NINA VARIAN,	any stage.
Mrs. JOHN SEFTON,	Miss KATE BARTLETT,
Miss E. BLAISDELL,	Miss C. BATE.

The majority of whom will appear in the opening entertainment, full particulars of which will be duly announced.

THE BOX OFFICE WILL OPEN MONDAY, SEPT. 27

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.

Proprietor..........Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK
Manager..........Mr. A. M. PALMER

PRELIMINARY SEASON, 1875.

HOUSE CROWDED NIGHTLY. —— LAST WEEK OF COL. SELLERS.	SEVENTH AND LAST WEEK of the engagement of the eminent comedian, JOHN T. RAYMOND, in his marvelous impersonation, COL. SELLERS. THE TERMINATION OF THIS ENGAGEMENT COMPLETES ONE OF THE MOST REMARKABLE RUNS ON RECORD, COL. SELLERS HAVING BEEN PLAYED IN THIS CITY NEARLY

200 TIMES
DURING THE PAST YEAR.

SATURDAY, OCT. 2, LAST MATINEE OF COL. SELLERS.

MONDAY, OCT. 4,
opening of the REGULAR SEASON,
upon which occasion will be reproduced in magnificent style Feuillet and Boucicault's comedy

LED ASTRAY,

in which Misses Rose Eytinge, Fanny Morant, Kate Claxton, Mrs. Marie Wilkins, Blanche Grey, Anna Brown, and Messrs. Charles R. Thorne, Jr., Stuart Robson, Edward Arnott, Claude Burroughs, H. W. Montgomery, W. H. Wilder, and W. L. Quigley will appear.

Sale of seats for first LED ASTRAY nights begins Monday at 8 o'clock.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

WACHTEL.
GRAND OPERA SEASON.
OPENING NIGHT,
MONDAY, Oct. 18, 1875.
Subscriptions will be received from
THURSDAY, Sept. 30, 1875,

At the office, Academy of Music, daily, from 10 to 3 o'clock.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICES

for the season of twenty nights: Boxes, $300, $240, and $200. Reserved seats, $50.

PRICES FOR SINGLE NIGHTS:

Boxes, $20, $15, and $10.
General Admission, $1.
Reserved seats, $1 or $2 extra.
Family Circle, 50 cents. Reserved seats do., 50 cents.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

KIRALFY BROTHERS..........Lessees and Managers

STILL TRIUMPHANT! FIFTH WEEK OF AROUND THE WORLD.	A Grand Company, Dazzling Scenic Effects, Astonishing Mechanism, Magnificent Wardrobe, Brilliant Groupings, Gorgeous Accessories, Startling Tableaux, Wonderful Pictures, Surprising Incidents, Extraordinary Pageants, Glittering Processions, Enchanted Revels, Thrilling Sensations.

BOX OFFICE OPEN DAILY FROM 8 TO 6.

PARK THEATRE. CROWDED HOUSES.

BROADWAY AND 22D ST.
FOURTH WEEK.
Every night till further notice,
THE FLORENCES
in Wolf's humorous satire,
"MIGHTY DOLLAR."
Matinée Saturday. NO FREE LIST.

Theodore Tilton

At the Great Hall of the

COOPER UNION,

Wednesday Eve., Sept. 29,

At 8 o'clock. Subject of Lecture:

"The Problem of Life."

RESERVED SEATS, 75 CENTS. ADMISSION, 50 CENTS. TICKETS now for sale at the publishing-house of SHELDON & CO., No. 677 BROADWAY, and at the THEATRE TICKET OFFICE, No. 33 UNION SQUARE.

Next Night, Sept. 30, at the Brooklyn Academy of Music. Subject: "The Human Mind."

NOW OPEN.

FORTY-FOURTH GRAND NATIONAL EXHIBITION OF THE

AMERICAN INSTITUTE,

2d and 3d avs. and 63d and 64th sts.
WONDERFUL MACHINES! SPLENDID PRODUCTS.
Admission, 50 cents; children, 25 cents.

Parisian.	PARISIAN VARIETIES, 16th st. & B'way
Parisian.	TEMPLE OF SENSATIONAL ART,
Parisian.	Voluptuous without coarseness,
Parisian.	Every evening—Tues. Thur. & Sat. matinées.
Parisian.	Entire change of programme, twenty ladies.
Parisian.	Two splendid ballets. Two roaring farces.
Parisian.	The Brooklyn Female Seminary and
Parisian.	GRAND OLIO OF FORTY STAR ARTISTS,
Parisian.	In song, dance, specialty, novelty, and variety.
Parisian.	Great success of the season.

THEO. THOMAS' SYMPHONY CONCERTS

AND PUBLIC REHEARSALS
AT STEINWAY HALL.
FIRST CONCERT SATURDAY, NOV. 13.

Subscriptions for either the Symphony Concerts or Public Rehearsals, or both, are now received at the principal music stores, piano warerooms, and at the box office of Steinway Hall, where also circulars stating full particulars can be obtained.

DARLING'S OPERA-HOUSE. WEST 23D ST.

Cotton & Reed's Minstrels. Immense Success. The Public Satisfied. Evening at 8; Saturday at 2.	Cotton & Reed's Minstrels. Change of Programme. New and Original Sketches. Half price to Matinee.

A NEW AND BEAUTIFUL HALL TO LEASE. Nos. 1,266 and 1,268 Broadway and 6th av. Apply to Mr. TRENOR, Lyric Hall, No. 723 6th av.

THE TURF.

AMERICAN JOCKEY CLUB.—FALL MEETING, 1875, at Jerome Park, 2d, 5th, 7th, 9th, 12th, 14th, and 16th days of October. Races commence each day punctually at 1:30 P. M. A. BELMONT, President. C. WHEATLY, Secretary.

MUSICAL.

THE MASON & HAMLIN CABINET ORGANS received THREE HIGHEST MEDALS and a DIPLOMA OF HONOR at the GREAT WORLD'S EXPOSITIONS in PARIS and VIENNA; *have always received highest awards in America,* and are acknowledged to be the BEST INSTRUMENTS of the CLASS in the WORLD. The largest assortment of ORGANS in the country, including all novelties, may now be found at the WARE-ROOMS of the company, NO. 25 UNION SQUARE, New-York. ORGANS sold for cash or easy payments, or rented until rent pays for them.

WATERS' NEW SCALE PIANOS—SQUARE, Grand, Upright, and Cabinet Grand—are the best made; wood thoroughly seasoned; touch elastic; tone even, pure, and sweet; singing quality superior; delicacy and power of tone unsurpassed; improvements all modern; warranted for six years. A first-class piano at a reasonable price. Terms easy. Pianos to let until rent money pays for them, as per contract. Send for circulars. Warerooms No. 481 Broadway, New-York. HORACE WATERS & SONS.

A.—FOR RENT—UPRIGHT, SQUARE, AND GRAND pianos of our own make; also, for sale and rent, a number of fine second-hand pianos, in perfect order. WILLIAM KNABE & CO., No. 112 5th av., above 16th st.

A GENTLEMAN OF ABILITY AND EXPERIENCE, Alumnus of Leipsic Conservatory, gives instruction on piano-forte, organ, harmony; terms moderate. Address F. D. A., No. 337 West Houston st.

A SOPRANO OF RARE VOCAL ACCOMPLISHMENTS, desires a position in a Protestant or Catholic Church. Address M. L. H., Box No. 153 *Times* Office.

UPRIGHT PIANOS, LARGE AND SUPERIOR ASSORTMENT, for sale or rent, at OUVRIER & SONS manufacturers, No. 27 West 13th st., between 5th and 6th avs.

S. X. BALL & CO., NO. 15 EAST 14TH ST.—Chickering's, Steinway's, and other pianos and organs low for cash, on installments, and for rent.

BROOKLYN POLITICS.

THE KINGS COUNTY DEMOCRACY.

A ROW IN THE DEMOCRATIC CAMP—THE RING CONTRACTORS INTEND TO "STEP DOWN AND OUT"—WILL GOV. TILDEN IDENTIFY HIMSELF WITH THE BROOKLYN RING?

There is every indication at present of a very lively row in the Democratic camp in the County of Kings. In this connection the old adage concerning the result to honest men when thieves fall out is likely to have a strong illustration. It is not, of course, claimed that all the Democrats in the county are thieves; but it is pretty well understood that the leading spirits—the men who have increased the debt of the city over $30,000,000 within the last five years—have but a very indistinct conception of the difference between *meum* and *tuum*. How strife and contention came to take the place of love and union in the ranks of the faithful followers of Boss McLaughlin may be briefly told. The conviction has been growing for some time past among the better class of Democrats that the party is too heavily weighted by the ring to go into the present political campaign with a fair chance of winning. They don't object to the ring as a whole but they claim that it is necessary and expedient for certain members of it to "step down and out." There are three men in the ring against whom the more respectable men in the party make strong protests. These are Kingsley and Keeney, contractors, and William A. Fowler, of the Water Board. During the past year most extensive frauds have been revealed in connection with the Hempstead Reservoir, the Brooklyn Bridge, and other jobs with which Kingsley and Keeney have been identified, and for this reason that large body of voters who side with the party which is most likely to provide municipal reform and cut down taxes have come to regard these men, and Fowler, their ally in the Water Board, with great disfavor. Kingsley, too, has been frequently mentioned as a member of the ring engaged in the Capitol steal at Albany.

The men in the party who are opposed to Kingsley, Keeney, and the others say that the reform element in the county is about to make an appeal to Gov. Tilden to institute legal proceedings against the projectors of the reservoir and patent-pavement swindles, and that the Governor cannot refuse to disregard that appeal. Should Kingsley and his fellows be among the recognized leaders when Mr. Tilden comes to inquire into the reservoir and other swindles, (with the details of which, however, he is perfectly acquainted already,) it would, the more respectable men claim, be the ruin of the party. Aside from the objections to these ring men, which are obvious to the most casual observer, there is a social pressure brought to bear against many of them which will not be without its influence in bringing about their downfall. Most of the ring men have risen from nothing, are without social attainments of any kind, and are forced therefore to lavish expenditure of money in order to appear before the world as if they moved in decent society. Like Tweed and his rowdy followers of the Americus Club, they depend chiefly on such aids as are given by expensive equipages and costly diamonds to obtain social reputation and standing. Kingsley in his younger days was a school-teacher, and has, therefore, some culture. His generosity and charity—for he is both generous and charitable after the manner of Tweed—have gained for him a certain popularity, while his consummate tact prevents him from making public exhibition of the millions which he has made out of the people in a few years. Not so his business partner, "Col." Abner C. Keeney. Where Mr. Keeney got the title of Colonel nobody knows; but there is a dim tradition that years ago, when military science was in its infancy, and it was often found necessary to make recruits tie a rope made of hay round one foot and of straw round the other, in order to distinguish the right from the left, Keeney was connected with a Militia company in some distant country district. While having the reputation of being more daring in his assaults on the public treasury than Kingsley, Keeney is in his general characteristics the exact opposite of his partner. He is sordid and mean, and while thoroughly illiterate, indeed densely ignorant, he is possessed of a most unaccountable ambition to be considered a connoisseur in art. It is necessary to mention the characteristics of these two men who have obtained such an unenviable prominence in Kings County politics in order to understand the nature of the fight which threatens to disrupt the Democratic Party in Brooklyn. It so happens that the more humble followers of Boss McLaughlin, the "workers" who come to the front on election day, are as strongly opposed to Kingsley and Keeney as the more respectable members of the party. The ground of opposition is, of course, different. While the latter fear the result to the party of an investigation of the many jobs to defraud the people now under way and to be consummated if success lights on the banners of the Democracy in the county next November, the former are dissatisfied because the contractors with their allies of the ring are receiving the lion's share of the spoils, and because they hold themselves grandly aloof from the men who do the work of the party in the wards. Kingsley has some popularity with the "boys," but Keeney counteracts it. Democrats of every stripe—the ring men, the "heavy respectables," and the "workers"—are willing to worship at the shrine of Boss McLaughlin, but they each demand gods to their mind, so that the "Boss" is driven hard to satisfy the cravings of his motley band of followers. It is true that Kingsley and Keeney are a heavy weight on the party, and that great public indignation has recently been aroused by their impudent demand for an additional half a million dollars to finish the Hempstead reservoir, after they had been paid $400,000 more than a responsible contractor offered to complete the work for. But it is also true that Kingsley and Keeney are two of the strongest men in the Democratic Party to-day in Kings County, and that their expulsion would involve the overthrow of all the other leaders who have attained any prominence in late years. Kingsley was elected at the dictation of Boss McLaughlin to Gov. Tilden's convention at Syracuse, and the Boss has hopes that the Governor will not interfere because the Kings County delegation obeyed him implicitly in everything; but there are others who think that Mr. Tilden, standing on the platform he does, will hesitate before allying himself with one of the most daring and corrupt political combinations ever formed to enrich its members at the expense of the people.

There are aside from the difficulties mentioned above other discordant elements in the party which offer a pleasing prospect of a Republican victory in Brooklyn next November. For the position of Sheriff of the County there are no less than five Democratic candidates at present in the field. Their names are John Delmar, Police Justice; Thomas Nevins, Chief of the Fire Department; Thomas Riley, Police Justice; Thomas McLaughlin, Democratic politician unattached, and one Coggins, a standing candidate for the office. Delmar, besides being a leader in the party, is one of the most popular Democrats in South Brooklyn, and is popularly supposed to have entire control of that extremely Democratic district. Over a year ago, without consulting the "Boss" as is customary, and indeed, heretofore absolutely necessary to success, Delmar declared himself a candidate for the position. McLaughlin, it is known, does not favor Delmar's candidature, principally because he is jealous of the power that politician is rapidly acquiring among the rank and file of the hard fisted. He has said nothing openly against Delmar, but the fact that Riley and Nevins, both of whom are strong McLaughlin men, have taken the field is taken as evidence that the "Boss" would prefer the office to fall into the hands of a Republican rather than have Delmar elected. Delmar's followers openly proclaim that if he does not get the regular nomination they will scratch the county ticket with the object of beating all McLaughlin's candidates against whom they have power to vote. If Delmar gets the regular Democratic nomination it will be a virtual abnegation of leadership on the part of McLaughlin. Another cause of dissatisfaction among those in the party who are disposed to rebel against McLaughlin's rule is found in the fact that he went outside of the party to appoint one E. B. Lansing, a bankrupt Liberal, to a fat place under the Police Board. Lansing occupies the position of Chief Clerk to the Police Commissioners, and since his appointment has rendered himself very unpopular with the members of the Police force with whom his duties have brought him in contact. No more subservient tool of Boss McLaughlin than Lansing holds office in Brooklyn to-day. He was sent to Albany by the Boss with Archie Bliss to induce John Cochrane's little band to ratify the Syracuse ticket. Lansing has dabbled in politics a good deal, but has not been very successful, if one might decide from the fact that there are a large number of judgments against him on the books of the Sheriff.

These are some of the reasons which fill McLaughlin and his followers with tribulation from their own stand-point. The people, however, make no fine distinctions between the different members of the Ring. There are many others besides Kingsley, Keeney, and Fowler who have persistently defrauded the tax-payers, and these will be swept from power at the next election. No sensible man in Brooklyn doubts that the first step toward reform in Brooklyn is to vote the Republican ticket next November. It is not denied that the workings of the ring have in the past extended into both parties; but it is asserted and capable of easy demonstration that no Republican, tainted with ring associations leads or has any standing whatever in the Republican Party now. The nominations to be made by the Democrats will be controlled, and every voter in Brooklyn knows the statement to be true, by the men who have robbed the tax-payers of millions of dollars. The Republican leaders have already declared that they will coalesce with that large body of voters who desire, beyond everything, good men in office, uncontrolled by bosses and rings, honest municipal government, and a reduction of the taxes under which the city now groans.

THE NEW DOWN-TOWN HOSPITAL.

AN OLD POLICE STATION PUT TO GOOD USE—A PERFECTLY-EQUIPPED HOSPITAL.

When the Police station in Chambers street was abandoned last June, it was immediately leased by the New-York Hospital with the intention of converting it into a charity hospital, to be known as the "Branch of the New-York Hospital." The arrangements were quickly completed, and on July 1 the station was opened as a free hospital. But the accommodations were still incomplete, and preparations were made to repaint and otherwise adapt the building to its new purpose. These changes were completed recently, and now the hospital favorably compares both in management and in the matter of accommodation with any of similar size in the City. The office of the hospital is on the first floor front. The walls are handsomely decorated with paintings and chromos, and the room is otherwise fitted up with requisite furniture for the accommodation of visitors. Files of all the daily morning papers, which are contributed by their various publishers, are spread upon a table in a corner. Behind the desk is fitted up the hospital pharmacy. Behind the office is the physician's dining room, and adjoining it is a small apartment in which is kept a large library for the use of the patients. In the front basement is the dispensary, where the accident cases are also received. Adjoining the dispensary is the Morgue, and behind are wash-room, drying closets, and cells for delirium tremens patients. The sub-cellar is used a carpenter and lumber shop. An elevator has been constructed to bear the patients from the dispensary to any of the upper wards. The second, third, fourth, and fifth floors are mainly devoted to the wards, the female section being on the fourth floor. Each ward has six beds, making in all twenty-four beds for patients. That number may, if occasion requires, be increased to forty. The resident physician's room is on the second floor, opposite the first ward, while that of the assistant physician is opposite the female ward on the floor above. The operating room is on the fifth floor, separated from the fourth ward by a partition. The kitchen and nurses' dining room is also on the fifth floor, opposite the above-mentioned wards. The ambulance stable connected with the hospital is in Duane street, near Broadway, and can be summoned at any hour by means of a telegraphic communication with the Fifth Precinct Station-house. The present consulting staff of the hospital is composed of Drs. G. Buck, T. M. Markoe, C. M. Allin, H. M. Sands, and G. A. Peters. Dr. George Bates is the Superintendent of the hospital, and the resident physician is Dr. Thomas R. Savage. His assistants are Messrs. Henry B. Savage and Alonzo Blauvelt. The business outside of the medical matters is in charge of a weekly Governing Committee, composed of members of the Governing Committee of the New-York Hospital. The daily inspection of the hospital is entrusted to a special committee of two appointed by the Governing Committee. A policeman is in attendance at the office at all times.

CHASE AFTER A RIVER THIEF.

A SLOOP WITH HER CARGO OF OYSTERS STOLEN—SHORT BUT DECISIVE STRUGGLE IN THE BAY.

On Saturday evening a sloop worth $300, with a cargo of oysters valued at $200, was stolen from a wharf at City Island, Westchester County. The boat was the property of William R. Fordham, who at once informed the Harbor Police of the theft. A sharp lookout was kept for the stolen craft, and about 8 o'clock yesterday morning Officers Roach, Foley, and Kelly, while on the East River, near Fulton Ferry, saw a boat answering the description given sailing down the Buttermilk Channel, and at once started in pursuit. But one man was in the craft, and he did not notice them until they were within three hundred yards. Then putting his boat's head round he made all the sail he could command, and ran before the wind. A good breeze was blowing, and he quickly left the officers behind. They, however, procured a steam-tug at the Atlantic Basin and again gave chase. They came up with the fugitive near Robbin's reef, just as he was making for the Jesey flats, where they could not have followed him in the tug. The fellow, even when they got alongside of him, refused to surrender, and a short but decisive struggle ensued, and the handcuffs were soon on his wrists. The thief gave his name as Henry Decker, and refused to make any explanation of how he got possession of the sloop and oysters. He was token before Justice Wandell, at the Washington Place Police Court yesterday, and committed for trial in default of $2,000 bail.

ARRIVAL OF THE ETHIOPIA.

All doubts as to the safety of the Anchor Line steam-ship Ethiopia, which sailed from Glasgow on the 4th inst., and Moville on the following day, for this port, were dispelled on Satuaday evening by the safe arrival of the steamer in this port. The cause of the unusual delay, as has already been stated, was the breaking of the main shaft, on the 11th inst., six days after quitting Moville, the vessel being at the time the accident occurred about 1,230 miles from New-York. From that time until Sunday, the 19th inst., the vessel proceeded slowly under sail, the intervening time being occupied in repairing the injured shaft. The weather experienced was for the most part calm, and no accidents or any incidents outside of the ordinary routine of ship life occurred during the voyage, which occupied twenty-two days.

At a meeting of the passengers of the Ethiopia, held on board of the steamer on its arrival at Quarantine, the following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, The Anchor Line steam-ship Ethiopia, on the 11th of September, 1875, on the sixth day out from Glasgow, in latitude 46° 31', longitude 46° 42', about 1,200 miles from New-York, was by the breakage of her propeller-shaft totally disabled in her machinery and prevented from proceeding on her voyage: and

Whereas, Under the direction of her Captain, and through the extraordinary skill and untiring labor of the Engineer and his assistants for nine days and nights, favored by a providentially quiet sea, this serious damage was successfully repaired, so that the steamer was enabled safely to complete its voyage;

Resolved, Therefore, that, acknowledging with devout gratitude the love and preserving care of our Father in Heaven, we desire to express to Capt. James Craig and his officers our heartfelt thanks and high esteem for the coolness, wisdom, and judgment evinced during the necessary delay for repairs, and, further, for their personal kindness, courtesy, and invariable attention to the comfort and welfare of the passengers.

Resolved, That we recognize with gratitude the judgment, skill, and perseverance of the Chief Engineer, James Murray, and his assistants, in accomplishing by the repairing of the shaft, under extraordinary difficulty and with limited appliances, what must be regarded as a wonderful mechanical achievement, and we heartily commend them to the attention of both owners and underwriters.

IRISH REVOLUTIONISTS IN COUNCIL.

A meeting of the Sacred Order of United Irishmen Redevivi, was held yesterday afternoon at the hall No. 214 Bowery, J. B. Reynolds, President of Metropolitan Order, No. 1, occupying the chair. The attendance was very large. At the opening of the meeting the chairman read a series of resolutions adopted at the session of the Metropolitan District Conference, defining the plans of the order, and strongly indorsing their leader, Rev. J. B. McNamara. Father McNamara was called upon, and explained in detail the movement he had organized. He said that it had already become a very powerful one—yesterday unknown, to-day it exhibited itself to the world. Everywhere in his travels he had found a great deal of corruption among assumed patriots. New-York presented a sorrowful picture in this respect, and it was hoped now to form an organization properly representing the Irish people and blot out many of the disgraces that in the past have attached to them. The association was to be purely of a revolutionary character, avoiding religious differences and aiming at reform and union, and the ultimate release of Ireland. The various clubs would elect their own officers and control their funds. The central office would have no voice except in checking proposed useless expenditures.

Resolutions condemning the course of a weekly paper in attacking the character of Father McNamara were also adopted.

CAUGHT AFTER A TWO MONTHS' SEARCH.

On the 25th of July last, while John Ahern was standing on the corner of Broadway and Ann street, he was approached by James Burns, a lad of eighteen, who snatched a silver watch from his pocket valued at $20 and made his escape. The Police were informed of the theft, but Burns in the meantime had fled to Philadelphia. After being absent about two months he returned to this City last night and was arrested by a detective. He was arraigned yesterday morning at the Tombs Police Court before Justice Otterbourg, who committed him in default of $1,000 bail to answer in the Court of General Sessions.

THE KELSEY TRIAL.

Ex-Attorney General Barlow is endeavoring to have arrangements made to argue the appeal from the decision of the General Term of the Supreme Court denying a change of venue in the Kelsey cases at the opening of the Court of Appeals this week, so that, if the decision below is sustained, the cases can be tried at the October term of the Suffolk County Oyer and Terminer. If this is not done the Governor will be petitioned for an extraordinary term to try the cases as soon as the argument can be heard and the decision handed down.

DIVISION OF QUEENS COUNTY.

The Executive Committee in the matter of the proposed division of Queens County report that the canvassers find scarcely a man in the three towns of Oyster Bay, North Hempstead, and Hempstead who is not in favor of the measure. Petitions are now in circulation for signature, and every voter, as near as may be, is to be called upon. By this means the will of the people of the three towns will be correctly ascertained, and the Executive Committee will then take measures to carry the matter before the next Legislature.

THE WAR IN CUBA.

WITHIN THE INSURGENTS' LINES.

ALL BEARERS OF MESSAGES OF PEACE FROM THE ENEMY NOT GROUNDED ON CUBA'S INDEPENDENCE TO BE CONDEMNED AS SPIES—ARRIVAL OF THE URUGUAY—A SPIRITED ADDRESS TO CUBAN REFUGEES.

The official communications from within the Cuban lines, received at the agency in this City during the past week, have been the source of much encouragement to the friends of the cause in New-York. The statement that propositions looking to a cessation of hostilities had been received from recognized agents of the Spanish Government, though not calling for a moment's consideration on their part, is regarded as good evidence that the Spanish Government is thus compelled to recognize that the revolution has become a very formidable one, and while promising success, is already proving most disastrous to their interests in the island. The order to continue the destructive operations among the large sugar estates meets general approval among the Cubans in this City, as the most direct means of furthering their cause, and the idea that Valmaseda could expect peace other than upon the conditions of absolute independence has created some amusement among them. In conversation with some of the leaders in this City, remark was passed in regard to a Washington dispatch of Saturday morning, stating that the Spanish Minister in Washington, having heard nothing of the Uruguay, better known as the Octavia, since her departure from this port, had every reason to believe that she had been seized by the Spanish fleet, which had been carefully watching every available landing point. In this connection the statement was authorized that within a very recent period a large cargo of arms and ammunition had been landed for the Cubans, and while it was not stated when or where, it was directly hinted that the mission of the Uruguay had been a successful one. "And," added one of the party, "it has been the fault of the Spanish Minister if he is not fully informed in the premises."

Translations of several of the documents received are given below. The first, signed by T. Estrada, Secretary of Foreign Affairs, is in regard to the receiving of propositions of peace and the treatment of messengers:

GENERAL.—Considering that after seven years of war it is not possible that our firm resolution of not submitting again to the Spanish Government, and the invincible desire we have of obtaining our independence are not known, the President of the Republic has ordered that all persons coming from the camp of the enemy to present, either by word or by writing, proposals of peace, which are not grounded on the independence of Cuba, be held and condemned as spies. This is published for general information.

SAN JOSE DE GUARCANAMAR, June 30, 1875.

Signed by the Secretary of War and of Foreign Affairs. T. ESTRADA.

The address of Col. Spoturno, President *pro tem.* of the Republic, to the Cuban residents elsewhere is as follows:

To the Cuban Refugees:

FELLOW-CITIZENS: The resignation of the charge of the Presidency of the Republic by our deserving countryman, C. Salvador Cisneros, having been accepted by the National Representatives, I have been named as President of the Chambers, and by virtue of the law of April 13, 1872, to exercise the office named.

Having hopes that Major Gen. Francisco V. Arguilar, Vice President of the Republic, will shortly arrive on our shores, or, in case it does not so occur, it being probable that the Chamber of Representatives will then proceed to nominate a Chief of State, it is natural, in either case, that the term of my Presidency will be very limited.

The transitory character of my administration does not allow me to lay down for you a programme of government nor to raise your hopes with the promise that projects, fruitful in results, will be realized. I assure you that I will endeavor with all my power to at least maintain, or, if possible, to increase the marked impulse communicated to the war of independence by my worthy predecessor.

To this end I count upon your moral and material assistance, and on your disinterestedness, of which you have so often given unequivocal proofs, and on your love for the common cause.

The sublime enterprise of creating a fatherland, of vindicating the rights which were torn from us, and of lifting us up to the rank of a free people is not the task of one alone, but the work of all who call themselves sons of Cuba, and constitutes a duty which presses with an equal degree of interest on each individual.

But, as it is not possible for all to lend the same service, it is fitting that each one should have the greatest desire to fulfill that duty which lies before him, and thus, as the most fortunate constantly lay down their lives or pour out their blood on the glorious battle-fields, it seems very just that the others, who live in a strange land, should show themselves indefatigable in raising funds to equip and send to the armed patriots materials of war in sufficient quantity to meet all wants.

To prevent obstacles in the supply of this necessary material, it is indispensable that there exist among the members of the great family of Cuban emigrants the most perfect harmony. Those who reside within the territory of the Republic have given an example of patriotism, self-sacrifice, and union which it is not difficult to imitate. You, then, fellow-citizens, who prefer the bitterness of emigration to the ignominy of slavery have also duties to fulfill, namely, to work without ceasing, making every kind of sacrifice to further the emancipation of your country, and to prepare by your public virtues, together with the constant practice of democratic principles, and with an unlimited self-denial, the elements which will aid in erecting later on a free and happy people. Praying that you may fulfill religiously the double mission which Providence has confided to you, and for which posterity will load you with blessings, I remain your compatriot,

JUAN B. SPOTURNO.

CAMAGUEY, June 30, 1875.

Other correspondence gives further particulars of the propositions toward peace and the action taken by the President. The following portions have been made public:

"There appears in No. 33 of the *Boletin* a circular of the Government, which refers to those who hereafter may arrive in our territory with proposals of peace from the enemy on terms which do not include our absolute independence. It has been necessary to adopt a means imposing in the future a fitting punishment on Cubans who, confiding in our benevolence, lend themselves as instruments, direct or indirect, of Count Valmaseda. He has been well convinced that the patriots who, for seven years, have combated unceasingly to attain their political redemption, are incapable of surrendering the position they have so strenuously held, but as it is, beyond doubt, part of the programme of that Spanish General to circulate falsehoods, absurd stories, and gross misrepresentations, he has endeavored to gain this object by sending his agents to our territory with these insane proposals.

The first of those agents, a brother of Jesus del Sol, approached Gen. Gomez in Las Villas and delivered to him in words the mission which Gen. Villates had confided to him. The second, under the name of Francisco Varona Prieto, arrived on the 28th of last month at the Executive residence with a long letter directed to Señor D. Salvador Cisneros Betancourt, Marquis of Santa Lucia, and indorsed by Pedro Agüero, a person sufficiently well known as a servile adherent of the Captain General of Havana. The said letter contained various conditions customary with documents of this character to convince us that we ought to bow our necks again to the Spanish power, and among the arguments its true author, Count Valmaseda, employs is the following, which is taken verbatim from the letter: 'That whatever may have been the mishaps of the Government in its contest with the insurrection, and the more men and money that are required, whether here or in Spain, the Government will always have sufficient to resist advantageously, and in the end much will remain to it, and there will also remain the resolution to convert Cuba into a mountain of ruins and abandon it afterward, leaving it in the hands of 600,000 armed negroes against the few whites who remain to witness the catastrophe; and for this the blood of 60,000 Spaniards from the Peninsula and Cuba has been spilt, $200,000,000 have been consumed, two departments made desolate, a portion of the third ruined, and thousands of families which lived happily have been condemned to exile and to misery, their existence has been embittered, and a whole people placed in mourning.'

The argument quoted proves in a clear manner the hard-pressed position of the Spaniards when Gen. Villates, their true representative, launches against the future of Cuba the threats formulated at the beginning of the revolution by Gen. Lersunde and summed up in the phrase, 'Cuba—Spanish or African.' The two miserable Cubans whom I have referred to, Sol and Varona, have safe conduct, inscribed and signed with the seal and letter of Valmaseda. Both, although they deserved death for conspiring against the independence of their country, have been set at liberty and returned to the Spanish lines by an act of kindness on our part, but in order to prevent such unworthy commissions in the future, and that those who dare to charge themselves with more, may know what awaits them, the circular to which I have alluded at the beginning has been published, and several copies of the *Boletin* which contained it were given to Varona Prieto at the time of his departure.

I forgot to say that the brother of Jesus del Sol offered to Gen. Gomez, in the name of Valmaseda, a large sum of money, the amount of which was not fixed, if he would suspend the order to burn the plantations. In this same sense various proposals have been made by Spanish chiefs and proprietors to officers of the Third Corps of the Army which is operating in Las Villas, to induce them to accept these latter propositions, promising in this event that they would respect our hospitals wherever they might be established. All this confirms the well-known truth, namely, that the Spaniards cling to the soil of Cuba for the riches which they possess here, which measures for them the sentiment so lauded of national integrity, and therefore that the most efficacious means of laying bare their false patriotism and of making them change their intention, consists in wounding them in their property and threatening them with its total destruction. To this end the orders to the commanding officer of the Department of the Villas, which he already had, will be repeated, not to allow to stand in that territory one of those centres of injustice and tyranny which are called plantations, where the links of Cuba's chain are made, and it is recommended that he exact the closest responsibility from every subaltern who neglects to fulfill, under whatever excuse, the orders given."

Other orders give the proceedings of the House of Representatives under date of June 30, confirming Juan B. Spoturno as President pro tem. of the Republic, and one dated July 4, tendering a vote of thanks to ex-President Salvador Cisneros Betancourt for services rendered.

BASE-BALL NOTES.

There will be a game of base-ball on the Union Grounds, in Brooklyn, this afternoon, between the New-Haven Club and the Mutuals of this City. The same clubs will play there again to-morrow afternoon.

The Flyaways, of this City, will play with the Olympics, of Paterson, this afternoon, on the grounds of the latter, in Paterson, N. J.

The Chelseas, of Brooklyn, will play with the Star Club, of Newark, this afternoon, in Newark, N. J.

SPIRIT MATERIALISM.

LECTURE BY COL. HENRY S. OLCOTT—A DEFENSE OF SPIRITUALISM—SOME PERSONAL EXPERIENCE.

Some two hundred persons were gathered last night in Republican Hall, corner of Broadway and Thirty-third street, at the regular meeting of the Society of Progressive Spiritualists, to listen to a lecture by Col. Henry S. Olcott, on "Spirit Materialism" and an "inspirational poem" by Mrs. F. O. Hyser. The exercises were opened in usual form by singing, the piece on this particular occasion being also one of Mrs. Hyser's "inspirational" productions, which was sung by a quartet, with piano-forte accompaniment. Mrs. Hyser was then introduced by the Chairman, and delivered her poem, which appeared to be a rhapsodical rhyme on the harmony of nature and the universe, as developed by closer relations with the spiritual life and influences. The trio, "Hear our Prayer," a Spiritualistic invocation, was then sung, after which Mr. Olcott was introduced as "the author of *People from Another World*, and as a gentleman who had given to this peculiar phase of spiritual manifestations a more critical examination than any other person in this country." Mr. Olcott said that the problem of spiritual existence was one that had vexed the minds of men from the beginning of time, and would probably continue to do so until it was solved, or until the end of time. There was a ceaseless and irrepressible conflict between our spirits and the earthly environs which bind them, and it was both just and natural that we should desire and endeavor to reach some comprehension on the subject. The evidences of spiritual being were too profuse and too ancient for man to ignore them. The Bible itself was filled with allusions to such a state, from the twelfth chapter of Genesis down to the Book of the Revelation, and in all the cases there recorded the spirits appeared in the earthly or human form. They came to man also charged with all manner of missions; they accepted hospitalities of those they visited; they healed the sick, raised the dead, smote armies with defeats, crowned others with victories, brought with them plagues and stayed pestilences, and no attempt was ever made to repel the theory or fact of their existence until the incoming of the Protestant religion. And yet how small a proportion of the world's population was it that did not absolutely believe the existence of spirits among us? Haskell gave the numbers of Christians, of all denominations, at 120,000,000; of other faiths, such as Mohammedans, Brahmins, Buddhists, and other Oriental creeds, all of whom were Spiritualists, he estimated these were about 500,000,000. Four sects alone gave this number, being four times the number embraced in all Christendom. The Thibetans and the ancient Egyptians believed in it, and all through the dark ages the alchemists, magicians, Rosicrucians, and philosophers kept the lamp of truth burning. It was twenty-one years since he had first entered this field of inquiry, with the small band of Spiritualists who were then assembling at Dodworth Hall, and their organization was then very much as it is now. They had their mediums and their journalistic advocates, and numbered among their adherents, as they do to-day, men of all professions, including Judges on the bench. It was only a short time ago that he had himself received a profession of faith from a Judge on the bench in Illinois. As the newspaper organ of that time they had the *Telegraph*, which, like the *Banner of Light* of to-day, was filled with sweet intellectual slop, and the mediums brought with them, as they did to-day, their bogus Napoleons, their Ciceros, and Hannibals. Were the Spiritualists of to-day any nearer the truth than those of twenty-one years ago? He thought not, and it was mainly because they and their writers and their speakers treated it as something entirely new, something unprecedented, and appeared to be waiting for some Newton to turn up and develop their crude theories into organized form and demonstrate them. With all the advancement of scientific research and development, with the unfolding of ancient history and the rare treasures of exploration, they were to-day no nearer the truth. He proposed to endeavor to reveal it so far as it had been revealed to him, though it would necessarily be very cursory, for he could not well compress the reading of over 100 volumes into the compass of a brief lecture. He thought, however, that he was some authority for what he had to say on the subject, having seen with his eyes between 400 and 500 materialized figures. He had spent several weeks at the Eddy homestead, in Vermont, where some of the most wonderful developments were made, and had used every faculty he possessed, and every device he could think or learn of, to test their genuineness, and if he were placed on oath he would feel obliged to swear to his belief in what he had seen. He had studied William Eddy's intellect, his outline, his physical and mental conditions, his height, his weight, his manners, his dress, his appearance. He had even weighed a spiritual manifestation on ordinary platform scales, and, on requesting the spirit to diminish its weight, and it had decreased its weight thirty-six pounds in fifteen minutes. He had tested with instrumental registration the force of a blow, or of a pressure from spirit hands, and had heard a spirit speak intelligently and fluently in English and immediately follow it with equally accurate conversation in Spanish, French, Russian, Polish, and other languages of which Eddy knew nothing. He had also seen the Katie King-Holmes manifestations in Philadelphia. After referring to the exposure made in this latter affair, and berating Dr. Child and Mr. Owen for their share in the transaction, intimated that the Young Men's Christian Association was at the bottom of that conspiracy to cast ridicule on Spiritualism. After narrating some strange manifestations witnessed by himself at the house of Mrs. Compton, Havana, Schuyler County, in this State, Col. Olcott explained the points of his differences with scientists, and claimed that modern science would be reconstructed so as to realize Arago's assertion that "impossible" is a thing unsafe to assert. There were now steps being taken, headed by prominent men in this City, to establish a society to be known as the "Theosophical Society," whose objects should be the development, unfolding, and dissemination of spiritual truth and the search after God. More than one person was already in possession of at least one-half of the psychic cabal, and they hoped to develop a new era in scientific belief eclipsing all the present theories of scientific progress, and making the "unknowable" of Herbert Spencer a mere empty sound. The Royal Society of St. Petersburg had already begun to investigate this great subject, and had commissioned him, in conjunction with Mme. Levitzky to send to that city some of the best occultists to be found in America to demonstrate to that body some of the present grounds for belief in this great study and revelation.

THE HORSE DISEASE IN DUTCHESS COUNTY

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Sept. 26.—The horse disease is rapidly spreading in this city and county. It not only affects the head and throat, but seems to also affect the heart. All of the horses in the city railroad stables are affected, and to-morrow cars will be on the half-hour time.

THE SYRACUSE CONVENTION REBUKED.

At the meeting of the Twentieth Assembly District Democratic Association, held on Saturday last for the purpose of completing the organization of the Independent Democratic Pioneer Association No. 1, the following gentlemen were elected officers: Charles Brandiss, President; Edward Kelly, Secretary, and Felix Darwin, Treasurer. Resolutions were adopted, suggesting the nomination of Gov. Tilden for the Presidency, and sustaining the ticket of the Syracuse Convention, with the exception of the nominee for Secretary of State. In this relation the following resolutions, indorsing the Republican nomination of Frederick W. Seward, were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That in respect to the memory and services of the late Hon. William H. Seward, the true and tried friend of the adopted citizen, and inasmuch as we have the choice of two Republicans, candidates for the same position, we recommend for the suffrages of the people the name of his respected son, Frederick W. Seward.

Resolved, That the insult and outrage perpetrated upon the true representatives of the Democratic voters of this City at the Syracuse Convention is a source of deep regret to every true-minded and independent Democrat, and should be resisted and revenged by the proper and effective remedy on election day, the ballot.

Resolved, That we will use our utmost endeavors to further the interests of our brother organizations throughout the City, and hope that they will use increasing efforts to further the cause of liberty and reform.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Hon. B. H. Bristow, Secretary of the Treasury, and State Senator F. W. Tobey, of Port Henry, N. Y., are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Lady Thornton, wife of the British Minister, and Hon. P. H. Le Poer Trench, of the British Legation, are at the Clarendon Hotel.

George S. Bangs, Superintendent of the Railway Postal Service, and Trenor W. Park, President of the Panama Railroad Company, are at the St. James Hotel.

J. H. Devereux, President of the Atlantic and Great Western Railway Company, and Rev. J. Lockington Bates, of Sussex, England, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Sir Joseph Heron and John Morris, of England, and Joseph Hickson, General Manager of the Great Western Railway of Canada, are at the Brevoort House.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The Police arrested 1,945 persons in this City during last week.

An unknown man was found dead in the basement of No. 126 Stanton street yesterday morning.

The members of the Yonkers Lyceum will hold their annual games at the skating park, Yonkers, to-morrow.

The praise meeting at the Fulton Street Prayer Room, No. 103 Fulton street, will be resumed this evening.

The average amount of taxes on real and personal estate received daily at the Tax-Office last week was about $400,000.

Ann Foley, aged thirty-five, of No. 120 Mulberry street, fell from the fire-escape on the third story of her residence yesterday, and was fatally injured.

Anton Schoefler, aged forty-five, of No. 425 East Seventy-fourth street, attempted suicide last evening by shooting himself in the breast. The cause was family trouble.

Christopher Plohsterb, aged thirty-five, of No. 277 Spring street, while intoxicated fell from his truck at the corner of Murray and Church streets on Saturday and received serious injuries.

County Physician Dodd yesterday granted a permit for the burial of the remains of Frederick Faudert, who committed suicide in Newark, Friday evening, by shooting himself in the head.

Minnie McKenna, aged thirty-one, of No. 215 Mulberry street, was badly beaten yesterday by her husband, James McKenna, who was arrested and locked up in the Fourteenth Precinct.

Mr. John Kelly had an interview with Mayor Wickham on Saturday. He is said to have called upon the Mayor for the purpose of procuring patronage for some of his more pressing friends.

The funeral of the late Dr. Ernst Krackowizer, which took place on Saturday, at Sing Sing, was attended by the Fellows of the New-York Academy of Medicine, of which Dr. Krackowizer was a member.

There were reported at the Bureau of Vital Statistics during the past week 568 deaths, 454 births, and 163 marriages, showing a decrease of 66 deaths and 4 births and an increase of 27 marriages, as compared with the preceding week.

Coroner Simms was notified last night to hold an inquest on the body of a young man named Michael Foran, who died from tetanus, occasioned by a gun-shot wound in the arm, accidentally received. The inquest will be held at Foran's late residence, Ralph avenue and Degraw street.

The steam-boat Sunnyside, of the Troy Line, collided with a dredge at her dock, foot of Morton street, on Friday evening. The accident occurred a few minutes before the time set down for the departure of the Sunnyside on her trip, and so suddenly did she sink that the passengers and crew had a narrow escape. The Drew, of the People's Line, carried the freight of the sunken boat to its destination.

Thomas McKnight, of No. 246 West Fourth street, was yesterday held in $500 bail by Justice Wandell, at the Washington Place Police Court, charged with grand larceny. On Saturday he entered the shop of John Gerry, No. 444 Hudson street, and left a coat to be repaired. A few moments after he went out a piece of cloth worth $45 was missing.

On complaint of Patrick Dowling, of No. 149 Chatham street, a descent was made last night on the disorderly house No. 97 Madison street, and nineteen men and nine women were arrested. The proprietor, Edward Peterson, was yesterday arraigned before Justice Otterbourg, at the Tombs Police Court, and committed in default of $500 bail to answer in the Court of General Sessions.

On Saturday afternoon a respectably dressed woman entered the store of Messrs. Lyle, on Sixth avenue, and purchased some trifling article. The clerk who waited on her noticed that she appropriated some of the goods which lay on the counter and at once had her arrested. A pair of stockings which she had stolen were found on her person. At the Washington Place Police Court yesterday, Judge Wandell held her to answer.

The John H. Brady Association of the Fourteenth Assembly District held a large meeting at their head-quarters, No. 81 Third avenue, last evening, and indorsed the Republican State ticket with great enthusiasm. A large transparency was displayed with the names of the Republican candidates. The President of the Fourteenth Assembly District Republican Association, John H. Brady, presided. Speeches were made by Gen. Joseph C. Pinckney, Thomas W. Robertson, and A. H. Mulligan.

A single-scull race has been arranged for a prize valued at $500 and the amateur single-scull championship, between Mr. Wilbur Bacon, of the New-York Rowing Club, and Mr. R. B. Bainbridge, (better known as Richard Deeley,) of the Atalanta Boat Club. They are to row three miles, straight-away, on the Harlem River, on Oct. 26. The course will be from the bridge to Morris Dock, above High Bridge. Bainbridge won the single-scull amateur championship this Summer by defeating Frank Yates, of Grand Haven.

BROOKLYN.

A new public school building for District No. 1, Bay shore, has just been completed.

Thomas Ellis, residing at No. 153 Rodney street, was yesterday arrested on a charge of stealing $10 from Cornelius Schapps.

James Driscoll, residing at the corner of Bond and Butler streets, was arrested yesterday on a charge of assaulting his wife with a club and inflicting severe injuries.

John Smith, residing at No. 222 Columbia street, was arrested yesterday, on a warrant issued by Justice Delmar, on a charge of abandoning his wife and two children.

Henry Millington, who cut his throat and shot himself at his residence in Hamilton street some time since, died yesterday morning in the Brooklyn City Hospital.

The widow Lockhart, who has been missing from her residence at East New-York for some days past, was found yesterday at Fort Lee, living with a man named Bailey, whom she married.

William Griffin was arrested yesterday on a charge of stealing $600 from Thomas Ryan, of East New-York, in whose employ he was as a stableman. When arrested $200 was found on his person.

James Muldoon, residing at No. 145 Butler street, was arrested by Roundsman Ferry, on Saturday night, for stealing a keg of white lead from the sidewalk in front of Kiilett's paint store, No. 258 Hoyt street.

Detective Folk arrested John Andrew Schmidt in Hoboken, on Saturday evening on a warrant issued by Justice Walsh. Schmidt is charged with stealing $80 in currency from John Gatz, No. 197 Johnson avenue.

A stabbing affray took place last evening at No. 352 Van Brunt street, between Bartholemew Kelly and Michael Haverty, when the latter inflicted serious wounds upon Kelly. Haverty was taken into custody.

Yesterday Officer Murtha arrested Richard Nugent on a warrant issued by Justice Walsh, on complaint of a watchman at Woodruff's stores, foot of Joralemon street, who charges him with stealing fifty pounds of sugar.

During a quarrel which took place on Saturday night, between Frank Roark and John Connolly, both of Sullivan street, the latter stabbed Roark under the left ear, inflicting a severe wound. Connolly was arrested.

An inquest was held last evening by Coroner Sims in the case of Margaret J. Fitzgerald, of No. 111 Wolcott street, who was accidentally shot by her brother on Saturday. The jury returned a verdict of death from accidental shooting.

Coroner Sims held an inquest last evening in the case of Michael Foran, of Ralph avenue, who accidentally shot himself on the 13th inst. while crossing a fence, and who died on Friday last. A verdict was returned in accordance with the facts.

Henry Smith, James Ellis, and William Moran, three soldiers belonging to Governor's Island, while crossing the East River in a small boat yesterday afternoon, hitched to the stern of a South Ferry boat, were thrown overboard into the river. They were rescued by the deck hands of the South Ferry boat. The men were on leave of absence, and went out to take rowing exercise.

The new Tabernacle Baptist Church, corner of Clinton and Third streets, was dedicated yesterday with appropriate ceremonies. Rev. Thomas Rambant, D. D., L.L. D., the Pastor, Dr. A. B. Simms, and Rev. J. F. Elder officiated. The sermon was preached by Dr. Elder. The building is eighty-six feet long by sixty feet wide, and cost $31,100, of which only $7,932 remains due. The church is built in the Gothic style, of undressed brown stone.

LONG ISLAND.

The Fall exhibition of the Queens County Agricultural Society will be opened to-morrow, and will be continued on the two following days.

Edward Smith, formerly cooper of the whaling brig Myra, of Sag Harbor, was found dead in his bed at the Nassau House, in that place, on Saturday morning, and a Coroner's jury determined that he died from an overdose of laudanum, but whether taken with suicidal intent does not appear.

NEW-JERSEY.

On Tuesday last James Good, living in Grove street, Jersey City, suddenly disappeared from his home. Yesterday afternoon some boatmen found his body floating near the Delaware, Lackawanna, and Western Railroad docks. He was of intemperate habits, and it is supposed that he walked overboard while intoxicated.

Rev. John Coyle, formerly of St. Luke's Methodist Episcopal Church, in Newark, has been obliged, on account of ill-health, to accept a call from the Powell Street Methodist Episcopal Church, San Francisco.

Late on Saturday night John Michaels, of No. 30 Norfolk street, Newark, became involved in an altercation with John Haskins, of Wickliffe street, over some trivial matter. During the affray Michaels stabbed Haskins in the arm. Michaels was arrested, and held in $1,000 bail.

The Committee appointed by the Jersey City Board of Education to investigate the charges of fraud preferred against most of the members by Director Hollins, met in the school-house on Bay street last evening to take testimony in the matter. Director Mercein presided, and Director Sanborn conducted the examination. Hon. A. A. Hardenburgh and a number of prominent citizens of both parties who had been invited to be present were in attendance. Director Hollins was the only witness sworn. He went over the grounds covered by his statement already published. At a late hour the investigation was adjourned till next week.

THE NEWBURG EXPLOSION.

THREE BUILDINGS DESTROYED—THE CAUSE OF THE EXPLOSION UNKNOWN—THE EFFECT AT NEWBURG.

NEWBURG, N. Y., Sept. 26.—At the powder mill explosion, four miles west of this city last night, three buildings blew up—two wheel mills and the batch-house. The last-named contained about 3,000 pounds of powder, and the wheel mills contained about 100 pounds each. The mills were run night and day. The first explosion occurred in one of them, and the concussion caused the explosion of the others. It is supposed that the first explosion was caused by the machinery. A workman left the building five minutes before the accident and everything was all right then. Another workman was in the open air a few rods from one of the buildings when it exploded. He was covered by *débris*, but not seriously hurt. No others were hurt. All the buildings at the works are more or less damaged, but the total loss will not exceed $2,000. The batch-house was erected eighty years ago, having till now escaped destruction from numerous explosions during that time. The concussion of last night's explosion was felt over a wide extent of country. In this city buildings were shaken, and it was supposed at first to be an earthquake.

At the time of the explosion a large audience had assembled in the Union Presbyterian Church, at the State Convention of the Young Men's Christian Associations, when the concussion was so heavy that the audience, supposing that the walls were giving way, panicstruck, made a rush for the doors, but President McBurney and others, in a prompt and determined way, reassured the people and persuaded most of them to return to their seats.

POST OFFICE CHANGES.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26.—The following are the Post Office changes for the week ending Sept. 25, 1875:

New-England.—Post Office Established—South Wilton, Fairfield County, Conn., William H. Kingsbury, Postmaster. Postmasters Appointed—Sargent A. Coffin, Thorndike Station, Waldo County, Me.; William A. Perry, Winnegance, Sagadahoc County, Me.; Daniel Smith, Taftsville, Windsor County, Vt.; Emma F. Kent, Chatham Port, Barnstable County, Mass.; Mrs. Mary T. Hawes, Mianus, Fairfield County, Conn. Post Office Discontinued—Dirigo, Kennebec County, Me.

New-York.—Postmasters Appointed—Samuel P. Clement, Coomer, Niagara County; Harlow Case, Cowlesville, Wyoming County; Benjamin L. Avery, Genoa, Cayuga County; Edward A. Griffith, Pepacton, Delaware County; Jacob Wickers, Purdy Creek, Steuben County; Leslie L. Keyes, South Oxford, Chenango County.

Pennsylvania.—Post Offices Established—Bridgeton, York County, Robert Moorton, Postmaster; Fuller, Jefferson County, Abel Fuller, Postmaster; Monteau, Butler County, R. S. Hindman, Postmaster. Name of Post Office Changed—Clermontville, McKean County, to Clermont, and Joel R. Townsend appointed Postmaster. Postmasters Appointed—Nelson A. Slade, Colesburg, Potter County; Fannie Gamble, Kiskiminitas, Armstrong County; Orson D. Gallup, Norwich, McKean County; Mrs. Martha Boyce, Shady Plain, Armstrong County; William N. Alberty, Tanner's Falls, Wayne County; Christiana Richuf, Toledo, Washington County; James C. Latham, White Ash, Allegheny County.

BURNED TO DEATH.

THE FIRE IN A MICHIGAN HOTEL—HEROISM OF SOME OF THE BOARDERS AND TOWNSPEOPLE.

Special telegrams to the Detroit *Post* give interesting details of the burning of the Herndon Hotel, in Marshall, Mich., about 3 o'clock on Friday morning last. The correspondent says: "The hotel, which was a large and commodious four-story brick building, was full of guests, and, although the alarm was given below, the guests and boarders in the hotel did not hear or know of their dreadful peril. It is not known how the fire caught, but it is supposed that the building became full of gas, and that, by the igniting of this gas by the explosion of a lamp, the whole building was set on fire at once. The main staircase leading to the upper part of the building was on fire, and this prevented ingress and egress, leaving the smothered inmates of the second, third, and fourth stories entirely at the mercy of the flames, which were spreading in every room at the same time. Edward Elliott, a jeweler, and member of the hook and ladder company, at once sprang upon the ladder and rescued with his own hands Mrs. Thomas Wright, her nurse-girl, and two children from the third-story window. Mrs. Wright escaped with but little injury, except the burning of her hands, but saved nothing, not even her children's clothing. After having saved Mrs. Wright, Mr. Elliott then went up the ladder to Claude G. Avery's room, where he and his wife were found almost suffocated and helpless. Mr. Elliott grasped Mrs. Avery, and, with the help of Mr. Avery, got her to the window and out upon the ladder several steps below, when Mrs. Avery fainted and fell, injuring her spine, and her recovery is doubtful. Mr. Avery, on seeing his wife once safe on the ladder, fainted, or was smothered with smoke and fell back into his room, perfectly helpless. The fire at once swallowed him up, and he was burned to death. No help could reach him. Antoine Gruber, a cigar-maker, was also burned to death. He was a German, and hails from New-Haven, Conn. He was a stranger in the place. Thomas Dandy, a guest at the hotel, lost his baggage and all his clothing. Yet with a heroism seldom seen exhibited, he walked on to the second floor balcony, and there held against his breast a ladder which was too short to reach the floor while two men mounted it and went to the room occupied by Mr. Colvell, and brought down Mr. and Mrs. Colvell and their little child, who were nearly suffocated. But for this heroism the whole family must have perished. Two hat men in the fourth story escaped by attaching sheets together and descending on them, not saving their clothing. Lizzie King, one of the servant girls, jumped from the fourth story window and was instantly killed. Dr. Woodruff broke his leg by jumping from his room. T. B. Manly, from Rutland, Vt., was badly burned, but not dangerously. The porter of the hotel got both legs broken. Will Swiss was injured by the fall of a ladder. Several other persons were badly injured. Ellen Wright, the cook, jumped from the fourth story window and died next afternoon. Four persons were killed outright, and ten very seriously injured. The bodies of Avery and Gruber were recovered from the ruins, but were nearly consumed. Mr. Chandler, from Coldwater, lost $500 in money, and one man lost $10,000 in mortgages and money. None of the boarders or guests saved any of their property. Watches, silver, money, pianos, and the most costly furniture were swept away in twenty minutes from the time the alarm was given, and no time was had to save anything. Mr. Watrose did not save his clothing, and his little girl, eight years old, jumped from the third story and saved herself without assistance. Mr. Avery leaves a wife, but no children. He was a jeweler, and highly respected. The probability is that had there been a night-watch kept this disaster would have been avoided."

A CATHOLIC CALL FOR MONEY.

Archbishop Purcell, of Ohio, has printed the following card in the *Catholic Telegraph*, the service rendered by the eminently respectable law firms alluded to being done in the successful effort to obtain exemption of the Catholic schools from taxes:

It will startle many of our friends, whether Catholic or non-Catholic, to learn that *the eminently respectable law firms which we retained to plead our cause before the courts have done so most ably and successfully, but have sent us, for their services, bills to the enormous amount of eleven thousand dollars.* This is what, in one instance, we Catholics have to pay for justice. We do not say the "remedy is worse than the disease." But we do say that it is a grevious hardship to have to pay such a penalty for asking for rights which should never have been withheld from us. This, as we understand it, is now the verdict of the Supreme Court. The lawyers must be paid. The Bishops of the Catholic Church in Ohio should promptly remit their quota of the cost. *The Right Rev. Bishop of Cleveland, when exhorting us to seek the desired redress, said he would pay half the expense.* We acted on the conviction that every congregation in the three dioceses would do their part. We trust we have not been disappointed. And therefore do we request every bishop and priest in the State to comply with the requirements of Catholic duty and honor in footing the bill.

†J. B. PURCELL.

THE HAVANA WEEKLY MARKET.

HAVANA, Sept. 25.—Sugar—Market continued dull and prices declined, closing quiet, and quotations nominal; Molasses Sugar, Nos. 8 to 10, at 11½@11¾ reals ₱ arroba; Concentrated Sugars, fair to good quality, 9@9½ reals; Muscovado Sugars, common to fair, 11¼@12¼ reals; do., fair to good Refining, 12¼@12½ reals; Centrifugal Sugars, Nos. 11 to 13, in bxs., 16¾@17¼ reals; do., in hhds., 17¼@17¾ reals; stock in warehouse at Havana and Matanzas, 226,500 bxs. and 10,500 hhds.; receipts of the week, 1,200 bxs. and 296 hhds.; exports of the week, 29,000 bxs. and 1,100 hhds., including 9,200 bxs. and all the hhds. to the United States. Molasses nominal. Bacon, $46@$47 ₱ cwt. Butter, $55@$85 ₱ quintal for American. Flour, $39@$41 ₱ bbl. for American. Ham, $54@$58 ₱ quintal for American sugar-cured. Lard in kegs, $49@$49 50 ₱ quintal. Potatoes, $10 50@$11 ₱ bbl. Tallow, $27@$29 ₱ quintal. Lumber dull and nominal; Pitch Pine, $70 ₱ M. Shooks flat. White Navy Beans, 30@30½ reals ₱ arroba. Corn, 14@14¼ reals ₱ arroba. Hoops dull and nominal; Long Shaved, $85@$95 ₱ M. Freights dull and nominal. Exchange dull and nominal; on the United States, sixty days, currency, 119@121 premium; Short Sight, do., 122@124 premium; sixty days, gold, 151@152 premium; Short Sight, do., 155@156 premium; on London, 181@183 premium; on Paris, 146@148 Premium.

PRINTING CLOTHS MARKET.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 26.—Printing Cloths market closed flat, all parties awaiting the issue of affairs in Fall River. The few sales of the past week are scarcely quotable. Prices at the close nominal; 5c.@5⅛c. for Standard, and extra, 64x64.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

FROM EUROPEAN PORTS.

In steam-ship Ethiopia, from Glasgow.

Donald Alexander,
John F. Allen,
Thomas Archer,
Miss Margaret S. Anderson,
Miss Alice Adams,
Edward Armit, lady, and two children,
Miss Mina Bills,
Edward Beckett and lady,
Master Samuel Beckett,
Miss Adelia Barnes,
Rev. S. J. Barrows, lady, and infant,
Miss Freeman,
Miss Vincenta M. Frensey,
Miss Fleming,
Mrs. W. R. Gillette,
Master Curtinflis Gillette, infant and nurse,
Alexander Gardiner,
Frederick Graff,
Miss Eva L. Griffin,
A. Gregory,
Archibald Gillies,
A. L. Garden,
Maurice Hartigan,
Miss Isabella Muir,
Miss Munro,
James Murison,
Isaac Marston and lady,
Miss Amelia Marston,
Master Thomas F. Marston,
Master George A. Marston,
Thomas McGill,
Miss Ochsenbein,
Miss Laura Paton,
Master Francis Paton,
Frank Paton,
John Rannie,
Alexander Rannie and lady,
Miss Mary Rannie,
Miss Hattie Rannie,
Master Willie Rannie,
William Ritchie and lady,
Robert F. Scott,
David Stuart,
Edward Stinson,
A. H. Scott,
Miss Mary Smith,
Walter Scott,
Mrs. Stewart,
Thomas Workman,
Dr. W. B. Wilbur and lady,
John Weir and lady,
Master Edward Weir,
Master William Weir,
Miss Clara Weir,
R. L. Wilson, lady, and infant,
Master J. L. Wilson,
Master C. T. Wilson,
Master R. A. Wilson and infant,
Miss Blake,
John Cormack,
Miss Calhoun,
John Darm,
W. J. Donald and lady,
Mrs. C. S. Danby,
Mrs. Drummond,
Mrs. Catharine Doolin,
Dr. Adrian J. Ebell,
Miss Ellen Ford,
William Fowle,
Finlay Fraser and lady,
William B. Roe,
Miss E. Hayes,
Miss Emma Hinckley,
Miss Louisa Hinckley,
Mrs. James Harrower,
R. G. Huling,
Mrs. Sarah E. Jones,
Francis Johnstone,
Miss Mary Johnstone,
Miss Josephine Landon,
Mrs. T. P. Lacey,
R. C. Morse,
James Muir and lady,
John Muir,
Andrew Moore,
Miss Mary E. Moore,
Miss Kate Moore,
Miss McMullen,
Neil McLachlan, and lady,
Miss Margaret McArra,
Mrs. Margaret McKay,
Bernard McGurk,
John O'Doherty,
Walter J. Paine,
Sidney B. Paine,
A. Pringle and lady,
Miss Smitton,
E. R. Thomas,
Miss Kate Thomas,
Miss Jessie Thomas,
Peter Twatt,
David Twatt,
William J. Trim,
Miss Thomson,
Mrs. A. H. Thomas,
C. M. Travers,
Alexander Thomson,
Miss Anna Tomo,
Miss A. M. Verner,
Miss Anna E. Watkins,
Mme. Gedalia,
Miss Gedalia,
Master Gedalia,
William Wakefield and lady,
Mr. Ryan and lady,
H. McIndoe,
Miss McIndoe,
William Russell,
James Shand.

In steam-ship Erin, from Liverpool.

Mr. and Mrs. Ebbern,
Mr. and Mrs. Uhlmann,
Mr. and Mrs. A. Abraham,
Mr. and Mrs. L. Thon,
Mrs. C. G. Parker,
Miss Parker,
Miss S. E. Hunter,
Mr. and Mrs. L. Longbottom,
Mrs. W. Shuttleworth,
Miss R. Longbottom,
William Shuttleworth, Jr.,
W. Shuttleworth,
H. Shuttleworth,
John H. Longbottom,
W. C. Ackerley,
Mr. Cunningham,
Miss Ely,
Mr. Wallace,
Mrs. V. Wiedmann,
Miss H. Wiedmann,
Master O. Wiedmann
Master P. Wiedmann,
Miss J. Wiedmann,
Miss L. Wiedmann,
John Fraser,
W. Adams,
Mr. Morris,
Mrs. E. Brown,
W. Brown,
Mrs. Brown,
A. Brown,
A. E. Smith,
Mr. Marsh,
E. Hamerton,
Mr. Rattray,
Isaac Phillips,
Arthur Crawford,
Mrs. Crawford,
Mr. and Mrs. Taylor,
Mrs. Harrington.

In steam-ship Wyoming, from Liverpool.

Miss Price,
G. Dixon,
W. C. Parker,
John Stringer,
E. Lorgesen,
R. H. Watts,
Mr. McFarland,
F. M. Lyman,
J. F. Smith,
John B. Davies,
Mrs. Morehouse,
Miss F. Hill,
Mrs. Pennock,
J. Silverwood,
George O. Benger,
Charles Hunter,
John Gailbraith,
Mr. and Mrs. Fraser,
Mrs. E. Curtis,
Mr. and Mrs. Hollinshead,
Miss Price,
John Robinson,
Mr. Watkins,
Mr. Hansen,
John Squires,
John H. Burrows,
B. W. Morris,
D. R. Davies,
Mrs. S. Otkinson,
Mrs. Hill,
Masters Fred and E. Hill,
Mrs. J. Regandt,
Robert Silverwool,
Mrs. V. Fritt,
James Barnes,
T. W. Walsh,
Mr. and Mrs. H. Dennis,
Miss Mary Tirrell.

FROM OTHER PORTS.

In steam-ship Acapulco, from San Francisco.—Mrs. Goldsmith, J. W. Good, Miss Engalls, S. H. Trotter, T. H. Corbett and wife, W. E. Haskins, Mrs. Robinson, son, and daughter, Lieut. G. A. Norris, John Roddy and wife, H. Henderson and wife, P. C. Raborg. From the Isthmus—Col. W. P. Tisdel, D. B. Davis, Oscar Peterson, J. S. Collier, C. H. Phelps, Rev. Dr. Gilbert and family, Rev. C. S. Knapp, Theo. Landreau, Master Kissam and brother, Mrs. A. A. Clark, Mr. Greenley, Vose Costa, Frank Merrill, Mr. Swarts and family, Mrs. Thomas M. Cash, Mr. Bradford, Mr. Kinkhead, Mr. Mansfield and wife, A. N. Rotholz and boy, A. J. Coffee, J. Nixsen.

In steam-ship Cleopatra, from Savannah.—G. Griffin, wife, and daughter, W. F. Helon, C. A. Friar, Mrs. J. F. McFarland and child, F. J. Naylor, Miss L. V. Ingraham, G. R. Pendleton, A. B. Ives, Mr. Tennin and wife, C. C. Cambridge, J. E. Booth, Miss A. Whittord, J. McAlear.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....5:52 | Sun sets....5:49 | Moon rises...3:43

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook...6:28 | Gov. Island...7:17 | Hell Gate....8:39

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK..........SUNDAY, Sept. 26.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Acapulco, Philip, Aspinwall Sept. 17, with mdse. and passengers to Pacific Mail Steam-ship Co. Sept. 17, off the harbor of Aspinwall, passed United States ship Shawmut bound in; 20th, between San Domingo and Cuba, passed a large quantity of drift, large trees, dead birds, and pieces of wreck; 21st, lat. 21, lon. 74 15, exchanged signals with steam-ship Colon, hence for Aspinwall; 23d and 24th, experienced N. E. gales.

Steam-ship Erin, (Br.,) Andrews, Liverpool Sept. 15, via Queenstown 16th, with mdse. and 46 cabin and 165 steerage passengers to F. W. J. Hurst. Sept. 21, lat. 44 51, lon. 43 7, passed bark Standeld, (Br.,) hence, for London.

Steam-ship Cleopatra, Bulkley, Savannah Sept. 22, with mdse. and passengers to Murray, Ferris & Co.

Steam-ship Wyoming, (Br.,) Price, Liverpool Sept. 15, and Queenstown 16th, with mdse. and passengers to Williams & Guion. Sept. 12, lat. 46 12, lon. 47 45, passed a large iceberg; 22d, lat. 44 40, lon. 51 30, passed a German steam-ship bound E.

Steam-ship John Gibson, Winters, Georgetown, D. C., with mdse. and passengers to J. C. Kenyon & Co.

Steam-ship Hudson, Gager, New-Orleans Sept. 18, with mdse. and passengers to Clark & Seaman.

Steam-ship Glaucus, Bearse, Boston.

Schr. Pacific, (of Machias,) Perry, Windsor, N. S., 21 ds., with plaster to C. V. & V. C. King.

Schr. Onward, Richard, Portsmouth.

Schr. G. L., Lowell, Boston.

Schr. J. M. Freeman, Eldridge, Boston.

Schr. Lillie O. Wells, Wells, East Greenwich.

Schr. Ellen Merriman, Jewett, Bangor, with lumber to Simpson, Clapp & Co.

Schr. William Rice, Pressy, Rockland, with lime to Candee & Pressy.

Schr. Charley Woolsey, Falkingham, Wareham.

Schr. B. Haven Jones, Bell, New-Haven.

Schr. G. W. Anderson, Anderson, New-Haven.

Schr. Kate & Mary, Coggswell, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. Margaret Jane, Kennedy, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. Isaac Sherwood, Engle, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. Olive Avery, Gott, Providence.

Schr. Wm. H. Bowen, Dill, Providence.

WIND—Sunset, fresh, N. W.; clear.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

QUEENSTOWN, Sept. 26.—Arr. steamer Pennsylvania, from Philadelphia, and proceeded for Liverpool at 4 P. M.

QUEENSTOWN, Sept. 26.—The White Star steamer Germanic, Capt. Kennedy, from New-York Sept. 18, was signaled off Fastnet at 2:30 P. M. to-day.

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